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OHIO
—
AT
VICKSBURG
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REPORT OF THE OHIO VICKSBURG
BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION
— —

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BY
W. P. GAULT
LATE SERGT. CO. F, 78th O. V. I.
SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION
1865

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COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 22, 1906

To the Governor of Ohio:—

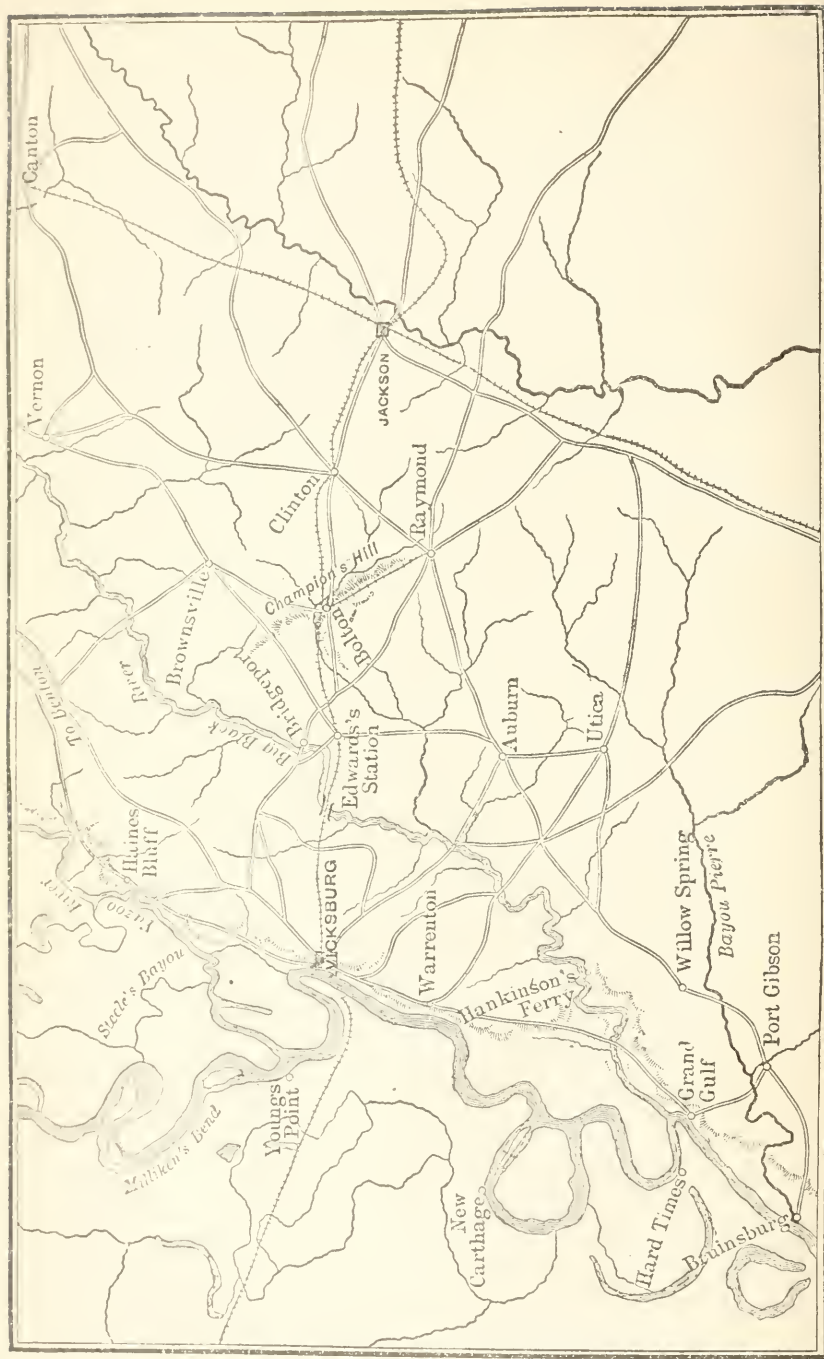
SIR:

The Ohio Vicksburg Battlefield Commission, appointed by the late Governor George K. Nash, under and by authority of an act as passed April 16, 1900, by the General Assembly of Ohio, and a supplementary act passed April 15, 1902, to locate the positions occupied by the several Ohio commands on or near the investment line during the siege of Vicksburg, and to mark such locations with suitable monuments and assault markers, has the honor to file this, their fifth and final report.

Respectfully submitted,

Commissioners

{ J. B. ALLEN, *President*,
W. P. GAULT, *Secretary*,
CHARLES HIPPI,
E. Z. HAYS,
JAMES KILBOURNE,
WILLIAM H. RAYNOR.



By Courtesy of the Illinois Central Railroad.

The Vicksburg Campaign.

FROM the inception of the rebellion the unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi river was considered of the first importance. With the army and navy of the Union controlling that great natural highway, the Confederacy would be cut in two, its forces divided, its vast storehouse to the west practically closed, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas rendered almost valueless as recruiting grounds, all of which would be a serious blow to the Confederacy, while the advantages gained for the cause of the Union would be of inestimable value. At a great number of points along its banks, bases could be established, supplied and maintained at a minimum hazard, from which, as well as by its many navigable, confluent streams, the very heart of the rebellious territory could be brought under control. On the banks of the Mississippi were a number of strategic points, which, when fortified and well defended, effectually closed the navigation of that stream. By the winter of 1862 and 1863, all such points had fallen into our hands excepting Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and Grand Gulf. Of these, for several reasons, Vicksburg was the most important and the most difficult of approach. The abrupt and broken bluffs upon which it stands, the low bottoms of the Yazoo river on the north, with its chain of lakelets, bayous and swamps, its almost impenetrable growth of forests, reinforced with cane brakes, brush and vines, and the several roads and pathways that led up to the bluffs and high ground which were heavily fortified against any and all attacks, rendered an assault from the north or front exceedingly hazardous. Such being the conditions north of the city, Grand Gulf and Port Hudson defended it equally as well from the south.

Just how free and safe navigation on the Mississippi river could be established from Vicksburg south, was a problem that had commanded the most careful thought of our greatest generals. During the fall and winter of 1862, General Grant thought it possible to capture Vicksburg by advancing from

Tennessee and northern Mississippi on Jackson, its Capital, which move, if successful, would cut off communication with Vicksburg, and compel its evacuation, or the possible capture of its defenders.

Apparently with the intention of carrying out this plan of campaign, General Grant, November 24, 1862, advanced south from Grand Junction, Tennessee, along the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad. The Confederate General, J. C. Pemberton, was at that time holding Holly Springs, and the Tallahatchie river. Meeting with but little opposition from the enemy, General Grant continued to move south by easy stages until December 5, at which date the advance of his army had reached Oxford, Mississippi, about 54 miles south from Grand Junction. General Sherman, with three divisions from Memphis, joined Grant's forces at this point, thereby increasing the numerical strength of General Grant's army to about 45,000 effectives.

Pemberton confronted him with an army of perhaps 30,000 or 35,000. When Grant reached Oxford he established his immediate base of supplies at Holly Springs, with his primary base at Columbus, Ky., about 180 miles north. Realizing his inability to guard so long a line of communication, and in view of his intended advance to Grenada, and possibly beyond, General Grant saw the importance of establishing a new base either at Grenada or Memphis, and abandoning his old base at Columbus, Ky. After considerable correspondence with General Halleck, General-in-chief of the armies, with reference to the management of the campaign, Grant received a dispatch from that officer, dated December 12, authorizing him to move his troops as he (Grant) might deem best to accomplish the great object in view.

Immediately on the receipt of this dispatch General Grant sent a communication to General Sherman at College Hill, about 10 miles north from Oxford, to report at his headquarters the same evening for a conference on the existing conditions of the army, and to devise the best plan looking to the capture of Vicksburg. General Sherman immediately responded. During that conference two plans had chief consideration. One was to continue advancing in full force as far south as Jackson, Mississippi, and threaten Vicksburg from that point. The other, and the plan adopted, was for

General Sherman to return to Memphis, taking with him one division of his command, hastily organize all the troops in and around that city, and move down the Mississippi river to the vicinity of Vicksburg, and proceed to the reduction of that city in such manner as circumstances and his best judgment might dictate. While General Sherman was making that move, General Grant was to hold General Pemberton on the Yallabusha river, north of Grenada, to prevent him reinforcing the defenses at Vicksburg. But in case he should get away, General Grant was to follow him to Vicksburg, and there unite his forces with General Sherman's, and proceed to capture, not only that city, but Pemberton's army as well. In pursuance of this plan of campaign, General Sherman immediately returned to Memphis, hastily organized his forces, and on December 20, weighed anchor, and started with a fleet of 20,000 officers and men for the vicinity of Vicksburg. On the way down the river he was reinforced with 12,000 officers and men, under command of General Frederick Steele, at Helena, Arkansas, which increased General Sherman's numerical strength in officers and men to about 32,000. Accompanying this magnificent army, under command of General Sherman, was the entire gunboat fleet of Admiral Porter. The combined fleet of transports and gunboats, after weighing anchor at Memphis, made a most impressive display.

Unfortunately for the success of the prearranged campaign as agreed upon at Oxford, December 8, the Confederate General, Van Dorn, with a cavalry force appeared at Holly Springs, General Grant's secondary base of supplies, and demanded its surrender. The Commandant of the garrison, Colonel Robert C. Murphy, of the 8th Wisconsin Infantry, with scarcely any show of resistance, acceded to the demand by making a disgraceful and cowardly surrender of the garrison, consisting of 1,500 officers and men, all of General Grant's munitions of war, food and forage valued at \$1,500,000. True, Colonel Murphy was dismissed from the service, but the damage was done, all General Grant's plans frustrated, his communications cut, and a retreat of 80 miles to Grand Junction was deemed necessary.

General Sherman, uninformed of the disaster at Holly Springs, "having left Memphis with his fleet the same day that the surrender of Holly Springs took place," continued down

the Mississippi river to the mouth of the Yazoo and up that stream a few miles, landing his forces at Johnston's plantation, in front of Walnut Hills, which was held and strongly fortified by the enemy. December 27 and 28 were spent in reconnoitering, with some slight skirmishes. The outlook from Sherman's standpoint was unpromising, owing to the impassable and unbridged bayous and precipitous bluffs on which the enemy was well fortified. But believing that Pemberton was yet on the Yallahusha river in northern Mississippi with all his forces, or, if he had come to the defense of Vicksburg, that General Grant was in close pursuit, ready to cooperate with General Sherman in accordance with the prearranged plan of campaign, General Sherman on the morning of December 29 moved to the attack against Walnut Hills with all the force that could be brought into action, which was not more than one-fourth of his command. General Sherman estimated the enemies' forces between Vicksburg and Haines' Bluff at 15,000, commanded by the Confederate Generals, Martin Luther Smith and Stephen D. Lee. The battle continued during the entire day until darkness put a stop to the slaughter. General Sherman intended to again attack early on the morning of the 30th, but satisfying himself that a renewal of the attack would only result in useless loss of life, he decided to withdraw to his transports on the Yazoo, which he succeeded in doing during the night of January 1, 1863, and on the morning of January 2, the entire fleet steamed down the Yazoo and up the Mississippi river to Milliken's Bend. The result of the battle was disastrous to General Sherman's forces, despite the most determined and persistent fighting, but no blame could be attached to General Sherman, from the fact that he only performed his part of the Oxford agreement made December 8, 1862, between him and General Grant.

On General Sherman's arrival at the mouth of the Yazoo he was met by General John A. McClernand (who was sent to assume command of the forces operating against Vicksburg), who informed him of the Holly Springs disaster and General Grant's withdrawal to Lagrange and Memphis. Had that information reached Sherman prior to the attack on December 29, the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, or Walnut Hills, would never have been fought, and many valuable lives been saved. With the close of this battle, and General Sherman's with-

drawal to Milliken's Bend, the first or initial campaign under General Grant against Vicksburg closed.

General Sherman, on turning over the command to General McClernand, suggested an attack on Arkansas Post, located on the Arkansas river, about 40 miles above the mouth. After considerable talking, and a conference with Admiral Porter, McClernand acceded to the request of General Sherman, and issued orders to the commanders of the 13th and 15th Corps, not to disembark at Milliken's Bend, but to move against Fort Hindman (Arkansas Post), reaching the fort the evening of the 9th. Early the next morning, January 10, the two corps disembarked, and, forming line, advanced to the attack, dislodging the enemy from their advanced line and forcing them back to the fort. Early on the morning of the 11th, the attack was renewed, assisted by three gunboats under command of Admiral Porter. After some severe fighting by the Union troops, the fort was forced to an unconditional surrender, when 4,691 Confederates stacked arms and became prisoners of war.

December 22, 1862, General Grant reorganized his command, and divided it into four army corps, commanded, respectively, 13th Corps, Major-General John A. McClernand, commanding; 15th Corps, Major-General William T. Sherman, commanding; 16th Corps, Major-General Stephen A. Hurlburt, commanding; and 17th Corps, Major-General James B. McPherson, commanding.

On January 10, the work on the road from Holly Springs to Grand Junction, and thence to Memphis, being completed, General Grant moved his headquarters to the latter place. About this same date the distrust by the more prominent officers of the army in the ability of General McClernand to successfully command the forces operating against Vicksburg induced General Grant to take immediate and personal command of the Union forces operating against that city. By General Order No. 13, dated January 30, 1863, he assumed command of the expeditionary forces then operating against the city of Vicksburg, and ordered the 13th Corps, General McClernand commanding, to garrison the post at Helena, Arkansas, and any other point along the west bank of the Mississippi river he might deem necessary, with part of his command, and the remainder of his corps was ordered to

Young's Point. The 15th Corps, General Sherman commanding, he ordered to rendezvous at, or near, Young's Point, La.; the 17th Corps, General McPherson commanding, was ordered to rendezvous at Memphis, and the 16th Corps, General Hurlburt commanding, was stationed at various points in west Tennessee and northern Mississippi.

Remembering that Vicksburg was vulnerable from the east only, the problem General Grant had to consider was how to get his army across the river, and in rear of the city. The next two months (February and March) of 1863 will never be forgotten by the army under command of General Grant, by reason of the untold exposures to the inclement weather, and fatiguing work on the various bayou and canal schemes which Grant resorted to in the effort to land his army on high ground east of the city of Vicksburg. About January 20, 1863, the first attempt was made to land the army below the batteries defending Vicksburg by digging what was generally known as Grant's Canal. It was located some distance below the city, and was to be dug across a peninsula, so that the transports coming from the north could pass through it to the river below, thus avoiding the fire of the enemy's river batteries defending the city. Soon after the work on the canal was commenced, the 17th Corps, General McPherson commanding, was ordered from Memphis to Lake Providence, and put to work cleaning out Bayous Baxter and Macon, to a sufficient depth to enable transports to pass through them into the Tensas, Washita, and Red rivers to the Mississippi river below the city. The Yazoo pass expedition, as well as the Deer Creek, Rolling Fork, and the Sunflower to the Yazoo, about 10 miles above Haines' Bluff, and likewise Grant's canal, having failed in accomplishing the object desired, was abandoned about March 27. General Grant determined to try another bayou route. At Milliken's Bend, and also at Young's Point, bayous rise, which, connecting with other bayous passing Richmond, La., empty into the Mississippi river at New Carthage, some 25 miles above Grand Gulf. General Grant determined to open those bayous if possible, which, if successful, would provide a safe route for his transports and enable him to move his army and supplies to high ground east of the city. This maneuver having also proved unsuccessful, General Grant now determined to attempt to put into execution his long-cherished and

bold move, which if successful would place his army on high ground to the south and east of the city. The success of this move required the active cooperation of the navy. Accordingly, he sent for Admiral Porter, commandant of the navy, to come to his headquarters, and to him he unfolded his masterly and bold move. The Admiral was enthused by the bold, novel, and masterly strategy presented for his consideration, and unhesitatingly promised all the assistance in his power to insure success.

For 14 miles heavy guns on the works defending Vicksburg commanded the river that washed the base of her bluffs! These, the Confederates believed, effectually precluded the passage of any unarmored vessel.

While General Grant was not publishing his plans to the world, yet he was quietly concentrating his forces at Milliken's Bend, preparatory to striking a fatal blow that would not only place Vicksburg in his possession, but also would completely annihilate the Confederate Army, commanded by General Pemberton. In brief, General Grant's plan of campaign, as decided upon, was, first, to run the blockade, 14 miles in length, with the navy and several transports, having lashed to both sides of them, barges loaded with coal, ammunition, and supplies. As soon as the gunboats and transports were safely past the Vicksburg batteries, he was to march his army down the west bank of the river to the most convenient place of crossing, and there the transports would be in waiting to transfer his army across the river from Louisiana to the Mississippi side, and on high ground east of Vicksburg.

On the night of April 16 Admiral Porter was ready to start on his perilous trip of 14 miles past the Vicksburg batteries. The flagship *Benton*, Admiral Porter commanding, leading the squadron, started at 10 o'clock in the evening, followed at intervals by the *Lafayette* with the *Price* lashed to her side; then came the naval vessels *Louisville*, *Mound City*, *Pittsburg*, and *Carondelet*, and following closely in their wake were the transports *Forest Queen*, *Silver Wave*, and *Henry Clay*, each loaded with coal for the use of the fleet when below the city, and last came the gunboat *Tuscumbia*. The only serious loss was to the *Henry Clay*; she was disabled, and her crew was forced to abandon her. All in all, this very hazardous enterprise proved so eminently satisfactory, that General

Grant says in his Memoirs: "As these boats succeeded in getting by so well, I ordered six more to be prepared in like manner and loaded with supplies." On the night of April 22 these vessels made the attempt to run by the Vicksburg batteries, and five of them succeeded, but one, the *Tigress*, was sunk on the Louisiana shore after passing the last battery. Each of these transports had in tow two barges, also loaded with supplies and subsistence for the army when below the city. Two of this last fleet were commanded by their own officers, and one of them manned by its regular crew. The places of the other officers and crews were supplied by volunteers from Logan's Division, 17th Corps. Again quoting from Grant's Memoirs, that distinguished officer writes: "When it was first proposed to run the blockade at Vicksburg with river steamers there were but two captains or masters who were willing to accompany their vessels, and but one crew. Volunteers were called for from the army, men who had experience in any capacity in navigating the western rivers. Captains, pilots, mates, engineers, and deckhands enough presented themselves to take five times the number of vessels. I proposed to move through this very dangerous ordeal. All but two of the steamers were commanded by volunteers from the army, and all but one was so manned. In this instance, as in all others during the war, I found that volunteers could be found in the ranks and among the commissioned officers to meet every call for aid whether mechanical or professional."

General Grant, having the utmost confidence in Admiral Porter's ability to successfully run the blockade defending the city with his gunboats and transports, had begun at an earlier date to put his army in motion to march them down the west bank of the river to some suitable place of crossing. Under Order No. 13, dated March 29, 1863, the advance of General McClernand's 13th Corps started from Milliken's Bend, La., by way of Richmond, La., to New Carthage, hoping that he might continue his advance as far south as Grand Gulf, and capture that place before the balance of the troops could get there. April 6 Osterhaus' division, 13th Corps, occupied New Carthage, where Carr's and Smith's divisions of the same corps came up, and camped on the 17th. The remaining division, 13th Corps, "Hovey" commanding, was ordered to continue their advance farther south to Per-

kins. Soon after the arrival of Osterhaus' division at New Carthage, orders were issued to the corps for a farther advance south to Hard Times Landing, located some three miles above the Gulf.

General McPherson's 17th Corps remained at Lake Providence until April 18, when, by orders from General Grant, the corps embarked and moved to Milliken's Bend, with orders to follow closely the rear of the 13th Corps to Hard Times Landing.

And now Grant's army was on the road which later proved to be the march to one of the greatest victories of the Civil War. By evening of April 27 General McClelland's Corps had reached Hard Times Landing across the river from Grand Gulf, and General McPherson was following closely. General Grant having determined to effect a landing on the east, or Mississippi side of the river as soon as possible, decided to make the attempt to dislodge the enemy occupying Grand Gulf, and land his army at that point. Accordingly, on the morning of the 29th General McClelland was ordered to embark all the troops from his corps that the transports and barges could carry, and if the navy under command of Admiral Porter succeeded in silencing the batteries defending Grand Gulf, to have as many men as possible ready to debark under cover of the guns of the navy and carry the works by storm. In anticipation of Admiral Porter being able to silence the enemy's batteries defending the Gulf, and General McClelland landing his troops for the assault, General Grant, on the morning of April 27, sent an order to General Sherman at Young's Point to send one division up to Haines' Bluff, and make a strong diversion by threatening an attack at that point. The object of this diversion was to compel General Pemberton to keep his forces at Vicksburg instead of sending them to reinforce General Bowen at Grand Gulf. General Sherman selected Blair's Division to make the diversion, and they did it successfully, and, as was later learned, the diversion created great confusion about Vicksburg. Notwithstanding the successful diversion, the navy failed to silence the batteries at the Gulf, and the troops of the 13th Corps again disembarked the evening of the same day, and took up their line of march, stopping at DeShroon's, Louisiana, six miles above Bruinsburg, where the 13th Corps, and one division of the 17th Corps

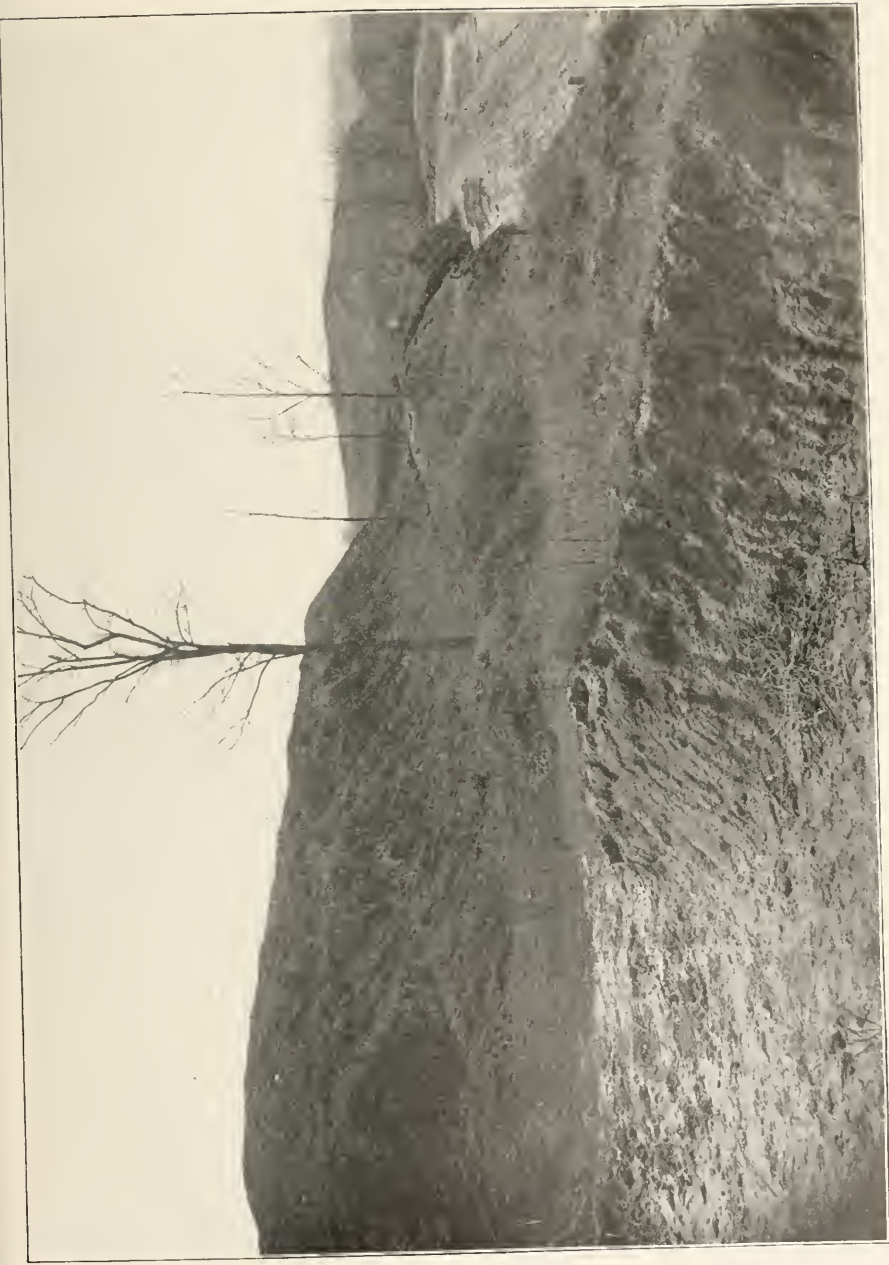
embarked and were transferred down and across the river to Bruinsburg, Miss., where they were landed by noon of April 30. The march from Milliken's Bend to this point, which had consumed just one month, had been unusually toilsome; a continual drag through (not over) tenacious mud roads or rather paths, swollen streams and bayous bank full, was the task allotted the officers and men each day of the arduous march. After landing at Bruinsburg, General McClermand's Corps halted only long enough to draw two days' rations and ammunition when they started inland for Port Gibson. Before sunset their advance had gained the bluffs, closely followed by the First and Third Brigades of Logan's Division, 17th Corps. This force continued to advance until the pickets of the enemy were encountered near Thompson's Hill, about five miles from Port Gibson. General Bowen, on learning that General Grant had effected a landing at Bruinsburg, immediately evacuated Grand Gulf, marching in the direction of Port Gibson, with the hope of intercepting and holding in check General Grant's forces until reinforcements from Vicksburg under General Loring could reach him. As soon as General McClermand encountered General Bowen's pickets he formed line of battle, and indulged in some slight skirmishing during the night, but at no time did it rise to the dignity of battle. Early next morning, May 1, General McClermand's four divisions advanced and were soon hotly engaged. Hovey's Division on the right was successful in forcing the enemy back. On the left Osterhaus' Division was not so successful, having met repulse with some loss. About noon General Grant arrived on the field and seeing the situation he at once ordered up the two brigades of Logan's Division. Logan's First Brigade he sent to the left of Osterhaus, with instructions to assist Osterhaus in turning the enemy's right flank, and Logan's Third Brigade he sent to reinforce McClermand's right. As soon as the First Brigade was in position, Osterhaus successfully renewed his attack, and soon the enemy's right was in full retreat, followed before sunset by General Bowen's left. General Grant's forces pursued the retreating enemy to within about two miles of Port Gibson, when, darkness coming on, they went into bivouac. General Bowen, realizing his defeat, retreated across Bayou Pierre and burned the bridge.

At an early hour the next morning the command was put

in motion. The First and Second Brigades of Logan's Division entering Port Gibson about 9 a. m. The town had been evacuated by the enemy during the night, and the suspension bridge across the south fork of Bayou Pierre burned. While waiting for the bridge to be rebuilt the First and Second Brigades of Logan's Division marched up the west side of Bayou Pierre about four miles to a ford which they crossed and marched down the east side until they reached the main Vicksburg road. Here they rejoined their division, and with Crocker's Division, 17th Corps, in advance marched eight miles to the north fork of Bayou Pierre, where they found the fine suspension bridge partially destroyed. The bridge was repaired during the night. At daylight the next morning Logan's Division in advance crossed the bridge, and when near Willow Springs found the enemy advantageously posted on a commanding ridge, and opened fire on our advancing column with artillery. The two divisions of General Crocker and General Logan were formed in line, and soon the enemy fell back towards Hankinson's Ferry. At this point Logan's Division was directed to advance on the Grand Gulf road, and General Crocker to pursue the enemy. The latter division had proceeded but a short distance before they became engaged with the enemy's skirmishers. The skirmishing was kept up with more or less activity until about 4 p. m., when the appearance of Logan's Division on the enemy's right flank caused them to beat a hasty retreat to the ferry, followed closely by the Second Brigade of Logan's Division, who reached the ferry just in time to save the bridge, and capture some tools. On the morning of the 4th the enemy opened an artillery fire on the Second Brigade of Logan's Division, but soon was silenced by a few well directed shots from the batteries of DeGolyer, Rogers and Williams, which dismounted one gun and killed two men. In the meantime, the 13th Corps had advanced on the 3rd to Willow Springs, on the 6th to Rocky Springs, on the 8th to Little Sandy, and on the 9th to Big Sandy. The 17th Corps remained at Hankinson's Ferry on the Big Black river from the 4th until the morning of the 7th, when they marched to Rocky Springs, remaining there during the 8th, and on the 9th marched toward Raymond, via Utica, and encamped at Utica Crossroads. While the 13th and 17th Corps were on the march, the 15th Corps, General Sherman commanding, was

not idle. The morning of May 1, Steele's Division and Tuttle's Division started for Grand Gulf. The former starting from Milliken's Bend, and the latter from Duckport. General Blair's Division remained at Milliken's Bend until troops from Memphis arrived to relieve them. Steele's and Tuttle's Divisions reached Grand Gulf about noon of May 6, marching 63 miles in five days over roads almost impassable. On May 8, General Sherman advanced with his two divisions to Hankinson's Ferry, and on the 10th marched to Big Sandy. May 6, General Blair's Division, 15th Corps, being relieved by troops from Memphis, left Milliken's Bend (except Ewing's Brigade) for Grand Gulf, reaching that place about noon of May 10. Early the morning of May 10, General McPherson's Corps marched for Utica.

May 11, General McPherson advanced about five miles on the road to Raymond, General McClernand to Five Mile Creek, and General Sherman marched to Auburn. May 12, General McClernand marched to Fourteen Mile Creek, at which place his advance encountered the enemy, and after a sharp skirmish drove them from their position, suffering a loss of 4 men wounded. General Sherman also marched to Fourteen Mile Creek, where he also met with some resistance from Confederate cavalry which was holding the crossing. However, a few well-directed shots from Landgraeber's Battery soon drove the Confederates to the hills beyond the creek and General Sherman held the crossing, with a loss of 1 man killed. During the same day (May 12) General McPherson's 17th Corps, with Logan's Division having the advance, continued on the march toward Raymond. The advance met with but little opposition until within two miles of Raymond, they came upon the enemy under command of the Confederate General, Gregg; about five thousand strong, well posted, and with two batteries of artillery so placed as to sweep the road and a bridge over which it was necessary to pass. General Logan immediately formed his division in line of battle, with the First Brigade, General Smith commanding, on the right, and his Second Brigade, General Leggett commanding, across the road to the left of General Smith, and his Third Brigade, General Stevenson commanding, was thrown to the right of General Smith, with directions to advance his right as much as possible. DeGolyer's Battery was placed on the road near the



Fort Garrott (Square Fort) looking Northwest. In front of 13th Army Corps.



Stockade Redan on Graveyard Road. In front of 15th Army Corps.

bridge. With this formation of the division the whole line advanced when the battle opened with great fury on the front of the First and Second Brigade. The battle lasted about four hours when the enemy gave way, and soon was on the retreat through Raymond, and General McPherson camped at that place the night of the 12th. If the reader will consult his map, he will notice that General Grant's lines are now almost due east and west, and within five miles of the Jackson and Vicksburg railroad. The 17th Corps, General McPherson commanding, was at Raymond on the right, the 15th Corps, General Sherman commanding, holding the centre on Fourteen Mile Creek, and the 13th Corps, General McClernand commanding, was on the left of the line, also on Fourteen Mile Creek, with his left resting on the Big Black river, his advance across the creek, and his pickets within about two miles of Edward's Station. The Confederate General, Joseph E. Johnston, having arrived at Jackson on the 13th, and being the ranking officer, assumed command of all the Confederate forces opposing General Grant's advance. He had with him at Jackson a force estimated at 11,000 which was daily being augmented. General Pemberton's forces, estimated at 40,000, held his advance at Edward's Depot, and was deployed from that point back to Vicksburg. General Grant's forces at the same date were a very little over 33,000.

Since crossing the Mississippi river, the enemy had been unable to satisfy their minds as to General Grant's intentions. Now he must uncover to the foe not only his intentions, but his base of supplies as well. The time had come when in defiance of all principles inculcated by his teachings at West Point, he would leave the way open for the enemy to fall upon what they would think his permanent base. Accordingly, the night of May 12, General Grant issued orders to the three corps commanders as follows: General McPherson was directed to march his 17th Corps early in the morning for Jackson, via Clinton; General Sherman to march the 15th Corps to Raymond; and the 13th Corps, General McClernand commanding, was ordered to quietly withdraw from his position near Edward's Depot, and march to Raymond with all his corps, except General Smith's Division, which was ordered back to old Auburn to guard and bring forward to Raymond the supply train. May 14, the 17th Corps, General McPherson command-

ing, was ordered to advance on Jackson by the Vicksburg and Jackson road, and engage the enemy at Jackson if they made a stand. General Sherman was given practically the same order, but was to move by the direct road from Raymond to Jackson, which is south of the road General McPherson was advancing on and entered Jackson through the Confederate lines about two miles to the right of General McPherson. General McClernand was ordered to send one of his divisions to Forest Hill church within supporting distance of General Sherman's position at Jackson, and one division to Clinton to support General McPherson, and his remaining division to remain at Raymond. General McClernand's other division, General Smith commanding, was yet at Auburn. About 9 a. m., General McPherson's advance came upon the enemy's pickets some two and a half or three miles from Jackson and soon drove them in on their main line, and General Sherman came on them about the same time. General McPherson immediately deployed Crocker's Division for the assault, with Logan's Division in support. General Sherman made similar disposition of his command. By 11 a. m. both General Sherman and General McPherson were ready for the assault. General Crocker advanced with his division preceded by a strong skirmish line, until within a short distance of their first line when the skirmishers were recalled, and the division charged, taking their first line of works. General McPherson followed up with Crocker's Division until near the enemy's main line of intrenchments, when he halted the command to bring the troops into line, and reconnoitre his front, and determine the next move. While General McPherson was pressing forward, General Sherman was confronting a Confederate battery which enfiladed the road he was advancing on. The gallant charge of Crocker's Division, led General Johnston to order a retreat, and when General Crocker advanced to their main line, found the enemy in full retreat, and in such great haste that they did not have time to move their guns or destroy them. General Johnston's forces beat a hasty retreat across Pearl river, and soon the American flag could be seen waving over the capital of Mississippi, and Jackson was ours. But time was precious, and other battles were to be fought and won before General Grant's army could rest on their laurels inside the fortifications of Vicksburg.

By reason of General Grant's movement with the 15th and 17th Corps against Jackson on the 13th and 14th, his base at Grand Gulf on the river was necessarily uncovered and exposed his rear to the attack of General Pemberton's army of 40,000. General Johnston seeing General Grant's exposed rear, sent orders to General Pemberton, dated May 13, to advance with his entire force and attack General Grant at Clinton. But General Pemberton discovering General Grant had blunderingly, as he believed, uncovered his line of communication, determined to disobey his superior's orders and instead cut that line; and really put his army in motion for that purpose, but was forced back on account of high waters. General Pemberton had not yet realized that General Grant had some four days before abandoned his base and was then subsisting his army off the country. That move on the part of General Pemberton gave General Grant time to march east, capture Jackson, disperse General Johnston's army there, about face, march west and be in position to repel any attack General Pemberton might wish to make on him at any point west of Clinton. On General Pemberton's return to the Jackson road, he received early on the morning of the 16th a repetition of his order to join General Johnston at Clinton, which order he decided to obey, sending a dispatch to General Johnston to that effect, and immediately placed his army in motion to obey the order.

General Johnston's dispatch to General Pemberton, under date of May 13, was sent in triplicate, one of the bearers proved to be a Union man, and instead of delivering it to General Pemberton, he came inside our lines and delivered it to General McPherson, who in turn forwarded it to General Grant. Immediately on receipt of this dispatch, General Grant issued his orders to his three corps commanders for their movements on the 15th. To General McPherson his orders were to about face and march his 17th Corps west as far as Bolton, which point is about 20 miles west of Jackson on the Vicksburg road. General McClernand was ordered to concentrate his 13th Corps at or near Bolton in the shortest possible time. General Sherman to remain with his 15th Corps at Jackson on the 15th for the purpose of destroying all Confederate property in or about that place. Two brigades of Blair's Division, 15th Corps, had reached Auburn from Grand Gulf, and by orders

from General Grant were temporarily attached to General A. J. Smith's Division, 13th Corps.

In obedience to General Grant's orders of May 14, McClermand's cavalry, by 9 a. m. of the 15th, had seized Bolton, driving out the enemy, and by noon had three divisions at or near that point well posted.

The positions occupied by Grant's army the evening of May 15 were as follows: two divisions of Sherman's 15th Corps at Jackson, McPherson's 17th Corps, and three divisions of McClermand's 13th Corps were at or near Bolton, facing west, and in position to give battle should the Confederate General, Pemberton, determine to take the offensive. General A. J. Smith's Division, 13th Corps, was north of Raymond, with two brigades of Blair's Division, 15th Corps, in his rear. The morning of May 16 McClermand had the advance, and under orders to move his command towards Edward's Depot by three roads, all converging at that place. General Hovey's Division held the advance on the Clinton road, with General Logan's Division, 17th Corps, close on his rear as support. General Osterhaus and General Carr's Divisions, 13th Corps, were advancing on the middle road, while General Smith's Division, 13th Corps, and two brigades of General Blair's Division, 15th Corps (temporarily under command of McClermand), were advancing on the south road. The orders to all corps and division commanders were to move cautiously, with skirmishers well to the front, and avoid a general engagement unless they were certain of success. General Smith's Division on the extreme left was the first to encounter the enemy's pickets. Osterhaus, having the advance on the middle road, hearing the fire of Smith's artillery and skirmishers, pushed his skirmishers forward, and soon struck the enemy's pickets well posted. About the same time Hovey also came up to the enemy's pickets, strongly posted near the base of Champion's Hill, on the north road leading from Jackson into Vicksburg. He immediately formed his division in line, with General McGinnis' Brigade on the right, and Colonel Slack's Brigade on the left. His skirmishers were at once deployed, and sent forward covering the entire front of his division, and advanced within sight of the enemy's battery. While General Hovey was forming his division as above described, the advance division of the

17th Corps, General Logan commanding, had reached the field and was quickly formed on the right of General Hovey. The left of Logan's Second Brigade, General Leggett commanding, forming on General Hovey's right, and the First Brigade, General Smith commanding, formed on the right of General Leggett, with the Third Brigade, General Stevenson commanding, a short distance in the rear as support. The 8th Michigan Battery, Captain DeGolyer commanding, was placed in position about two hundred yards to the rear of the Second Brigade, and Rogers' Battery of 24-pound Howitzers supported by Smith's Brigade. The 3rd Ohio Battery, Captain Williams commanding, was placed in position on a ridge to the rear of the division, as reserve.

After some sharp skirmishing along General Hovey's front, at about 10.30 a. m., the battle opened, when General Hovey advanced about 600 yards, driving the enemy before him, capturing 11 guns and about 300 prisoners. At this point, the enemy being reinforced rallied and began pouring down the road in great numbers upon the position occupied and held by General Hovey, driving him back, yet contesting with death every inch of the field they had so recently won. Seeing from the character of the ground that his division was likely to be hard pressed, and possibly outflanked, he called for reinforcements from Crocker's Division, 17th Corps, which had just come up, but had not as yet been engaged. About a half hour later, by order of General Grant, General Crocker sent Colonel Boomer's Brigade, and the 10th Missouri and the 17th Iowa to his support. The reinforcements numbered about 2,000 men. But the enemy having massed on his front, General Hovey, with his reinforcements, continued to be slowly forced back until his lines reached a point near the brow of the hill. Here a stubborn stand was made, which position the division succeeded in holding after more than two hours of most terrific fighting. Almost simultaneous with General Hovey's advance at 10.30 a. m., General Leggett, and General Smith's Brigades of Logan's Division advanced, and encountered the enemy strongly posted in the outskirts of timber directly on his front. After a spirited resistance they were compelled to retire. The engagement was now general along the entire fronts of both Hovey's and Logan's Divisions, with the enemy contesting

with great determination the forward movements of either General Hovey or General Logan. General Logan's lines were now in such a position that the enemy's batteries confronting his right could enfilade the line of his First and Second Brigades. General Logan, seeing the situation, ordered a charge against the enemy by his First and Second Brigades, commanded respectively by General Leggett and General Smith. After a fearful slaughter the line of the enemy was broken, and the enemy was forced to abandon his chosen position, and retire under cover of a second ridge. During this assault, Logan's Third Brigade, General Stevenson commanding, moved up and formed on the right of General Smith's First Brigade to prevent any flank movement by the enemy. The formation of General Stevenson's brigade on General Smith's right caused the enemy to plant a battery of six guns in a commanding position on his front for the purpose of checking the advance of General Stevenson, and at the same time enfilade the brigades of both General Smith and General Leggett. To thwart the evident designs of the enemy, General Stevenson was ordered to advance his right, and charge the enemy. Crossing an almost impassable hollow, the brigade with the 81st Illinois Infantry, and the 32d Ohio Infantry forming the advanced line, moved up in good order, made a bayonet charge as directed, driving the enemy from their guns, capturing the entire battery of 6 guns, and cutting General Pemberton off from his direct line of retreat to Edwards Depot, and Black River Bridge. This brilliant charge by General Stevenson's Brigade turned the left flank of the enemy, hurled them back on the front of the First and Second Brigade, where they were so warmly received that they were again forced to retire, leaving as trophies to the brigades six pieces of artillery, and a large number of prisoners.

The enemy discovering that General Logan had turned their left flank, now made a desperate effort to turn our left by concentrating all their available forces, and advancing against Hovey's Division that had then been fighting for more than three and a half hours, and very much fatigued, yet retaining a most determined spirit. At this instance, the tide of battle seemingly was turning against the Union forces, when General Hovey, equal to the occasion, hurriedly placed in commanding positions the 1st Missouri Battery, Captain

Dillon's Wisconsin Battery, Captain Scofield's Battery, and two sections of the 16th Ohio Battery; opened an enfilading fire on the advancing foe, with such a terrific shower of shot and shell that caused them to stagger. Taking advantage of the halt in their advance, General Hovey, assisted by the brigades of Boomer and Holmes of Crocker's Division, 17th Corps, made a brilliant charge, hurling the enemy back, regaining the ground they had lost some four hours before, recapturing five of the eleven guns they had captured during the first assault, and sending the enemy panic-stricken toward Black river, and the battle of Champion's Hill was won for the Union forces.

The following paragraph is by authority of Grant's Memoirs, pages 512-521:

This battle was fought under General Grant's immediate supervision, he having reached the field shortly after General Hovey and Logan had formed their lines. As soon as he had taken in the situation, he sent a staff officer to General McClelland, directing him to push his command forward as rapidly as possible and attack General Pemberton's right. This order was disregarded by General McClelland, who at the time had two divisions within some two and a half miles of General Pemberton's centre, and two divisions (Smith and Blair) confronting the Confederate right. General Grant sent repeated orders to General McClelland to advance and press General Pemberton's center and right, but excepting Hovey's Division, none of General McClelland's command got upon the field until the enemy was in full retreat. Had these important orders of General Grant to General McClelland been obeyed, it is not improbable that General Pemberton's army would have been destroyed, and the siege of Vicksburg would not be, as it is, a matter of history. The battle of Champion's Hill was fought largely by Hovey's Division, 13th Corps, and Logan's Division, 17th Corps, assisted, during the last half of the battle, by Crocker's Division, 17th Corps.

When General Pemberton began his retreat, he was pursued, as soon as the cartridge boxes could be refilled, by General Stevenson's Brigade, Logan's Division, 17th Corps, and Captain DeGolyer's Battery in advance, followed by Carr's Division, and Osterhaus' Division, 13th Corps.

The pursuit was kept up until darkness and fatigue compelled the pursuers to go into camp, but not until they had captured over 1,300 prisoners. General Grant had in this battle about 15,000 men actually engaged. This excludes that part of his army that did not get up, and all of McClelland's Corps excepting the Division of General Hovey.

Daylight of the morning of the 17th saw the 13th Corps, Carr's Division, in advance, well on the way toward Big Black River Bridge. On the east side of the river, General Lawler's Brigade of Carr's Division, came upon the enemy strongly posted behind two lines of earthworks, each forming a segment of an irregular circle, both ends resting on the river, and a swamp protecting the front. General Carr formed his division on the right, with Lawler's Brigade occupying the extreme right with his right resting on the river above. Next came General Osterhaus in the center, and Burbridge's Brigade, of Smith's Division, on the left. After a few well-directed shots from the Peoria Battery, General Lawler brought his Brigade to attention with orders to fix bayonets, and the command forward was given, when, with a cheer they charged the enemy's line and soon were inside their works. Simultaneous with the charge of General Lawler, one brigade of General Osterhaus and one from General A. J. Smith's Division (Burbridge) made a similar charge, and soon the enemy was fleeing across Big Black River Bridge, burning the bridge after them. In this battle General Lawler won distinguished mention by the corps commander for the successful execution of his brilliant charge across an open field. This grand success was decisive, and all the troops pressed forward, driving the enemy across the river or compelling them to surrender. About 1,500 prisoners, and 18 pieces of artillery, many small arms, and a large quantity of ammunition fell into our hands.

By 11 a. m., May 18, the bridge over Big Black River, which the enemy burned on his retreat, was repaired and General McClelland's Corps commenced crossing, advancing against Vicksburg by Mt. Albans and the Baldwin's Ferry road. General Sherman's 15th Corps crossed at Bridgeport, and advanced by the Bridgeport and Vicksburg road. At this point General Frank P. Blair's Division of the 15th Corps rejoined its corps, after being temporarily attached to General

McClermand's 13th Corps for the last three days. McPherson's 17th Corps at an early hour crossed between Bridgeport and the railroad bridge, and advanced in a northwest direction until the Bridgeport and Vicksburg road was reached, where they halted until Sherman's Corps had passed, when they took up their line of march direct for Vicksburg. By 3 p. m. the head of column of Sherman's 15th Corps had reached Walnut Hills, and General Sherman could be seen, proudly standing on the Confederate entrenchments that he tried so hard to capture on December 29, 1862.

Ewing's Brigade, of Blair's Division, 15th Corps, that had been, until May 15, doing guard and fatigue duty between Milliken's Bend and Grand Gulf, rejoined its division in front of Vicksburg the night of May 18, having marched 85 miles in three days, and captured 203 prisoners on the march. General Grant immediately formed his lines around the Vicksburg defenses with Sherman's 15th Corps on the right, his right resting on the Mississippi river about two miles above Vicksburg, his left joining General McPherson's right. McPherson's 17th Corps took position on the center, to the right and left of the main Jackson and Vicksburg road, and extending south to a point near the Vicksburg and Jackson railroad, where he joined to the right of McClermand's 13th Corps. McClermand's right rested near the railroad, and extended south towards Warrenton as far as his line would admit, thus shutting in and practically dooming to capture the remainder of Pemberton's heroic army, which grimly awaited the certain onslaught of the Union forces. Flushed with successive victories, the officers and men of Grant's army thought that all they had to do the morning of May 19 was to assault the Confederate line, and the campaign would be over and Vicksburg would be ours. But in that instance they reckoned without their hosts. The Confederate army, no doubt, was disheartened from their successive defeats within the last few days, but when the assault of May 19 was made, they were found ready to defend the city of Vicksburg with their lives. General Grant's entire available force moved against the enemy's works along their entire line at 2 o'clock p. m. of May 19, but the assault, although pushed with confidence and energy, proved unsuccessful, excepting that the Union forces were enabled to get better positions, and closer

to the Confederate lines, where they could be fully covered from the fire of the enemy.

The 20th and 21st were spent in fortifying and strengthening the positions gained by the assault of May 19, and in making roads from the Yazoo river. The army had not drawn any rations for the past three weeks, and they were becoming very hungry for a tin cup of good black coffee and hard tack. By the night of the 21st, the entire army were fully supplied with full rations of coffee and hard bread, and they were correspondingly happy, and ready for any orders that would be issued from General Grant's headquarters. The failure of the assault of May 19 was disappointing, not only to Grant, but to his entire army, as time was thought an important factor in the success of the campaign, and Grant had none to spare. The Confederate General, Joseph E. Johnston, was at Canton, and daily receiving reinforcements, and might soon feel himself strong enough to attack Grant's rear, and raise the siege. Accordingly a second assault was planned, this time more deliberately, and on May 22, the third day after the first failure, a second assault was made, of which General Grant says: "Promptly at the hour designated (10 a. m.) the three army corps advanced to the assault. . . . A portion of the commands succeeded in planting their flags on the outward slopes of the enemy's bastions, and maintained them until night The assault failed, I regret to say, with much loss on our side in killed and wounded."

The assaults of May 19 and 22 convinced Grant's army, both officers and men, that the defenses of Vicksburg could not be taken by assault without the sacrifice of too many valuable lives, and General Grant determined on a siege. As soon as siege operations were determined upon, saps were begun zigzagging from our front to the principal forts of the foe, with the view of undermining and blowing them up, whereby General Grant hoped to break the enemy's line at some point and end the campaign.

General Johnston was now exerting himself to the utmost to collect at Canton an army with which to fall on General Grant's rear and, with General Pemberton's assistance, crush him. It being reported to General Grant that some of Johnston's command had advanced, and was occupying Mechanicsburg, located some 45 miles northeast from Vicksburg, he

placed General Blair in command of an expeditionary force with orders to march out and disperse them. General Blair successfully performed this duty, and returned to the investment line June 4. General Grant now bent his energies to pushing siege operations, and to defending his position against any possible maneuvers of the sagacious Johnston, and to prevent him from crossing Big Black river, and to defeat him should he succeed in doing so.

The campaign from Milliken's Bend to Vicksburg had been eminently successful, and equally brilliant in its conception and execution. But the time had now come when the three army corps that composed General Grant's army during the campaign from Milliken's Bend to the Confederate defenses around Vicksburg, was inadequate to successfully cope with their adversaries. General Johnston with an army of perhaps 30,000 east of Big Black river, and General Pemberton with about an equal number inside the Vicksburg defenses, rendered reinforcements to defend General Grant's exterior line against General Johnston necessary. May 19 General Lauman reached Young's Point with one division, and was assigned a position on the investment line to the left of the 13th Corps. June 3 General Kimball arrived with 12 regiments, and was assigned position at Haines' Bluff, and June 11 General Sooy Smith reached Young's Point with a strong division, and was also sent up the Yazoo to Haines' Bluff. On the same date (June 11) General Herron came with a full division and was assigned a position on the investment line to the left of General Lauman, with his left resting near the Mississippi river below the city, thus completing the investment with a line of bayonets and batteries, from the river above to the river below the city. June 15 General Park arrived with two divisions of Burnside's Corps, and was immediately dispatched to Haines' Bluff. General Grant now had about 71,000 men, and more than half of them (about 40,000) stationed across the peninsula from Haines' Bluff by way of Oak Ridge to Big Black river, where General Osterhaus took up the line defending Grant's rear, and extended south from the Jackson road. On June 8 General C. C. Washburn was assigned command of the forces at Haines' Bluff, and on June 22, General Sherman was assigned to the command of the exterior line extending from Haines' Bluff on the Yazoo river on the north, to Hall's

Ferry on the south, fully prepared to resist any attack that Johnston should make. General Grant, with his 40,000 troops on the exterior line under command of Sherman, was now free to prosecute the work of the siege with more vigor. Saps had been started on the front of almost, if not all, the divisions on the investment line, and were being pushed with the utmost dispatch. The siege progressed in a quiet way, the men working diligently in the several saps until June 25, when Logan, having his sap completed to and under the 3d Louisiana redan (known by the Union force as Fort Hill) on the Jackson road, and having placed 2,200 pounds of powder under the fort, it was ready for the match.

At 3:30 p. m. the match was applied and shortly a geyser-like cone of dirt arose from the fort to probably 100 feet, the dust from which filled the air, when the Union troops of Logan's Division rushed into the crater made by the explosion, but the breach was not large enough to permit the passage of any considerable force, and was of little practical utility. The Union forces were able to hold the crater, whilst the enemy retired to an inner line. Another mine was immediately started on General Logan's front, which was sprung July 1, but the lesson of June 25 was remembered, and no assault followed. By this explosion the redan was practically destroyed. With the exception of the attempt of breaking the enemy's line by the explosion of the 3d Louisiana redan on Logan's front, and his effort to effect a lodgment therein with his division, there was no fighting worthy of mention after the assault of May 22. The Union sharpshooters kept the enemy down, so that sap digging went on with little danger or interruption. Shells were continually thrown into the city by the mortar boats on the river, and by General Grant's siege guns on the investment line. To escape this perpetual storm of shot and shell, the inhabitants of the city dug caves and subterranean passages in the bluffs on which the city stands. In these they lived almost continuously during the siege. Only one of those caves remains a relic of those strenuous days.

Food was growing scarce and the besieged army was suffering from hunger. Flour and side meat were selling at almost prohibitory prices, while mule meat was in great demand and was said to be eaten with a relish. Conditions grew worse until the privates in the Confederate army

demanding to be fed or surrendered. June 28 General Pemberton received a letter signed by several private soldiers of his command, which read in part: "If you cannot feed us you had better surrender us, horrible as the idea is. We tell you plainly, men are not going to lie here and perish, if they do love their country. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and hunger will compel a man to do almost anything. You had better heed a warning voice if it does come from a private soldier. This army is ripe for mutiny unless it can be fed." This letter evidently put Pemberton to thinking, and on July 2, seeing no hope of relief from Johnston, he addressed a letter to each of his four division commanders asking them to inform him with as little delay as possible as to the condition of their troops, and their ability to make the marches, and undergo the fatigue necessary to accomplish a successful evacuation of the city. Two of his generals in reply suggested surrender, and the other two practically did the same thing. On receipt of these replies, Pemberton seemed to have abandoned all hope, and about 10 a. m. the next morning (July 3) General Bowen and Colonel Montgomery appeared with a white flag on General A. J. Smith's Division front bearing a letter from Pemberton to General Grant, proposing an armistice with the view of arranging terms of surrender. A meeting between General Grant and General Pemberton was arranged for, and at 3 o'clock p. m. of the same day, the commanding generals met in front of Stevenson's Brigade, Logan's Division, 17th Corps. General Pemberton inquired as to the terms General Grant would make, and was informed that the surrender would be "unconditional." General Pemberton replied snappingly, "The conference may as well end," to which Grant made answer in his usual calm and courteous tone, "Very well," and turned away. Here the negotiations might have been terminated but that the Confederate General Bowen, who was anxious to end the fruitless struggle, interposed with the proposition that the Confederate army be permitted to march out with their small arms and light artillery. This suggestion was not considered for a moment. The conference closed with General Grant promising to send his terms in writing to General Pemberton, which he did, and late that night received an acceptance, excepting that General Pemberton made a few minor suggestions, a part of which

General Grant conceded and a part rejected in a communication that closed the negotiations.

At 10 a. m., July 4, 1863, white flags appeared along the entire line of the Confederate defenses, and immediately after, the Confederate army marched outside their intrenchments, with their colors flying, formed line, stacked arms, laid their colors on the stacks, about faced and marched back within their intrenchments as prisoners of war. Logan's Division, 17th Corps, being given the post of honor, marched into the city, placed the flag of the Union on the courthouse and took possession. An abstract of the capture shows 31,600 prisoners, 172 cannon, 60,000 muskets, and a large quantity of ammunition.

Five days after the surrender of Vicksburg, Port Hudson fell, and the Army of the Tennessee joined hands with the Army of the Gulf. The navigation of the Mississippi was reasonably secure, the Southern Confederacy was cut in twain, the hopes of the Union-loving people of the North were revived, and the spirits of the Confederacy proportionately depressed.

Whilst this campaign stands in history as the most original in strategy, the most successful in execution of any military operations in modern warfare, yet the crown of glory had its thorns, the laurels of victory were tinged with the blood of patriots. What had it cost the Union army to win that great and memorable success? Here are a few figures showing the Union losses.

The following tabulations furnished by courtesy of Captain W. T. Rigby, Chairman V. N. M. P. Commission.

General Summary of Casualties, March 29—July 4.

UNION.

	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total
Dunbar's Plantation, La., April 15....	...	2	...	2
Port Gibson, May 1.....	131	719	25	875
South Fork Bayou Pierre, May 2.....	...	1	...	1
North Fork Bayou Pierre, May 3....	1	6	...	7
Pinhook, Louisiana, May 10.....	2	8	3	13
Raymond, May 12....	66	339	37	442
Fourteen Mile Creek, May 12-13....	6	10	..	16
Jackson, May 14.....	42	251	7	300
Champion's Hill, May 16.	410	1,844	187	2,441
Big Black River Bridge, May 17.....	39	237	3	279
Skirmishes about Vicksburg, May 18				
20 and 21.....	13	41	2	56
Assault on Confederate Line of De-				
fense, May 19.	157	771	8	942
Assault on Confederate Line of De-				
fense, May 22... ..	502	2,550	147	3,199
Mechanicsburg, June 4....	1	5	...	6
Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, June 7..	101	280	265	646
Bayou Baxter, Louisiana, June 9.....	...	1	..	1
Birdsong Ferry, June 12... ..	...	1	..	1
Richmond, Louisiana, June 15.....	1	8	.	9
Hill's Plantation, June 22.. ..	8	16	23	47
Elisville, June 25.....	...	...	37	37
Near Lake Providence, La., June 29.	1	3	144	148
On Peninsula opposite Vicksburg,				
June 29.....	...	1	..	1
Edwards Station, July 1.....	...	3	...	3
On Gunboats, in Detached Infantry				
Regiments	6	26	...	32
Siege Operations, May 23-July 4....	94	425	119	638
Total.....	1,581	7,554	1,007	10,142

CONFEDERATE.

	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total
Acting of River Batteries, April 22...	1	2	.....	3
Grand Gulf, April 29.....	3	18	.....	21
Haynes' Bluff (Snyder's Mill) Apr. 30.....		3	.....	3
Port Gibson, May 1.....	56	328	341	725
Raymond, May 12.....	73	251	190	514
Jackson, May 14.....	17	64	118	199
Champion's Hill, May 16.....	380	1,018	2,453	3,851
Big Black River Bridge, May 17.....	3	9	539	551
Hill's Plantation, June 22.....	5	16	1	22
Defense Operations, May 18-July 4..	875	2,169	158	3,202
Total	1,413	3,878	3,800	9,091

The operations thus outlined were participated in by organizations (regiments or parts of regiments and batteries) representing states as follows:

UNION TROOPS PARTICIPATING.

ILLINOIS—Infantry (8th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 37th, 40th, 41st, 43d, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 61st, 63d, 72d, 76th, 77th, 81st, 87th, 90th, 93d, 94th, 95th, 97th, 99th, 101st, 103d, 106th, 108th, 109th, 113th, 114th, 116th, 118th, 120th, 124th, 126th, 127th, 130th, 131st) 55; Cavalry (Thielemann's Battalion, Kane County Independent Company, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 15th) 10; Artillery (Cogwell's Battery, Chicago Mercantile Battery, Batteries A, B, D, E, F, H and I, 1st Light and Batteries A, E, F, G, K and L, 2d Light) 15; total 80.

INDIANA—Infantry (8th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 18th, 23d, 24th, 26th, 34th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 53d, 54th, 59th, 60th, 67th, 69th, 83d, 93d, 97th, 99th, 100th) 24; Cavalry (1st, 4th) 2; Artillery (1st, 6th) 2; total 28.

IOWA—Infantry (3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 34th, 35th, 38th, 40th) 28; Cavalry (3d, 4th) 2; Artillery (1st, 2d) 2; total 32.

KANSAS—Infantry (1st) 1.

KENTUCKY—Infantry (Independent Company of Pioneers, 7th, 19th, 22d) 4.

MASSACHUSETTS—Infantry (29th, 35th, 36th) 3.

MICHIGAN—Infantry (2d, 8th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 27th) 7; Artillery (7th, 8th) 2; total 9.

MINNESOTA—Infantry (3d, 4th, 5th) 3; Artillery (1st); total 4.

MISSOURI—Infantry (3d, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 17th, 24th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 35th, Engineer Regiment of the West) 17; Cavalry (4th, 6th, 10th) 3; Artillery (Batteries A, B, C, E, F, and M, 1st Light, and Battery F (Landgraeber's, 2d Light) 7; total 27.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Infantry (6th, 9th, 11th) 3.

NEW YORK—Infantry (46th, 51st, 79th) 3; Artillery (Battery L, 2d Light) 1; total 4.

OHIO—Infantry (16th, 20th, 22d, 30th, 32d, 37th, 42d, 46th, 47th, 48th, 53d, 54th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 68th, 70th, 72d, 76th, 78th, 80th, 83d, 95th, 96th, 114th, 120th) 26; Cavalry (4th) 1; Artillery (2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 17th, Yost's captured Battery, afterward known as the 26th Ohio Battery) 12; total 39.

PENNSYLVANIA—Infantry (45th, 50th, 51st, 100th) 4; Artillery (Durell's Battery) 1; total 5.

RHODE ISLAND—Infantry (7th) 1.

UNITED STATES ARMY—Infantry (1st, 13th) 2; Artillery (E, Second) 1; total 3.

WEST VIRGINIA—Infantry (4th) 1.

WISCONSIN—Infantry (8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 23d, 25th, 27th, 29th, 33d) 13; Cavalry (2d) 1; Artillery (1st, 6th, 12th) 3; total 17.

AGGREGATE: Infantry, 195; Cavalry, 19; Artillery, 47; total 261—not including eight regiments of negroes in process of enlistment.

Confederate Troops Participating, Including the Army of Vicksburg and Johnston's Army.

ALABAMA—Infantry (20th, 23d, 27th, 30th, 31st, 2d 35th, 37th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 46th, 54th, 55th, Stone's Battalion of Sharpshooters) 15; Artillery (Company C, 2d Battalion; Waddell's Battery; Sengstak's Battery; Charpentier's Battery) 4; total 19.

ARKANSAS—Infantry (4th, 9th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 31st) 8; Cavalry (1st Battalion, dismounted; 12th Battalion, Sharpshooters; 1st Mounted Rifles; 2d Mounted Rifles) 4; Artillery (Appeal Battery, McNally's Battery) 2; total 14.

FLORIDA—Infantry (1st, 3rd, 4th) 3.

GEORGIA—Infantry (25th, 29th, 30th, 34th, 36th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 46th, 47th, 52d, 56th, 57th, 1st Battalion of Sharpshooters, 8th Battalion) 17; Cavalry (Nelson's Independent Company) 1; Artillery (Cherokee Battery, Martin's Battery, Columbus Battery) 3; total 21.

KENTUCKY—Infantry (2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th) 7; Artillery (Cobb's Battery) 1; total 8.

LOUISIANA—Infantry (3d, 4th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th (sometimes known as 29th), 30th, 31st, 4th Battalion, 14th Battalion of Sharpshooters, Fleitas' Zouave Battalion) 18; Cavalry (Martin's Independent Company) 1; Artillery (Bond's, Bruce's, Butler's, Capers', Gravson's, Haynes', Lamon's, and Robertson's companies of the 1st Heavy; Barrow's, Grandpre's, Hart's, and McCrory's companies of the 8th Heavy Battalion; Companies A, B and C of Pointe Coupee; 5th company, Washington-Fenner's Battery; Durrive's Battery; Gomez's, Marks', Morlot's, and Theard's companies of the 22d Regiment—Gomez's and Theard's companies served as infantry during the defense) 22; total 41.

NORTH CAROLINA—Infantry (29th, 39th, 60th) 3.

MISSOURI—Infantry (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th) 6; Cavalry (1st—dismounted, 3d—dismounted) 2; Artillery (3d Battery, Guibor's Battery, Landis' Battery, Wade's Battery, Lowe's Battery, Bledsoe's Battery, Clark's Battery) 7; total 15.

MARYLAND—Artillery (3d Battery) 1.

MISSISSIPPI—Infantry (1st, 3d, 4th, 6th, 14th, 15th, 20th,

22d, 23d, 26th, 28th, 31st, 33d, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 43d, 46th, 1st Battalion of Sharpshooters, Pound's Battalion of Sharpshooters, 3d Battalion of State Troops, 5th Regiment of State Troops, 7th Battalion) 25; Cavalry (Adam's Regiment, Ballentine's Regiment, 17th Battalion) 3; Artillery (Companies A, C, D, E, G and I of the 1st Light; Companies A, B, and C of the 14th Light Battalion; Hudson's Battery; Vaiden Battery) 11; total 39.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Infantry (16th, 17th, 18th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 26th, Holcombe Legion) 8; Artillery (Culpeper's Battery, Ferguson's Battery, Waties' Battery, McBeth Battery) 4; total 12.

TENNESSEE—Infantry (10th, 30th, 39th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 46th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 53d, 55th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 1st Battalion, 3d Provisional Regiment, 3d Volunteer Regiment) 19; Cavalry (1st, 7th) 2; Artillery (Dismukes', Neyland's, Norman's and Park's companies of the 1st Heavy; Caruthers' Battery, Johnston's Battery, Lynch's Battery, Mebane's Battery, Tobin's Battery) 9; total 30.

TEXAS—Infantry (2d, 7th, 9th, 1st Battalion, 2d Battalion, 1st Battalion of Sharpshooters) 6; Cavalry (3d, 6th, 9th, 10th—dismounted, 14th—dismounted, 32d—dismounted, 1st Legion, Cleveland's Battalion, Bridges' Battalion) 9; Artillery (Wall's Battery) 1; total 16.

VIRGINIA—Artillery (Botetourt Battery) 1.

CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY—Infantry (1st Battalion) 1.

MISCELLANEOUS—Davidson's Signal Corps, King's Signal Corps, Barrot's Signal Corps, City Guards, Partisan Rangers—total 5.

AGGREGATE: Infantry 141, Cavalry 26, Artillery 62; total 229.

Historical Records.

THE following pages will give the reader a condensed record of the services of each Ohio regimental and battery command that served in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg.

The photo-engravings give a reproduction of the face of each Ohio monument as it stands in Vicksburg National Military Park.

Ohio regimental and battery organizations, not having furnished the Secretary with a revised record of their respective commands, the same has been supplied by the author from "Reid's Ohio in the War," assuming those records to be correct.

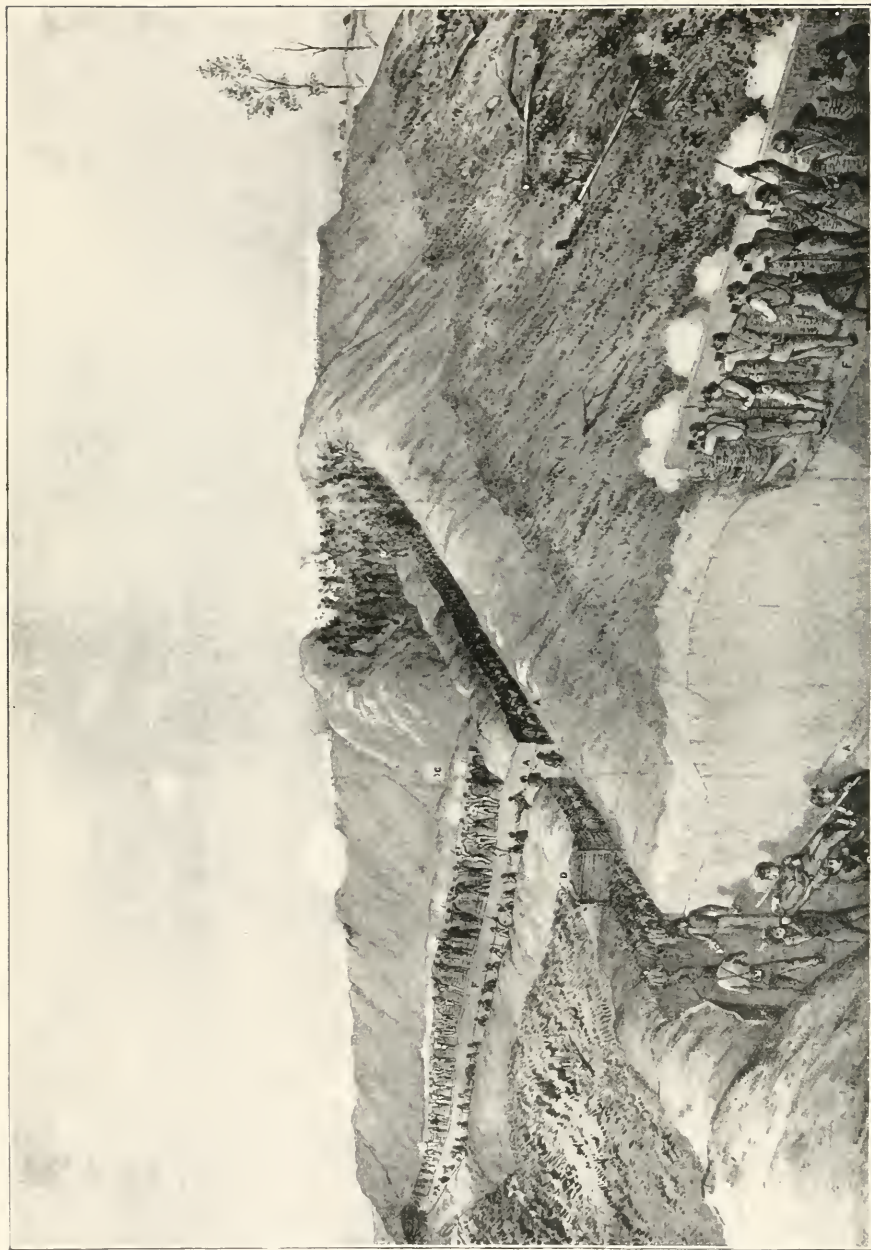
Where two or more officers' names appear on the face of any monument bearing the same rank, or filling the same position, it indicates that all had served in that capacity at some time during the campaign or siege.

The historical inscription, as it appears on the back of each monument, is reproduced at the close of each historical record of the regiment or battery.



SURRENDER MONUMENT.

Site of interview between General's Grant and Pemberton, July 3, 1863.



The Fight in the Crater of Fort Hill (Third Louisiana Redan) after the explosion, June 25, 1863. General Logan's Division, General McPherson's 17th Army Corps.

16th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

THIS regiment was organized under Colonel John F. Decourcey, at Camp Tiffin, near Wooster, Ohio, on the 2d day of October, 1861, and was mustered into the service on the same day by Captain Belknap, of the 18th United States Regulars. It reached Camp Dennison November 28 and remained there until the 19th of December, when, receiving its arms, it moved to Lexington, Kentucky. On January 12, 1862, orders were received to report to General S. P. Carter, at Somerset, Kentucky. At this point the regiment was engaged in repairing and building military roads to facilitate the transportation of supplies to General Thomas' forces at Mill Springs.

The battle of Mill Springs was fought and won by General Thomas on the 19th of January. The regiment was ordered up during the fight, but being retarded by a flood in Fishing Creek, did not reach the ground until after the enemy had been routed.

On January 31, 1862, the regiment left Somerset, Ky., and marched across the country to London. After a short rest at this point it continued its march to Cumberland Ford, arriving there on the 12th of February. Nothing of interest transpired during its stay.

On March 12 a reconnoissance in force was made toward Cumberland Gap, but with the exception of a slight skirmish with the enemy nothing was accomplished. Another reconnoissance was made on the 22d of March. About this time the regiment was brigaded with the 42d Ohio and 22d Kentucky, forming the 26th Brigade, 7th Division, Army of the Ohio, under command of Brigadier-General George W. Morgan.

On April 28 another reconnoissance was made to the top of the Cumberland Mountains in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap. The mountain was climbed in the midst of a heavy fog. Arriving at the top at 8 a. m. they met the enemy

and a brisk fight ensued, which lasted till the middle of the afternoon. The regiment lost 1 man killed and 2 wounded.

The month of May was occupied in preparing for the assault on Cumberland Gap. On June 10 the march was resumed toward the Gap. On the morning of the 17th of June the regiment marched up Powell's Valley to the rear of Cumberland Gap, where it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned that stronghold and retreated toward Knoxville, Tennessee. The 16th was the first regiment to enter the enemy's abandoned intrenchments and raise the National colors. From this time until the 3d of August the troops were engaged in strengthening the position, drilling, and foraging, with frequent skirmishing.

On August 6 the 16th was ordered to relieve the 14th Kentucky at Tagewell. About 10 a. m. of that day two companies (B and E) of the regiment were sent forward as advance pickets. Companies F and D were ordered to the right of the Main Hill Road on the same duty. Companies C and G were held in reserve. At 11 a. m. heavy skirmishing commenced at the front and continued until the enemy appeared on the front and right in force. Companies D and F were compelled to fall back. Companies B and E were cut off from the main force by a Rebel brigade, and most of them captured. Companies C and G were ordered up as a support, but were also overwhelmed and compelled to fall back to a position on the left of the road. They were now reenforced by stragglers from other companies and held the enemy in check for two hours, when the ammunition was exhausted. They then fell back to the main line, where the National forces were massed. Toward night the National army retreated into the intrenchments, the enemy following to within three miles of the Gap.

On September 8 the 16th Ohio and its brigade were ordered to Manchester, Ky., for supplies. On the 19th this force was joined by the remainder of the National troops from the Gap. The supplies having been almost completely exhausted, General Morgan ordered a retreat toward the Ohio river. This retreat was opposed by the enemy, who harassed the National forces by frequent attacks, and by placing obstructions in the roads, up to Grayson, Ky., within 25 miles of the Ohio river. The sufferings of the men on this march were very severe, having nothing to eat for several days excepting ears of corn

gathered from the fields as they passed. To quench their thirst the men were compelled to drink the water collected in stagnant pools. On the 3d of October the command arrived at Greenupsburg, Ky., on the Ohio river, utterly worn out, ragged, shoeless, and covered with the accumulated dust of sixteen days' march. Their appearance was forlorn in the extreme.

Resting until the 21st of October at Portland, Ohio, the regiment then moved to Charleston, Va., on the Kanawha river. On November 10 it marched, under orders, to Point Pleasant, Va., and there embarked on steamers for Memphis, Tenn., arriving at that place on the 27th of the same month. On December 20 it moved with Sherman's command on transports to the rear of Vicksburg, Miss., and participated, on the 29th, in the disastrous assault on Chickasaw Bayou. In this affair the 16th suffered terribly, losing 311 officers and men killed, wounded and prisoners. After the assault the command of the regiment devolved on Captain E. W. Botsford.

The next service performed by the regiment was in the expedition against Arkansas Post. That post being captured, the 16th Ohio, with other troops composing the expedition, were taken back to Young's Point, La. The regiment remained here until the 8th of March, and then moved to Milliken's Bend.

On April 6, 1863, the regiment joined General Grant's expedition to the rear of Vicksburg. It was engaged at Thompson's Hill on the 1st of May, and lost 9 men killed and wounded. It was also engaged at Champion's Hill, or Baker's Creek, on the 16th of May, and on the 17th at Black river bridge. On May 19 it took a prominent part in the disastrous assault on the Rebel works in the rear of Vicksburg. In these several affairs the regiment lost severely in killed and wounded. On the 22d of May it was again engaged in an assault on the Rebel works, losing several men killed and wounded. It remained in the rear of Vicksburg until its fall, July 4, 1863. On the 6th of July it was ordered to Jackson, Mississippi, where it participated in the siege and capture of that place.

The regiment now marched back to Vicksburg, where it was placed on transports with orders to report to the commanding officer at New Orleans, La. It arrived at Carrollton, six miles above the city, on the 15th of August.

General Bank's expedition to the Teche country was then forming at New Orleans, and the 16th was made a part of it. About the 7th of September the expedition left New Orleans. Starting from Algiers, opposite the city, the regiment moved by railroad to Brashear City, and from thence marched across the country to Opelousas. Returning to New Orleans it joined the expedition under General Washburne to Texas, landing at DeCrow's Point, on Matagorda Peninsula. From thence it went by steamer to Indianola, and from there to Fort Esperanza, opposite DeCrow's Point, on Matagorda Island. From this place it sailed to New Orleans, arriving at that city on the 21st of April, 1864.

The regiment remained in New Orleans only two days, and was then sent up the river to Alexandria to reenforce General Banks' army, just returned from his disastrous expedition into the Red river country. It arrived at Alexandria April 26, and was immediately sent to the front, where the enemy was met and engaged in several skirmishes. In these the regiment lost some men. Returning to Alexandria five companies were detailed to assist in building a dam across Red river to enable the gunboats to reach the Mississippi river.

About the 15th of May the 16th Ohio, with the rest of the forces under General Banks, commenced to retreat to Morganza, La., on the Mississippi. Morganza was reached without loss and the regiment went into camp. In this camp it remained, performing garrison duty, until the 6th of October, when orders were received to proceed to Columbus, Ohio, for final discharge from the service.

This ended the service of the 16th Ohio as an organized regiment, it having failed to reenlist for the war from the fact that it was feared by the men that the regimental organization would not be preserved.

The regiment reached Columbus, Ohio, on the 14th of October, and was paid and discharged from the service on the 31st of October, 1863.

During its service the 16th traveled by railroad 1,285 miles; by steamboat 3,619 miles; by steamship 1,200 miles, and on foot 1,621 miles. No accident occurred to any one while traveling on the water or by cars. While on the Gulf of Mexico, in November, 1863, off the coast of Texas, in lati-





TWENTIETH INFANTRY,
COL MANNING F. FORGE.
CAPT. FRANCIS M. SHAKLEE.
2^D BRIG, 3^D DIV, 17TH CORPS

tude 27 degrees, several of the men of the regiment had their feet frozen during the prevalence of a severe "Norther."

The total number of deaths, from all causes, in the regiment was 251. There were killed in battle and died of their wounds 2 officers and 60 men. There was one death from suicide, and one from accidental shooting. Two men were drowned, one while bathing in the Mississippi river, at Vicksburg; the other while returning from general hospital at New Orleans, to rejoin his regiment at Morganza.

There were 185 deaths from disease, of which 47 occurred with the regiment. The others were in general hospital, or in hospital or other transports, at home on furlough, or in Rebel prisons. The number of wounded who recovered was 188. The largest per cent sick at any one time occurred while the regiment was in barracks at Camp Dennison in 1861. The most fatal disease was typhomalarial, or camp fever. The most prevalent disease was diarrhea.

There were two cases of small-pox and 59 of varioloid, but no deaths. Of measles there were 52 cases and 2 deaths. There were three cases of typhoidpneumonia, all of which proved fatal. Two died from diphtheria. The greatest mortality in any one month was in April, 1862, at Cumberland Ford, Ky., where there were 8 deaths—4 from typho-malarial fever, 2 from typhoid-pneumonia, one from congestive measles, and one from hospital gangrene.

On Surgeon's certificate of disability 186 were discharged, and 38 were transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, 15 of whom were directly from the regiment. Before leaving Morganza the recruits, 90 in number, were transferred to the 114th Ohio to serve out the unexpired term of their enlistment.

The number of officers and men mustered out at the expiration of its term of service was 477, all that was left of 1,191, the total of original organization and recruits.

During its term of service the regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Cumberland Gap, Tenn.....	April 28, 1862
Tazewell, Tenn.....	August 6, 1862
Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.....	December 28, 29, 1862
Ft. Hindman, Ark. (Arkansas Post)	January 11, 1863
Port Gibson, Miss.....	May 1, 1863
Champion's Hill, Miss.....	May 16, 1863

Big Black river, Miss.....May 17, 1863
 Vicksburg, Miss. (First assault).....May 19, 1863
 Vicksburg, Miss.....May 22, 1863
 Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.....May 19 to July 4, 1863
 Jackson, Miss.....July 9-16, 1863
 Alexandria, La.....April 26, 1864
 Mansura, La. (Red river expedition) May 14-16, 1864

The following inscription appears on the Monument of the 16th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CASUALTIES.

"In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, killed 1, wounded 8, total 9. In the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 1, wounded 4, total 5. In the engagement at Big Black river bridge, May 17, killed 3, wounded 6, total 9. In the assault, May 19, killed 1, wounded 9, total 10. In skirmishes about Vicksburg, May 20-21, killed 1, wounded 4, total 5. In the assault, May 22, killed 4, wounded 5, total 9. In skirmishes about Vicksburg, May 23, wounded 3, and during the siege not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege, killed 11, wounded 39, total 50."

20th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THE Twentieth Ohio was organized for the three months' service in May, 1861, but beyond its roster, which is given in the proper place, little or nothing of its history or movements need be said in this connection. First-Lieutenant John C. Fry was soon promoted to captain, and continued in the service, entering the three years' organization with his company and was made colonel of the regiment in January, 1864.

The reorganization took place at Camp King, near Covington, Ky., on the 21st of October, 1861. Its commander, Colonel Charles Whittlesey, a citizen of northern Ohio, graduated at West Point, and for some years preceding the war was an eminent engineer and geologist, residing much of the

time in the region of Lake Superior. He supervised and carried toward completion the defenses of Cincinnati, which were commenced back of Covington by General O. M. Mitchell. While there, and mainly under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel M. F. Force, the members of this regiment were imbued with that thoroughly soldierly spirit which adhered to them through all the vicissitudes of their field service.

During the winter of 1861 and 1862 the regiment was employed in guarding several batteries in the rear of Covington and Newport. Four companies were sent during the winter into an insurrectionary district near Warsaw, Ky., and on the 11th of February, 1862, the entire regiment, with the exception of Company K, embarked on the steamers Emma Duncan and Doctor Kane for the Cumberland river.

The 20th arrived at Fort Donelson on the evening of the 14th of February, and was under fire to some extent, during the 15th. It marched to the extreme right of the army, was placed in reserve, and was compelled to stand a severe test in seeing crowds of stragglers falling back from the front, and in being forced to hear their wild reports of disaster and defeat; but, notwithstanding these discouragements, the regiment passed through its first battle with no little credit to every man. After the surrender of the Fort the 20th was sent North in charge of prisoners, and became scattered all over the land. By the middle of March seven companies had been brought together, and they proceeded up the Tennessee river, on the expedition to Yellow Creek, on the steamer Continental, which General Sherman occupied as headquarters.

On the 6th of April, while on inspection in camp at Adamsville, the 20th heard the booming of the guns at Pittsburg Landing, and at 3 p. m. marched to the field, went into position on the right of the army, and spent a comfortless night standing in the rain. The regiment participated in the next day's battle with considerable loss, and is fully entitled to a share in the glory of the victory. It was commanded during the engagement by Lieutenant-Colonel Force, Colonel Whittlesey being in command of the brigade. During the advance on Corinth the 20th remained on duty at Pittsburg Landing. Death and sickness held a perfect carnival in its camp, and it was accustomed to appear on parade with scarcely 100 men. After the fall of Corinth, the regiment moved to Purdy, and

there joining its division, marched to Bolivar, where it was left as a part of the garrison on the 6th of June, 1862. Here the health of the regiment improved greatly, and it was principally employed in expeditions for information or for forage.

On the 30th of August, 1862, the Rebel General Armstrong, with 15 regiments marching to destroy railroad communications northward, was held in check the entire day by the 20th Ohio, a portion of the 78th Ohio, and two companies of the Second Illinois Cavalry. The steady fire of the skirmishers from the 20th Ohio did much toward restraining the enemy from any attack in line. Late in the afternoon two companies, G and K of the 20th, were captured by a cavalry charge, but not until they had emptied many a saddle in repulsing two previous charges. This affair was considered of so much importance that Colonel M. M. Crocker, commanding the post of Bolivar, was promoted to Brigadier-General, to date from the day of the engagement. Colonel Force, Major Fry, Captain Kaga, Adjutant Owen, Lieutenants Ayres, Hills and Mellick, of the 20th, were specially and honorably mentioned in the official report of Colonel Leggett, who commanded the brigade in this battle.

The regiment assisted in driving Price from Iuka, on the 20th of September, and in the engagement between Hurlburt and Price at the crossing of the Hatchie near Metamora, Tenn., it arrived on the field at 4 p. m., with a wagon train loaded with supplies, having marched 28 miles since 10 o'clock a. m. The supplies were immediately turned over and the regiment marched in pursuit of the Rebels that same night.

On the 28th of November the regiment marched southward from Lagrange in the 2nd Brigade of Logan's Division, and on the 4th of December entered Oxford, Miss. The regiment advanced as far as Water Valley, Miss., and on the capture of Holly Springs returned northward, halting a few days at Abbeville, where, on Christmas and New Year's days, the men regaled themselves on dinners of parched corn. About this time the 17th Army Corps was organized, and Logan's Division became the 3d Division in the corps. By slow marches the 20th reached Memphis on the 28th of January, 1863, and there received an addition of 200 recruits and drafted men. On the 22d of February the regiment moved down the Mississippi river on the steamer Louisiana, landed

at Lake Providence, and a few weeks later marched to the relief of Porter's fleet, blockaded in Steele's Bayou, and after spending three days in the Louisiana swamps returned to its camp. The regiment arrived at Milliken's Bend on the 18th of April, and marched to Hard Times Landing on the Mississippi. It crossed the river, moved through Port Gibson, and pursued the retreating Rebels to Hankinson's ferry on the Big Black.

On the 12th of May the 20th deployed in advance of the 17th Corps as it approached Raymond, Miss., and while resting with arms stacked, was fired upon from a dense thicket beyond a small stream. The regiment immediately formed and advanced across the creek, using the bank on the opposite side as a breastwork. For an hour the struggle was severe, and especially so to the 20th, as the regiments on the right withdrew their lines a little distance to the rear, and the flank of the 20th was exposed to a raking crossfire. Every man stood firm until the line again advanced, and the Rebels gave way. The regiment lost in this engagement 12 killed and 52 wounded. Private Canavan, of Company E, was promoted to a sergeantcy on the field for skillfully managing his company when all the officers and sergeants were struck down. Captain Wilson was decorated with the 17th Corps Medal of Honor, in silver, for gallantry in assembling his skirmishers under the very muzzles of the enemy's guns in the first charge. Lieutenant Weatherby, of Company A, being on the extreme right of the skirmish line with his company, and being cut off from his regiment, assembled his company and reported to the colonel of the nearest regiment, the 81st Illinois, and fought as a part of that regiment till the end of the battle; when, as the company marched to join its regiment, the 81st showed their appreciation of its services by giving three hearty cheers for the "20th Ohio Boys."

The regiment moved on through Clinton, Jackson, Bottom Depot, to Champion's Hill, when the regiment was early pushed forward to a strong position in a ravine, under such a fire that it was dangerous for a staff officer to approach with orders. Though the adjoining regiments on each flank were pushed back as the enemy moved up in mass, the 20th held its ground without wavering till its ammunition was exhausted; it then fixed bayonets and prepared to maintain its position,

but the 68th Ohio came to its assistance from the reserve and the enemy was driven back.

Crossing Big Black the regiment reached the rear of Vicksburg, and acted as support to the assaulting party on the 19th and 22d of May. The regiment did its proportion of work in the saps, and mines and trenches, until the 26th of May, when, with the brigade, it withdrew from the line and accompanied an expedition to the Yazoo Valley. It returned again to Vicksburg on the 4th of June, and was placed in reserve. On the day of its return Colonel Force was ordered to assume command of the 2d Brigade, and was afterward promoted to brigadier-general. Lieutenant Walker, acting adjutant of the 20th, was made captain and assistant adjutant-general on General Force's staff, and Lieutenant H. O. Dwight was appointed adjutant, and held the position to the close of the war, declining a captaincy when it was offered to him.

It was about this time that several of the 20th, who had been transferred to the 5th United States Heavy Artillery (colored), passed through a severe hand-to-hand action at Milliken's Bend, in which the attacking Rebels were thoroughly defeated by the raw negro troops.

On the 26th of June the regiment, marching with the 2d Brigade, withdrew to Tiffin, near Black river, in order to observe the movements of Johnston. After the fall of Vicksburg the regiment camped at Bovina Station on the Mississippi Southern Railroad, but was shortly ordered to join Sherman's army besieging Jackson. It finally returned to Vicksburg, July 30, and encamped in the outskirts of the city. In the latter part of August, the 20th was a part of an expedition to Monroe, on the Ouachita river, and returned to its camp at Vicksburg, September 1. On the 7th of October the regiment crossed Big Black at Messenger's ferry, skirmished slightly at Boquechitto Creek, advanced toward Canton as far as Livingston, thence to Clinton, and then over the old Champion's Hill battleground to Big Black and Vicksburg.

In January, 1864, two-thirds of the men present reenlisted and on the 3d of February the regiment crossed Big Black and joined the celebrated Meridian expedition. In crossing Baker's Creek one of the enemy's batteries opened upon the column. The 20th rapidly formed in line, and the battery retired. The regiment was compelled to march in line until

late in the afternoon, as the Rebels placed their battery on every hilltop and skirmished briskly along the road. In spite of this the head of the column passed over 18 miles, and camped at Jackson that night. Passing through Brandon, the troops reached Morton, and from this point to Meridian the 20th acted as rear guard to the whole army the greater portion of the distance. After arriving at Meridian the regiment assisted in destroying 10 or 15 miles of railroad, and then marched to the wagon corral on Chunkey Creek; and, being misdirected by a Rebel, it marched eight miles to advance three. The next day the Rebel's house was burned, in order that he might remember the time he enjoyed the pleasure of misdirecting the Yankees.

On the 20th of February the regiment marched on its return as a part of the convoy for 700 wagons. It marched by way of Hillsboro' and Canton, and reached Vicksburg on the 4th of March.

The regiment went North on veteran furlough, and, after spending 30 days at their homes, rendezvoused at Camp Dennison on the 1st of May, and proceeded to Cairo, Ill., and from there by steamer to Clifton, Tenn. From this point it marched, via Pulaski, Huntsville, Decatur and Rome, to Acworth, where it joined General Sherman on the 9th of June, after a march of 250 miles from Clifton. In the advance from Acworth the 20th formed the escort to the wagon train, but finally joined its brigade, on the 23d, at Bushy Ridge, near Kenesaw Mountain.

On the night of the 26th the 20th, with its division, marched to the left of the line, and at 8 o'clock next morning moved vigorously and with great noise upon the enemy, the object being to divert the enemy's attention from the general assault made by the other portions of the National line. The division advanced to within easy range of the Rebel works, near Marietta, and was exposed to the concentrated fire of the four batteries. Having succeeded to a certain extent in accomplishing their object, the regiment engaged in another demonstration on the Rebel works in front of its camp at 3 p. m., and advancing up a thickly wooded hill till within 100 yards of the enemy's works, sustained a brisk musketry fire till dark. On the 2d of July the regiment marched with its corps to the mouth of the Nickajack Creek, where the enemy was found

intrenched. After the evacuation of the works at Nickajack, the regiment was employed in picketing the river, which was lively business, as the Rebels kept up a constant and accurate fire during the day. On the 16th of July the regiment crossed the Chattahoochie at Rossville, and on the 20th reached the Rebel works before Atlanta.

The regiment took position in the advanced line on the 21st, and on the 22d firing was heard in its rear. The regiment formed in the works; but, as the Rebels advanced, the men leaped the parapet and faced toward the enemy. The Rebels pressed up to and around the regiment, and the bullets came from front, flank and rear; and, according as the fire was hottest in front or rear, the men of the 20th leaped the works and delivered their fire in that direction. Cartridges became scarce, but portions of Companies A, F and D risked their lives and obtained, in the very face of the enemy, five cases of ammunition, which were piled up near the regimental headquarters; but even this supply was insufficient, and the ammunition of the wounded and dead was distributed, and charges were made to capture Rebels for their cartridges. At 4 o'clock p. m. many of the men had only two or three cartridges left. The batteries in Atlanta threw shell upon the rear of the brigade, the enemy redoubled their fire in front, and, placing a captured gun within fifty paces of the flank of the 20th, raked the regiment with canister. Orders came to withdraw from the works and form a new line, and the 20th slowly retired, the men turning now and then to fire the last cartridge at the enemy. In the new line the 20th was placed in reserve, with the exception of a detachment of about 100 men, who were posted in the works on Leggett's Hill, and fought desperately until the close of the battle. In this engagement the 20th lost 44 killed, 56 wounded, and 54 missing. Instances of personal daring were numberless, but Lieutenants Nutt, of Company F, and Skillen, of Company G, and the following named enlisted men: Crabbe and Casey, of Company C; Elder, of Company G, and Specker and Stevenson, of Company F, especially distinguished themselves.

The regiment was engaged in changing position and building works until the 24th of August, when it received orders to march as guard to the supply trains of the Army of the Tennessee. Four days later the regiment joined its brigade

at Fairburn, and assisted in destroying railroads. In the battle of Jonesboro', on the 31st, the 20th was on the left of the 15th Corps, at right angle to the main line, as "refused flank," and in this position was greatly annoyed by a heavy artillery fire. On the 2d of September the regiment took position on a hill near Lovejoy's Station, where it remained several days, exposed to some annoyance from the enemy's sharpshooters, and finally settled down in camp near Atlanta, on the East Point Road. On the 5th of October the regiment joined the pursuit of Hood, and, after following as far as Galesville, Alabama, returned and camped at Smyrna Church, about 20 miles from Atlanta, November 5.

The regiment left Atlanta with Sherman's army on the 15th of November, for Savannah. It participated in the destruction of the town of Millin, Georgia, and, on reaching Savannah, took position on the right of the 17th Corps. On the 19th of December it was detached from the brigade and sent to the Ogeechee, near King's bridge, where it was engaged in building wharves on which to land supplies for the army. This work was cut short by the surrender of Savannah, and the regiment rejoined the brigade, December 24, in camp at the outskirts of the city.

The 20th embarked on the steamer Fanny, on the 5th of January, 1865, proceeded to Beaufort, South Carolina, crossed Port Royal ferry, and advanced until the enemy was found intrenched beyond a rice swamp. The 20th deployed as skirmishers, charged the enemy's works in fine style, and the regimental colors were soon waving from the parapet. At dark the troops encamped before the fortifications of Pocotaligo, and, on the morning of the 13th of January, the 20th was assigned camping ground beyond the railroad station of Pocotaligo, and remained there until the 30th of January, when it started on the Carolina campaign.

The head of the column struck the enemy, February 13, near the bridge across the North Edisto at Orangeburg. Two companies of the 20th were deployed as skirmishers, and soon the regiment advanced on the double-quick and drove the enemy back to their fortifications, which were concealed by a turn in the road, and from which the Rebels opened fire. The regiment deployed as skirmishers, advanced through the swamp in water icy cold and waist deep, opened fire on the

enemy on the opposite side, stood until late in the afternoon, and was relieved. Next day crossed the river and engaged in destroying the railroad. In this the National loss was less than the enemy's missing, wounded or killed. Reached Columbia the night the town was destroyed; the next morning marched through its smoking ruins and up the railroad, destroying it as far as Winnsboro'. On the 24th of February was left in rear of the entire army to guard the pontoon train; and, after a wearisome march, entered Cheraw March 3, and Bennettsville the 6th. The regiment moved on over miserable roads, being frequently compelled to lift the wagons out of the mud, hub deep, until March 19, then moved toward Bentonville, where it arrived at 5 p. m. next day. On the 21st fortified rapidly, expecting an attack, but the enemy withdrew, and on the 24th the regiment entered Goldsboro'. After two week's rest the regiment pushed on to Raleigh, and on the 15th of April moved towards Johnston's army. It became known that Johnston had asked terms for a surrender; the men seemed crazy with joy; they shouted, laughed, flung their hats in the air, threw their knapsacks at each other, hugged each other, stood on their heads in the mud, and were fairly mad with delight.

Leaving Raleigh, May 1, the regiment marched via Richmond to Washington; was in the grand review May 24; thence was sent to Louisville, Ky., and July 18, back to Columbus, where it was mustered out of service.

During its term of service, the regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Fort Donelson, Tenn.....	February 14-16, 1862
Shiloh, Tenn.....	April 7, 1862
Bolivar, Tenn.....	August 30, 1862
Iuka, Miss.....	September 19, 20, 1862
Hankinson's ferry	May 3, 1863
Raymond, Miss.....	May 12, 1863
Champion's Hill.....	May 16, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss.....	May 19, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss.....	May 22, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Bakers Creek, Miss (Meridian Raid)	Feb. 4, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	June 27, 1864
Nickajack Creek, Ga.....	July 2-5, 1864

Atlanta, Ga.....	July 22, 1864
Jonesboro, Ga.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 1, 1864
Lovejoy Station, Ga.....	Sept. 2-6, 1864.
Savannah, Ga. (siege of).....	Dec. 10-16, 1864
Pocotaligo, S. C.....	Jan. 14, 1865
Orangeburg, S. C.....	Feb. 12, 1865
Cheraw, S. C.....	March 2, 1865
Bentonville.....	March 19, 1865
Surrender at Raleigh of Johnston to Sherman.....	April 26, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 20th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.

CASUALTIES.

"In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, sustained no casualties. In the engagement at Raymond, May 12, killed 10, wounded 58, total 68. In the engagement at Jackson, May 14, sustained no casualties. In the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 2, wounded 28, total 30. Lieut. Presley McCafferty killed. In the assault, May 19, sustained no casualties. In the assault, May 22, sustained no casualties and during the siege not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege, killed 12, wounded 86, total 98."

22d REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

THE 22d Ohio Volunteer Infantry was one of the offshoots of the appointment of Major-General John C. Fremont to the command of the Western Department. Its place of organization was Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, Missouri. Although officered by Ohio men, and its ranks filled mainly from the counties of the "Buckeye State," it was organized originally under the name of the 13th Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and mustered into the service November 5, 1861. It started to the field as a Missouri regiment, on the 26th of January, 1862, with the colonel, three of the other field officers, and eight of the captains from Ohio.

On the 26th of January, 1862, the regiment received orders to proceed by rail and transports to Cairo, Ill., and there report to Brigadier-General Grant, then commanding that district. On its arrival at Cairo it was met by orders to proceed to Smithland, Ky., reporting to Colonel Lanman, commanding that post. On its arrival at Smithland, the men had barely time to get camp and garrison equipage to the place selected for their camp, when orders came to prepare three days' rations and march in light order to support a cavalry reconnoissance then in progress toward Fort Henry. This movement was made on the 31st of January. After marching nearly two days the cavalry force was met on its return, and the next morning the regiment started back to Smithland, having carried out the intent of their instructions. This march was the first experience of the regiment in field service, and, owing to a sudden change of weather from summer to winter, its initiation was quite severe.

Orders were found awaiting the regiment at Smithland to proceed by transports up the Tennessee river, as a part of the investing force against Fort Henry. It was found, however, on its arrival at Fort Henry that General Grant was already in possession of that fort, and was busily engaged in organizing the army for an attack on Fort Donelson. In the organization of this force the 13th Missouri was brigaded in General C. F. Smith's Division. In the first attack the position of the regiment was near the left of the line, and as the heavy fighting took place on the right they were not exposed to much danger. On the 15th, when General Smith assaulted the enemy's works on the right, the regiment was in position near the center, two miles from the point of assault. Receiving orders to report at once to the left the men dropped their knapsacks, blankets, overcoats, in fact everything but their arms and ammunition, and reported on the "double-quick" to the general. Lanman's Brigade had charged, and were now holding the outer works under a storm of grape and canister from the enemy's heavy batteries.

Night found the regiment in a position to support Lanman. During the night orders came directing the regiment to prepare for storming the batteries at daybreak of the ensuing morning. The dawn found the regiment in front of Lanman's advanced position. Everything was in readiness, and all ears anxiously

waiting to hear the signal to charge given. But the Rebel batteries were silent, eliciting many surmises as to the reason. Presently a sound from the interior of the fort attracted all eyes in that direction—the white flag of surrender was discovered floating from the principal work.

After occupying the fort for a few days orders were received to proceed to Clarksville, thence to Nashville, thence back to Clarksville. From Clarksville the next move was to Pittsburg Landing, where the regiment arrived on the 20th of March. It lay in camp until the morning of the 6th of April, the day of the commencement of the battle of Shiloh, when it was ordered into line of battle. The numerical force of the regiment at this time was 450 officers and men. During the two days of that well-contested battle the regiment was warmly engaged, and lost in killed and wounded 89 officers and men. Early in the first day's fight the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel St. James fell mortally wounded. (About this time several changes occurred in the staff. Major C. W. Anderson resigned, and Captains Wright and Wood were promoted, the first to the position of lieutenant-colonel, the latter to that of major. Surgeon Bell had resigned, and his place filled by Dr. Henry E. Foote, of Cincinnati.)

In the slow and tedious advance on Corinth, succeeding the battle of Shiloh, the regiment was continually in the front, and on the evacuation of Corinth by the enemy marched with the army to Booneville, Miss., in pursuit and then returned to Corinth.

On the 7th of July, 1862, the Secretary of War, recognizing the absurdity of designating the regiment by an erroneous title, issued an order transferring the 13th Missouri Volunteers to the State of Ohio, to be named the 22d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The long sojourn of our troops at Corinth was terminated about the 17th of September, 1862. At that time the 22d Ohio moved with the army upon Iuka, Miss., where the Rebel General, Price, was in force. Nothing of interest, however, occurred on this expedition, that is, so far as the regiment was concerned.

On the 16th of September, 1862, Colonel Crafts J. Wright and Lieutenant-Colonel Wright tendered their resignations, which were accepted. This left the regiment under the command of Major Wood.

October 3 came before the calm was broken at Corinth. On that memorable day the Rebel Generals, Price and Van Dorn, appeared before the place, eager to secure the post of Corinth and the vast supplies collected there. The Rebels were confident of an easy victory and the capture of the place. Major-General Rosecrans, commanding the National forces, was perfect master of the situation. He allowed the over-confident Rebels to precipitate themselves completely within the trap he had so ingeniously prepared for them, and although the enemy at one time threatened to "carry off the trap," they were soundly thrashed, and sent reeling into the swamps and bayous of Mississippi. The 22d did not participate in this sanguinary struggle, having been detailed for post duty. The regiment joined in the pursuit of the Rebels, but, like the whole army engaged in that fruitless race, gained no laurels.

Two months passed away without action. In December 1862, the Rebel General, Forrest, made a raid upon the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, one of the channels of communications of Iuka with the outer world. By mistake the 22d was sent to look after Forrest, supposing the regiment belonged to the Ohio brigade. The error was not rectified before reaching Trenton, at which place it was left as garrison and railroad guard. Again occurred a quiet of two or three months, nothing more exciting occurring than an occasional scout for guerrillas, from which the detachments sent out generally returned successful. Whilst at Trenton a detachment of the 22d captured the notorious guerrilla chief, Colonel Dawson, who afterwards died in the Alton (Ill.) penitentiary.

March 11, 1863, brought orders for the regiment to evacuate the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and report at Jackson, Tenn. It was ordered back to Corinth April 29, and returned to Jackson, Tenn., May 3, 1863. May 29 it was ordered to move by rail to Memphis, and on arrival there found preparations being made to move to the vicinity of Vicksburg. On the 1st of June the regiment embarked on transports for Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo river. It arrived there on the 3d of June, and was engaged in throwing up earthworks until July 16, when orders were received to report at Helena, Arkansas. General Steele was engaged at this point in organizing the Army of the Arkansas. The 22d Ohio was made part of this organization, and on the 13th of August, 1863, left Helena





THIRTIETH INFANTRY,
COL. THEODORE JONES,
LIEUT. COL. GEORGE B. RILD,
COL. THEODORE JONES.
22 BRIG., 23 DIV., 153 CORPS.

OHIO

with the army for Little Rock. After marching 29 days the National forces entered the capital of Arkansas with but slight difficulty, the cavalry arm of the expedition bearing the brunt of all opposition.

The occupation of Little Rock occurred on September 10, 1863, and from that time to October 28 the 22d remained there, when orders were issued for the regiment to proceed to Brownsville, Arkansas, to aid in guarding the railroad connecting Little Rock and Duvall's Bluff. Nearly one year was consumed in this duty, remaining at Brownsville from October 30, 1863, until October 26, 1864. During the whole of this time nothing of importance occurred, with the exception of a few dashes after guerrillas. These outlaws were peculiarly brutal in Arkansas—veritable murderers—real Cain-marked scoundrels, who scrupled at nothing in the way of cruelty and outrage. The 22d, as a general thing, did not bring in any prisoners when returning from such expeditions. A portion of the time the regiment was on this duty 160 of the men were mounted.

In February, 1864, 105 officers and men reenlisted as veterans. Captains Craighan and Miner, with Lieutenants Whitehead, Pollock and Buxton, making up the list of officers remaining with the detachment. Beside the veterans there were 89 recruits. On the 26th of October, 1864, the regiment received orders to report at Camp Dennison, Ohio, to complete their record, and be mustered out of the service. The same locomotive which drew the regiment from its first camp of rendezvous at St. Louis, also drew it from Little Rock to Duvall's Bluff, and when the regiment reached the mouth of White river they embarked on the steamer Continental, the same boat that carried them into service.

The regiment arrived in Cincinnati November 7, 1864, and proceeded at once to Camp Dennison, where, on the 18th of November, it was mustered out of service, completing its term of three years and a few days over.

This regiment sustained its casualties at Shiloh, April 6, 7, 1862. In that engagement it lost 10 killed, 70 wounded and 1 missing, total 81.

LIST OF BATTLES.

Fort Donelson, Tenn.....	Feb. 14-16, 1862
Shiloh, Tenn.....	April 6, 7, 1862
Corinth, Miss. (siege of).....	April 30-May 30, 1862
Corinth, Miss. (battle of).....	October 3, 4, 1862
Little Rock, Ark. (occupation of). .	September 10, 1863
Vicksburg (siege of).....	June 4 to July 4, 1863

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 22d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

“This regiment served on the exterior line, at or near Haynes’ Bluff, from June 4, 1863, until the end of the siege, July 4, without reported casualties.”

30th REGIMENT OHIO VETERAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

RECORD BY SERGEANT JOSEPH B. ALLEN.

THE 30th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, on the 28th day of August, 1861, and immediately armed and equipped, and on the 30th ordered to the field. The next day found the regiment at Benwood, Va., and on the 2d of September it reached Clarksburg.

On the 6th of September the regiment joined Rosecrans’ army at Sutton, Va. Here Companies D, F, G, and I were ordered to remain and the other companies marched toward Summersville. Two companies, C and E, were left at Big Birch Bottoms, the remainder of the regiment moved to Carnifex ferry, where a sharp engagement took place; during the night the enemy withdrew to Sewell Mountain. A considerable amount of arms fell into the hands of the regiment. A stand of colors, on which was inscribed “Floyd’s Brigade; the price of liberty is the blood of the brave,” was secured by the 30th. After a rest of ten days, the regiment moved to Sewell Mountain, but further advance was rendered impracticable by the condition of the roads, and the army fell back to the Falls of Gauley; this position was called Camp

Ewing; the enemy took position on Cotton Mountain, and annoyed the troops with artillery. The brigade to which the 30th was attached crossed the river, advanced upon the enemy, and drove him from his position, and pursued him 12 miles beyond Fayette Court House; the regiment entered Fayetteville on the 14th of November, and quartered in deserted houses.

The detachment at Sutton frequently engaged in expeditions against bushwhackers; in various skirmishes two men of the 30th were killed and quite a number wounded.

On the 23d of December the detachment at Sutton joined the regiment at Fayetteville, and on the 25th the regiment held its first dress parade. The regiment spent the time during the winter working upon fortifications; several of the companies were sent to different outposts.

On March 10, 1862, these companies returned to Fayetteville, at which time the 30th and 2 sections of McMullen's Battery comprised the entire force at this point.

On the 17th of April, the regiment removed to Raleigh, and from there to Princeton, and on the 10th resumed march to Giles Court House; at noon information was received that the troops at the latter place had been attacked, and were falling back; the men unslung knapsacks and pushed rapidly forward, joining the 23d Ohio at the Narrows of New river. They had marched twenty miles in five hours, but arrived too late, as the gate leading to the country beyond had been closed by the enemy; here for eight days the allowance for rations was one cracker with a small allowance of sugar and coffee to each man. Early on the morning of May 17, the regiment fell back to Princeton, and on the following day encamped on summit of Great Flat Top Mountain; being without tents, the men stripped the bark from large chestnut trees, from which huts were constructed that furnished shelter. On the 16th of August the regiment started to join Pope's army in eastern Virginia, and reached Brownstown on the Big Kanawha river, on the 19th, having carried knapsacks and marched 95 miles in three and one half days, and were glad to leave the mountains, and when the band played "Get Out of the Wilderness," as it came down Cotton Mountain to the river, deafening cheers showed the hit was duly appreciated.

The regiment was transported to Parkersburg, where it took cars for the East, passing through Washington City on

the 23d of August, and went into camp that night at Warrenton Junction, Va. Three days later, the right wing reported for guard duty at General Pope's headquarters, the left wing to follow as soon as relieved from picket.

General Pope's headquarters were moved to Centerville, and the left wing followed in Robertson's Brigade. The left wing participated in the 2d Battle of Bull Run, and was exposed to a heavy artillery fire. General Robertson, in his official report, says: "It moved forward under a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries in good order, as upon parade." The left wing joined the right at General Pope's headquarters on August 31.

The regiment joined the brigade at Upton Hills on the 3d of September. It broke camp on the 6th, marching through Washington City, and on the 12th came in view of Fredrick City, Maryland.

The 30th deployed, moved by the flank above the city, waded the Monocacy, and, converging into the line of battle, entered the city.

The regiment arrived at South Mountain on the 14th of September, and engaged the enemies' skirmishes at 9 o'clock a. m. The enemy opened fire upon the regiment from a battery behind a stone fence, killing and wounding several men. The regiment lay under a heavy artillery fire several hours, and advanced against the enemy behind a stone fence at 4 o'clock p. m.

The line of the enemy advanced at the same time, and a severe engagement followed, lasting three-quarters of an hour. The regiment bravely stood its ground, losing 18 killed and 48 wounded. The regiment moved from South Mountain, and went into camp below Keedysville, remained there during the 16th, exposed to a heavy artillery fire, moved in the evening, camped at night in sight of Burnside bridge.

The next morning, the 17th, the regiment moved to the left front, forded Antietam Creek waist deep, and moved up toward Burnside's bridge, which was then in our possession; was then ordered forward on the double-quick to a stone wall, about a third of a mile in advance. It was necessary to pass through a 20 acre cornfield, in order to reach the wall. When the line had advanced as far as the field of corn, the men were almost exhausted, and, for want of proper support the left

wing of the regiment was unprotected. General A. P. Hill's Rebel Division came down with crushing force on the exposed flank; the regiment was thrown into some confusion in endeavoring to execute a movement by the right flank in order to avoid the blow. This regiment was engaged here about 5 p. m. The National colors were torn in fourteen places by shot and shell. Both color bearers were killed. Sergeant White defiantly waved the flag in the face of the enemy until he was killed. Sergeant Carter, in his death agony, held the flagstaff so firmly that it could with difficulty be taken from his hand. Our loss was 3 officers and 10 men killed, and 1 officer and 48 men wounded, 2 officers and 16 men taken prisoners; total 80 men.

On the 8th of October the regiment was ordered back to West Virginia. Crossed the Potomac at Hancock, Maryland, in pursuit of General Stewart's Cavalry, into Pennsylvania. On the 12th the regiment returned to Hancock and continued the western journey. On the 13th of November arrived at Cannelton, on the Kanawha, where we erected winter quarters, during which time it did some scouting in and about Logan Court House, capturing many horses and quite a number of prisoners. Late in December the regiment was ordered to join General Grant's fleet for Vicksburg, embarking on steamers, reaching Louisville, Ky., on the 3d of January, 1863, and there encamped several days, after which it embarked for Memphis and Vicksburg, and upon arrival was assigned to General Sherman's 15th Army Corps. Remained in camp at Young's Point, La., several weeks. Many movements were made by the regiment, both on the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers. On April 17, Lieutenants O'Neill and Chamberlain, with a crew from the regiment, took full charge of the steamer *Silver Wave*, and successfully ran the blockade, only one shot from the enemy's guns striking the vessel, and that without effect. On the 29th of April the regiment was ordered to Haines' Bluff to make a diversion against that point. Returned to camp on the 8th of May. Was ordered to Grand Gulf, below Vicksburg, on the Mississippi river, on the 10th of May, and took up the march to Vicksburg northward, by way of Rocky Springs, Raymond and Champion's Hill.

On the 18th of May, near midnight, the regiment arrived in the rear of Vicksburg, in front of Fort Defiance, on the old

Graveyard road, one of the principal roads leading to Vicksburg. On the 19th of May the regiment participated in the first grand assault upon the works around Vicksburg. The charge being unsuccessful, the regiment was compelled to fall back. On the morning of the 22d the regiment led the second assault on General Sherman's front against the stockade redan on the Graveyard road. The flag was placed on the enemy's parapet and guarded there until night enabled the troops to retire. A forlorn hope made up of volunteers from the division led by Captains Groce and O'Neill, preceded the regiment in the charge upon the fort, and were compelled to remain in the ditches of the fort, exposed to hand grenades, thrown by the enemy, during the day.

From the beginning and during the forty-seven days' siege, the regiment lost 61 officers and men killed and wounded.

Immediately after the surrender the National Army, under command of General Sherman, moved at once upon the enemy under Joseph E. Johnston, and drove him eastward to Jackson and beyond, after which the regiment went into camp on Black river, July 23d.

The regiment left camp September 26, and embarked at Vicksburg, and moved up the river to Memphis. Regiment left Memphis October 4, and encamped at Brown's ferry, ten miles from Chattanooga on the 20th of November. On the 25th it assisted in an assault, which carried outer line of the enemy's works. Later in the day the 30th made two assaults on the enemy's works on Tunnel Hill, but were compelled to fall back on account of strong fortifications in front. Its loss was 40 men killed and wounded.

On the 26th of December the regiment was ordered to Bellefonte, Ala., and arrived there on the 29th. A few days afterward they were ordered to Larkinsville, Ala., where they went into winter quarters. The regiment here reenlisted as veterans and were furloughed 30 days. After the expiration of furlough the regiment joined Sherman's army for the Atlantic campaign. During this campaign the regiment was continually under fire and engaged in all the principal battles between Chattanooga and Atlanta.

The regiment started on the 15th of November on Sherman's march through Georgia to the sea, and on the 13th of December was in front of Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee

river, and the same day the fort was taken by assault in a hand to hand conflict. The 30th was specially mentioned in General Hazen's official report.

On the 17th of January the regiment embarked on the steamer Cosmopolitan and went into camp at Beaufort, South Carolina, on January 18, 1865.

The regiment moved northward on January 26, on the campaign of the Carolinas, wading swamps and streams, one of the former being a mile wide and waist deep, at North Edisto river; passed through Columbia, S. C., and went into camp on the west side of the Congaree river.

After a severe engagement north of Columbia on February 17, halted near Bentonville, N. C. At this place there raged a severe battle of two days, in which the 30th lost quite a number of men. The regiment marched through Goldsboro to Raleigh, N. C., where it remained until the 29th of April, and then took up the march northward, by way of Richmond to Washington, and on May 21 the regiment reached the south end of Long bridge at Washington. On May 24 it participated in the Grand Review down Pennsylvania avenue.

On June 2, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Louisville, Ky. On June 25 it embarked at Louisville for Little Rock, Ark., where it remained until August 13, when it was ordered home, and immediately embarked, arriving at Columbus on the 21st of August, 1865.

The regiment was paid and discharged on the 22d of August, 1865. This regiment traveled as such, during its term of service, a distance of 13,200 miles.

Total officers and men, including all recruits, during the war were 1,036.

Killed and died from wounds received in battle: Officers 9; enlisted men 132; total 141.

Died from disease: Enlisted men, 153; total deaths 294.

During its term of service, the regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Carnifax ferry, W. Va.....Sept. 10, 1861

South Mountain, Md.....Sept. 14, 1862

Antietam, Md.....Sept. 17, 1862

Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of and

assaults).....May 18 to July 4, 1863

Jackson, Miss.....July 9-16, 1863

Mission Ridge, Tenn.....	November 25, 1863
Dallas, Ga.....	May 25 to June 4, 1862
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	June 9-30, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. (general assault).....	June 27, 1864
Nickajack Creek, Ga.....	July 2-5, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (Hood's first sortie)....	July 22, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (Ezra Chapel, or sec- ond sortie)	July 28, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (siege of)	July 28 to Sept. 2, 1864
Jonesboro, Ga.....	Aug. 31, and Sept. 2, 1864
Fort McAllister, Ga.....	December 13, 1864
Bentonville, N. C.....	March 19-21, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 30th Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry in Vicksburg Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CASUALTIES.

"In the assault, May 19, wounded 19. In the assault, May 22, killed 6, wounded 42, missing 2; total 51. Captain Thomas Hayes killed; Lieut. Hiram J. Davis mortally wounded. And during the siege not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege: killed 6, wounded 52, missing 2, total 60."

32d REGIMENT OHIO VETERAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

By E. Z. HAYS, K Co.

WHEN recruiting began for the formation of a regiment that became the 32d O. V. I., the excitement incident to the outbreaking of a war had had time to subside. The men who responded to the first call for 300,000 volunteers were not swayed by excitement nor by any consideration but that of true patriotism. Armed rebellion had shown its ugly head and they did not pause to ask why. They realized the magnitude of the enterprise upon which they were about to embark; they were conscious of the dangers that awaited them. Of this

first 300,000 the 32d was a part, how important a part let her services show, and let the same standard measure the patriotism of its individual parts.

The organizing of the regiment began about August 20, 1861, at Camp Bartley, near Mansfield, Ohio, and was completed at Camp Dennison, Ohio, by September 7, next following.

Our first field officers were: Colonel, Thos. H. Ford; Lieutenant-Colonel, Ebenezer H. Sweeny; Major, Sylvester M. Hewitt; Surgeon, John W. Mowry; Assistant Surgeon, Silas E. Sheldon; Chaplain, Wm. H. Nickerson; Adjutant, Robert F. Jackson; Quartermaster, Robert H. Bentley.

Company A was recruited from Carroll, Columbiana, Stark and Mahoning Counties, but principally from the first-named, and was mustered in at Camp Bartley, near Mansfield, Ohio, August 27, 1861.

Company B was recruited chiefly in Union and Champaign Counties, and was mustered into the service August 20, 1861, at Camp Dennison, Ohio, from where it was sent to Camp Bartley.

Company C was recruited principally in Knox County, Ohio, although about 20 men came from Allen County. Mustered in at Camp Bartley, August 31.

Company D came chiefly from Richland, Huron and Stark Counties. Mustered in at Camp Bartley, August 27, 1861.

Company E was recruited at Mansfield, Ohio, its members being largely of Richland County, though there were a few from Crawford and Wayne. Mustered in at Camp Bartley August 27, 1861.

Company F. There were two companies in the regiment that were known as F. This, the first of those, was recruited chiefly in Carroll County and mustered into the service August 30, 1861, at Camp Bartley. It constituted a part of the regiment until December 22, 1863, when it was permanently detached and became the 26th Independent Battery, Ohio Light Artillery. At the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., a battery (the 1st Mississippi) was captured by this regiment and manned by this (F) company. During the siege it was known as "Captain Yost's captured battery" and did most excellent service, one section occupied the most advanced, as well as one of the most hazardous positions on the investment line. See History 26 Independent Battery O. L. A.

Company F the second. When the first company F was regularly detached, a detail consisting of two lieutenants and one sergeant was sent North to recruit a company to fill the vacancy caused by this detachment. These recruits came from divers counties. The new company was organized at Cairo, Ill., and mustered in at that place in April, 1864.

Company G rendezvoused in the Fair grounds at Zanesville, Ohio, which they designated as Camp Goddard, and consisted in the main of Muskingum County citizens, although a few were drawn from Licking and Perry Counties. Its first Captain, William D. Hamilton, was transferred to the 9th O. V. C. as its colonel, and ultimately reached the rank of brigadier-general.

Company H was organized in the country round about Lima, Ohio, and it is probable the greater part of its men were from that locality, but at this writing there is no official data upon that point accessible to the writer. It was mustered in at Camp Dennison, Ohio, September 5, 1861.

Company I was recruited from Richland, Van Wert, Paulding, Ashland and Delaware Counties, was mustered in at Camp Dennison, Ohio, September 7.

Company K was organized almost entirely from Coshoc-ton County citizens, possibly half a dozen were from beyond the lines of that county. It rendezvoused at Coshoc-ton, August 20, and went from there on the 29th, to Camp Bartley, where it was mustered in August 31.

Of the first line officers of these several companies, a number quit the service after an experience of a few months, some of those from inability to withstand the rigors of camp life, others, probably, because they realized it was going to be a life of trials and dangers, whilst others were assured that their resignations would be accepted without any regrets. As a rule the best officers of the regiment were in the ranks at the time of its organization.

From Camp Bartley the companies mustered were, about the 2d of September, 1861, transferred to Camp Dennison, where the complement of ten companies was made up. We lay at this camp learning the "art of war," until the 15th of September when because General R. E. Lee had made an attack on Cheat Mountain Summit, we were put aboard cars and started for the mountains of Virginia. At Benwood, Va. (now W. Va.),

we received our first guns, old Harper's Ferry flint locks changed to percussion cap, an arm that could always be relied on to do vigorous "kicking" and little damage at the muzzle end. It was our good luck that we were not called on for any hard fighting with this weapon—if it could be dignified by that appellation—yet the enemy evinced as wholesome fear of the old fusee as of a better arm, possibly because there was no telling where its lead might strike, no matter at what it was pointed.

The regiment went by rail to Webster, W. Va., from where it began its first march, passing through Phillippi to Beverly, where a couple of days were spent, there being no necessity for haste, as Lee's attack on Cheat Mountain Summit had failed and his force had been withdrawn.

The regimental comrades will always vividly recall our first night alarm which came one of the nights we spent at Beverly, the county seat of Randolph County. Whether some one really believed an armed force was coming to wipe us off the face of the earth, or the call to arms was made to test the temper of the boys, the privates never knew, but however it may have been brought about, we fell in with commendable promptitude, in a fairly straight line, and although doubtless many hearts struggled upward, yet no one ran away. On September 25 we reached Cheat Mountain Summit and went into camp outside the fortifications, in the most advanced position of any troops defending the pass.

At this time, the first of the war, it was deemed important that this pass should be held at "all hazards," a theory exploded later on, but not in time to save the 32d and several other regiments from the severe weather of the winter of 1861-2, on the top of that wind-swept mountain, where men and mules froze to death, and where our pickets dug holes in the ground, burned wood in them during the day, then stood astride of them wrapped in their blankets whilst doing their tricks of guard duty at night.

A saw mill was finally sent to the mountain and men detailed to carry saw logs to it, whilst fifteen twohorse teams luxuriated on good succulent oats and fine hay, in comfortable stables at the western foot of the mountain. The ideas some officers had of how to care for soldiers, promote their health, comfort and efficiency were, in those days, truly marvelous.

The sudden and frequent changes of temperature from

moderate spring weather to several degrees below zero, the humidity of the atmosphere when not intensely cold, severe duty in all kinds of weather, living and sleeping in Bell tents, in squads so large that when one bunky turned in the one bunk, all the squad was involved, necessarily resulted in much sickness, and many a young patriot passed over that river from the banks of which no traveler returns. Finally, about the time good barracks had been completed, the regiment was removed to Beverly where we were much more comfortable. All in all, the winter of 1861-2 was the hardest of all our service.

General Reynolds commanded the district of which Camp Cheat Mountain was a part. General Milroy, a brave but eccentric officer, whose greatest delight was in leading a dash at the enemy's pickets, was second in command.

A Rebel force was, in the fall of 1861, at "Camp Greenbriar," about 15 miles southeast of Cheat Mountain pass. Milroy determined on an attack, and assembled his force for this purpose at Cheat Mountain. The movement began the night of October 2, and was intended to be a surprise, the 32d in advance as far as the Gum road, where we were left to guard against any force coming in on Milroy's rear.

No 32d veteran ever forgot that night march along the pine-clad mountain side, where the giants of the forest with interlocking branches shut out every twinkle of every star and arrested every moonbeam, making the darkness jet black. As we moved through this almost palpable darkness there came down from the mountain side the hoo! hoo! hoo- hoo- hoo- of a mountain owl. Its call was taken up and repeated by others, and as we nervously plodded on, by yet others, until the voices were swallowed up in the distance where the blood-thirsty foe awaited in grim silence (in our minds) to welcome us with bloody hand to inhospitable graves. It made cold chills run up our backs.

The foe at Camp Greenbriar was not surprised, a little fighting was done at a fairly safe distance; Milroy's force returned in the afternoon to their camps, the rear protected by the 32d Ohio.

The enemy left "Camp Greenbriar" and fixed himself in Camp Baldwin on the crest of Allegheny Mountain.

December 5 the 32d went back to Beverly with a long list

of sick. A few days after, Milroy assembled his forces for an attack on the enemy in his new position. Captain Hamilton, of Company G, a brave and able officer, was permitted by Colonel Ford to take on this expedition such of the regiment as would volunteer. He marched for the rendezvous with about 200 men, many of whom feared the war would end and we would never hear the whistle of an enemy's bullet. The captain reported to General Milroy at Cheat Mountain pass, from where the force moved December 13.

By reason of the flanking wing being misguided, and not reaching the field, the expedition failed but the 32d contingent got to hear the whistle of vengeful bullets and had several men wounded. Reid's "Ohio in the War" says, "In his report General Milroy complimented the regiment very highly on its gallantry and good conduct in its charge into the camp of the enemy."

Returning, the remainder of the winter was passed at Beverly from where some unimportant scouting was done. During the time a number of our line officers left us.

We returned to Cheat Mountain on March 15 (excepting Company G, which was left for guard duty at Beverly), got good Austrian rifles for our old altered muskets and started with Milroy on the spring campaign, April 5, the 32d in advance. Reaching McDowell we halted until May 5, when the 32d was thrown beyond the mountain to a point about 10 miles west of Staunton. Here, on the morning of the 8th, we were almost surrounded by Stonewall Jackson's Division, but, by a rapid unincumbered march, we beat him to the mountain summit over which we passed as the foe was coming out of the brush half a mile to our right. Milroy's entire command returned to McDowell, Jackson following. The morning of May 8, Schenck united with Milroy, and being the ranking officer took chief command. Jackson was in a commanding position of his own selection, and there Schenck attacked him with an inferior force. The 32d fought on the extreme right, where, unsupported, it charged Jackson's entire division in trenches on the crest of the high hill he occupied. The 32d remained on the field until it was so dark we fired at the flashlight of the enemy's guns.

At about one o'clock of the morning of the 9th Schenck marched for Franklin, followed in the morning by a light

force of cavalry, whilst General Jackson faced about, jumped on to Banks and drove him out of the Shenandoah Valley.

At Franklin, Schenck's command met Fremont with about 12,000 men. May 25 this force moved for Strausburg, by way of Moorefield, to intercept Jackson, which would have been accomplished had not Fremont made a day's unnecessary halt, so that his advance, the 32d, struck the pike at Strausburg when Jackson's rear guard was yet in sight.

Fremont chased Jackson, skirmishing frequently as far as Cross Keys, where he was forced to turn and fight and though the engagement was quite severe, it was not decisive. In the night Jackson stole across the Shenandoah at Port Republic, and the next morning we saw him, with his very superior forces pounding the life out of one of Shield's Brigades, and we powerless to render any assistance, Jackson having very discreetly burned the bridge that carried him safely over the swollen swirling river by which we were halted.

We returned down the valley, going first to Middletown, Va., where Company G rejoined the regiment, thence to Winchester, thence to Harper's Ferry, where we were traitorously surrendered by General Miles. Our loss in the defense of that ill-fated post was 150 officers and men killed and wounded. With judgment and a loyal disposition thereto, the place could have been easily held, or we could have marched out with the cavalry when they escaped the night before the surrender.

There was no 32d Ohio flag among the trophies of war acquired by the Confederacy at Harper's Ferry. Our flag the color bearer wrapped about his body and in this way passed through the enemy's lines. When a few miles on our way to Annapolis, Md., it was brought out, fastened to a stout pole, and again given to be kissed by the free winds, untarnished by surrender. The ringing shout that welcomed it, told how well its followers loved it.

The 32d was sent to parole camp at Chicago. "The boys" were incensed at being rushed through Ohio, put in camp and not permitted to visit their friends and almost to a man they took "french leave."

Being exchanged, the men with a very few exceptions reported to Camp Taylor, Cleveland, Ohio, where the regiment was reorganized. There now took place many changes in the field and line officers. Captain B. F. Potts of

F Company became colonel; R. H. Bently was promoted from quartermaster to lieutenant-colonel, and Captain A. M. Crumbecker of A Company was made major. Only Company C had the same company commander as before the reorganization.

January 20, 1863, we started for Memphis, Tenn., arriving on the 28th, and became a part of the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 17th Army Corps commanded respectively by Generals J. D. Stevenson, J. A. Logan and J. B. McPherson.

We reached the front at Lake Providence, La., with our division, February 28. March 21, because of the overflow from the Mississippi being let into the lake, we removed ten miles north. On the 26th, with other troops, we attempted to move inland, but high waters forced us back. April 26 we went down to Milliken's Bend. Whilst lying here, fully three-fourths of the regiment volunteered to run the Vicksburg batteries on the transports, but only nine were accepted. Believing the names of these men are particularly worthy of commemoration in a history of the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, they are here given, to wit: John Brobst and William Hudnut of Company E; Nels Croft, George W. Keldow, Frank Keys and George W. Bentley of Company G; Adam Carnes, Thomas C. Seward and George W. Seward of Company K. These men remained with their several vessels and ran the Grand Gulf batteries on the night of April 29. All these adventurous men passed the two blockades unscathed, but Thomas C. Seward went down at his post when the transport *Horizon* collided with the *Moderator*, when transporting troops to the eastern side of the river.

April 25 we started with our corps on the Vicksburg campaign. Our (3d) brigade crossed the Mississippi immediately after the 13th Corps, April 30. The next day we took part in the Port Gibson fight, the flanking movement of our brigade hastening the enemy's withdrawal. We took part in the battle at Raymond but suffered no loss being participants in a flank movement that did not reach its destination until the foe had fled.

At Jackson on the 14th, Logan's Division supported Crocker, excepting our brigade, which was moved toward the left front, threatening the enemy's line of retreat over Pearl river, of which he soon availed himself.

The next morning we retraced our steps and that night camped on the right of Hovey's position, our front well picketed to guard against any flank movement, as the enemy was known to be in force not far in front.

The morning of May 16 Logan's Division followed closely after Hovey and went into line of battle on his right. After some hard fighting by the 1st and 2d Brigades, 3d Division, the 3d Brigade charged across a very difficult ravine and up Champion's Hill, the 32d capturing entire the 1st Mississippi Battery of six guns, which Logan, on the field, turned over to Company F. This brilliant achievement turned the enemy's left and the 1st and 2d Brigades doing some grand fighting at this time, soon sent the foe in hasty retreat through woods and fields in the general direction of Black River bridge; the 3d Brigade following until dark, capturing in the charge and pursuit, over 1,300 prisoners.

Our next fighting was on May 19 between the Shirley House and the 3d Louisiana redan, then known to us as "Fort Hill," where we lost one man killed and several wounded.

In the assault of May 22 we were in support of the 8th Illinois, but when we reached our most advanced position there were no troops in our front to support. We lay down a hundred yards from the works and remained there until dark. Our loss was 24 wounded.

The 32d shared the fortunes of the division during the siege.

July 3, the 32d was on the firing line near where the Confederate officers, General Bowen and Colonel Montgomery, came through their lines bearing a white flag. Captain Morris of D Company being officer of the day, met them and dispatched to General Grant the letter they bore. The meeting of Generals Grant and Pemberton took place so near our front that we could distinguish the features of the assembled officers. When Vicksburg fell we marched into the city with the division and camped in or near until we went north on veteran furlough. Shortly after the surrender we were transferred to the 2d Brigade, which then became an Ohio brigade consisting of the 20th, 32d, 68th and 78th Ohio regiments, Colonel Potts, 32d Ohio, commanding. We liked this arrangement; our associates were all grand organizations.

In August about 250 of the regiment, with others, took

part in an expedition, under Colonel Potts, that marched west about 50 miles into Louisiana, and back, nothing done.

On October 14 we, with Logan's entire division made a 3 days' campaign towards Canton, Miss. Returning, we were closely pressed by a greatly superior force until we recrossed Black river.

November 15, 1863, General Logan surrendered the command of the 3d Division to General M. D. Leggett, and went to take command of the 15th Army Corps. We much regretted the loss of General Logan.

Recruiting for the veteran service began December 7, and by January 18, 1864, about 75 per cent had reenlisted and the 32d was mustered as a veteran regiment.

The Meridian, Miss., campaign of the 17th Army Corps opened February 3, 1863. The "Ohio Brigade" (the 2d of the 3d Division) constituted a part of the force. On the morning of the 4th the 2d Brigade being in advance struck the enemy, Wirt Adams' Cavalry, well posted on the old battlefield of Champion's Hill. The brigade hastened over Baker's Creek and formed line. Companies A, B, and K were deployed as skirmishers, Captain W. A. McAllister of A commanding the line. A spirited skirmish ensued. Captain McAllister was soon severely wounded. Lieutenant John Wiley of B had been wounded shortly before. The command of the line now devolved on Lieutenant E. Z. Hays. Soon the enemy was dislodged, the 32d skirmishers following closely, charging whenever the foe made a stand, driving them through Clinton and Jackson so nearly on their heels that they had no time to destroy the bridge over Pearl river, which they attempted. Our loss was 22 killed and wounded.

The day we returned to Vicksburg, March 3, we started north on veteran furlough, after which, with many recruits, we joined Sherman at Rome, Ga., and first went into line of battle in the Atlanta campaign at Big Shanty, Ga., and thereafter participated in every important movement and battle until the fall of Atlanta. July 22 the enemy attacked us front and rear. We jumped our little line of works four times and as often drove them back, then as they came down on our left flank, we changed front under a severe fire, and again defeated them, when darkness put an end to the struggle.

When Hood got behind Sherman, we were a part of the force that followed him.

We went with "Sherman to the Sea." On December 10, being in advance, we assisted in driving the enemy inside his works at Savannah, and entered the city on December 21.

We went from Savannah to Pocotaligo, S. C. February 1, 1865 we moved north, and with the 13th Iowa were the first commands to enter Columbia, the capital of South Carolina. A detachment of the 32d, under Colonel Hibbits, captured Fayetteville, N. C., March 10, after a hot fight with Hampton's Cavalry. We fought at Bentonville, N. C., March 20 and 21, visited Raleigh and Goldsborough, N. C., and were present at the surrender of Johnston; marched by way of Richmond, Va., to Washington D. C.; participated in the Grand Review through that city, started for Louisville, Ky., June 8, 1865; lay there until we were mustered out. Went thence to Columbus, Ohio, and on July 27, 1865, received final discharge, and pay; our work done, the Union saved after four years of active service at the front.

The 32d went to the front September 15, 1861, 950 strong, recruited 1,650 men, making a total mustered during its service of 2,610. Of that large number, three fairly good sized regiments, but 565 remained at muster out.

We lost in the Vicksburg campaign and siege alone, 250 men, killed and wounded (counting only such wounded as were discharged therefor) and died of disease.

Reid's "Ohio in the War" says, page 216: "It is believed that the regiment (32d Ohio) lost and recruited more men than any other from Ohio."

During its term of service this organization, as a whole, took part in the following battles, to wit:

Greenbrier, W. Va.....	October 3, 1861
Camp Allegheny, W. Va.....	December 13, 1861
McDowell, Va.....	May 8, 1862
Cross Keys, Va.....	June 8, 1862
Port Republic, Va.....	June 9, 1862
Harper's Ferry, Va.....	September 12-15, 1862
Port Gibson, Miss.....	May 1, 1863
Raymond, Miss.....	May 12, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	May 14, 1863
Champion's Hill.....	May 16, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Bakers Creek, Miss.....	February 4, 1864





Clinton, Miss.....	February 5, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	June 9-30, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. (general assault).....	June 27, 1864
Nickajack Creek, Ga.....	July 6-10, 1864
Peachtree Creek, Ga.....	July 20, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (Hood's sortie).....	July 22, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (seige of).....	July 22 to Sept. 4, 1864
Savannah, Ga. (siege of).....	Dec. 10-21, 1864
Near Beaufort, S. C.....	January 14, 1865
Fayetteville, N. C.....	March 13, 1865
Bentonville, N. C.....	March 19-21, 1865

In estimating the service of this regiment, account must be taken of the many miles traversed in scouting and guerrilla hunting in the mountains of Virginia, which was as arduous duty as we performed, in almost four years of active service at the front.

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 32d Ohio Volunteer Veteran Infantry in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CASUALTIES.

"Port Gibson, May 1, no reported casualties. Raymond, May 12, no casualties reported. Jackson, May 14, no casualties reported. In the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863, killed 2, wounded 18, total 20. In the assault, May 19, no reported casualties. In the assault, May 22, wounded 23; and during the siege, not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege, killed 2, wounded 41, total 43."

37th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

• RECORD BY JOHN S. KOUNTZ

THE 37th Ohio Infantry was enlisted during August and September, 1861, under the first call of President Lincoln for 300,000 men, and assembled at Camp Brown, near Cleveland. It was a German organization, recruited principally in the cities of Cleveland and Toledo. The counties of Auglaize, Franklin, Mahoning, Tuscarawas, Erie, Mercer and

Wyandot, furnished a number of men. Company C came from Auglaize. By the 1st of October 800 men were enrolled, when the regiment broke camp, proceeded to Camp Dennison, where it remained ten days, was mustered into the service and armed and equipped.

An accomplished German officer, Edward Siber, was selected as colonel; Louis Von Blessingh, of Toledo, lieutenant-colonel; and Charles Ankele, of Cleveland, major. Its line officers were selected mostly from those who had seen service in some of the three months' regiments.

The first regimental colors were presented by a number of patriotic German ladies of Toledo, headed by Mrs. Peter Lenk.

From Camp Dennison the regiment moved to Cincinnati and embarked on steamers for Camp Piatt, on the Kanawha river, in West Virginia, arriving there and reporting to General Rosecrans a few days later.

At this time the country south of the Kanawha was overrun with squads of Confederate cavalry of Jenkins' command, who occasionally fired upon passing steamers and then fled to the mountains. Colonel Siber, determining, if possible, to break up these raids, crossed the river with a part of the regiment and occupied Brownstown, from which place scouting parties from the regiment were sent into the surrounding country. One had started out under Captain Charles Hipp, with three days' rations, but was soon after recalled by General Rosecrans, who considered the expedition too hazardous. Upon its return the regiment proceeded to Cannelton, where the Union forces were organizing to drive the Confederates, under General Floyd, out of the valley. The enemy was driven from his position on Cotton Hill and pursued to within seven miles of Raleigh C. H. On account of the heavy and continued rains it was impossible to move the wagons, while the troops waded, sometimes knee deep, through mud and water; consequently the further pursuit of Floyd was abandoned. Hardships and privations attended this short campaign. Soon after the return to Cannelton from this expedition the 37th went into winter quarters at Clifton, where drill, discipline, guard duty and occasional scouting occupied the time. In January, 1862, a portion of the regiment went on an expedition to Logan C. H., east of Guyandotte river, where, after a brisk skirmish with Confederate cavalry, the place was captured and

the war material destroyed. In this engagement Captain H. Goeka (Company B) and Corporal Behm (Company C) were killed. The energetic measures of Colonel Siber resulted in the suppression of bands of bushwhackers, many of whom came into Charleston and took the oath of allegiance. The troops later returned to their camp at Clifton. In March, 1862, the 37th was assigned to the 3d Provisional Brigade, Kanawha Division, and ordered to accompany the division on a raid to the southeastern part of West Virginia, with a view of reaching and destroying, if possible, the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, near Wytheville, Va. May 1, 1862, the regiment broke camp at Clifton and marched to Loup Creek, where it bivouacked for the night. The next morning the march was continued to Fayetteville and the following day to Princeton, thence to French Mills, arriving at the latter place May 14, 1862. Meantime, General J. D. Cox, commanding the expedition, established his headquarters at Princeton, where a small garrison, composed of Company K, 37th, under the command of Major Ankele, was placed. During the afternoon of May 15 the Confederates, under General Humphrey Marshall, advanced on Princeton and attacked the garrison, which had taken position behind the walls of the burned court house. The small force held the Confederates at bay until dark, when it was driven from its position, some of the men being captured and others scattering to the woods. In this engagement Major Ankele was seriously wounded. About this time General Cox and staff hastened to join his command at French Mills, eleven miles south, which place he reached about 9 o'clock p. m. The troops were immediately ordered back to Princeton, where, much fatigued, they arrived early the following morning. The Confederates had destroyed their stores and retired about an hour before the return of General Cox's command. The previous day four companies of the 37th Ohio, five of the 28th and two of the 34th, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Von Blessingh, were sent up the East river and Wytheville road to ascertain the Confederate force at Rocky Gap, and return the following day, but on learning that the enemy had attacked and driven the Union forces from Princeton, Colonel Von Blessingh was ordered to march direct to that place. About 10 o'clock a. m. on the 16th, his command came upon the Confederates,

under General Humphrey Marshall, and after severe fighting, in which the four companies of the 37th lost 1 officer and 13 men killed, 2 officers and 46 men wounded and 14 missing, the command was compelled to retreat. The six companies of the 37th which were in Princeton, heard the heavy musketry firing, and the troops were eager to go to Von Blessingh's assistance. They were not permitted to do so. At 3 o'clock the morning of the 17th, the Kanawha Division commenced the retrograde movement, and reached Flat Top Mountain the 19th. What remained of Von Blessingh's command joined the division at Blue Stone river.

The regiment continued in camp on Flat Top Mountain until August 1, when it was ordered to Raleigh C. H., where it remained for three weeks, devoting much of the time to scouting in the surrounding country. During the stay at Raleigh, a number of the men made an expedition to Wyoming C. H., where a detachment of the regiment fell into ambush and was surrounded, but cut its way out, with a loss of 2 killed and 7 captured. The last of August the regiment moved to Fayetteville, where, in conjunction with the 34th Ohio, it garrisoned that important outpost. September 10, 1862, learning that the enemy was moving on the Fayetteville road, Colonel Siber, who commanded the Union force, ordered two companies of the 37th out on that road, where the Confederates were soon encountered in heavy force. At noon Colonel Siber's entire command (six companies of the 34th and the 37th Ohio) were engaged with the Confederates, who were commanded by General W. W. Loring. The fight lasted until dark, but as most of the 37th occupied the earthworks, which had been constructed the previous year, the casualties of the regiment were light. During the night Colonel Siber, learning that the enemy was threatening his rear, ordered the burning of the Government stores, and at 2 o'clock a. m. the 11th, moved back on the Gauley road. At daybreak the regiment reached Cotton Hill, where a short stand was made and some shot thrown into the ranks of the Confederates compelling them to seek cover. The brigade continued down the Kanawha, with the enemy in close pursuit. On the 12th it crossed the river at Brownstown, and the following morning marched to Charleston, the enemy appearing on the opposite side of the Kanawha at the same time. The

Confederates were kept at bay until dark to enable the train of 700 wagons, loaded with army supplies, to get away, when the retreat was continued to Ravenswood on the Ohio river. Crossing the Ohio, the 37th, with the remainder of the brigade, marched to Pomeroy, where the troops were royally treated by the citizens of that loyal city. Leaving Pomeroy the regiment proceeded to a point on the Ohio river four miles from Gallipolis, where it remained a few days and recrossed the river, going into camp at Point Pleasant, West Va. The losses of the 37th at Fayetteville and in the retreat were 2 killed, 3 wounded and 62 missing.

During the stay at Point Pleasant the regiment received some 70 recruits, mostly young men—a valuable acquisition. The middle of October the 37th, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Von Blessingh, advanced up the Kanawha to Charleston. On this march the regiment, for the first time since its assignment to another brigade, met the 34th Ohio, who greeted the 37th with cheers as it passed, a greeting which was heartily returned by the men of the 37th, who had not forgotten the conduct of the gallant 34th at Fayetteville. The regiment remained a few days at Charleston and then proceeded up the river arriving at Gauley Bridge the 20th of November, where it expected to remain for the winter. Here stockades were built within which to place the tents, and all sorts of heating apparatus provided. While encamped at Gauley Bridge the men of the 37th presented Colonel Siber with a beautiful sword and belt in recognition of the soldierly qualities displayed by him at Fayetteville.

December 30, 1862, the 37th was ordered to Charleston, where it embarked on steamers for Louisville, Ky., leaving the picturesque and mountainous region of West Virginia, where the regiment had seen some severe service. On reaching Cincinnati Colonel Siber, who had for some time commanded the brigade, again assumed command. At Cincinnati new Enfield rifles were furnished the regiment in exchange for the old Springfield muskets, and it continued to Louisville where the regiment disembarked and marched through the principal streets of the city, presenting a fine appearance and eliciting favorable comment from citizens. The regiment, with the Kanawha Brigade, remained in camp at Louisville one week, when it again embarked on steamers and proceeded down the

Ohio and Mississippi rivers, reaching Napoleon, Arkansas, the middle of January, 1863, where it was joined with the 30th and 47th Ohio and 4th West Virginia in constituting the 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 15th Army Corps.

January 21 the regiment, as part of the division, moved down the river to Young's Point, nearly opposite Vicksburg, where it put in some time digging the canal. About the 20th of March the 37th took part in an expedition in connection with Commodore Porter, up Steele's Bayou and through Black Bayou to Deer Creek and Sunflower river, for the purpose of getting into the Yazoo river, above Haines' Bluff, which would have secured an advantageous position for operations against Vicksburg. When General Porter, with ironclads, mortarboats and tugs, was within a few miles of Rolling Fork, Confederate sharpshooters so swarmed in the woods that the situation became critical. The enemy had erected a battery at the junction of the Sunflower and Rolling Fork, supported by infantry ordered up from Haines' Bluff. The 37th and other troops were hurried forward and arrived in time to rescue the fleet, which Porter intended to destroy to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. The regiment returned to its camp at Young's Point the 27th, where the men witnessed the passing of the Confederate batteries at Vicksburg April 16 and 22, by portions of Porter's fleet. The last of April General Frank P. Blair's Division (which included the 37th) was ordered up the Yazoo to threaten Haines' Bluff, while General Grant was attacking Grand Gulf. Upon its return from the Yazoo, the regiment with the Kanawha Brigade, marched to Richmond, crossed the Mississippi, and hurried forward, overtaking the division at Black river bridge May 18, and arriving in the rear of Vicksburg late that night, having made the distance from Grand Gulf, 85 miles, in three days. In the assault, May 19, the 37th formed the right of the brigade line and its losses were 2 officers (Lieutenant Gustav A. Wintzer and Lieutenant Sebaldus Hassler) and 12 enlisted men killed, and 1 officer (Lieutenant Joseph Langenderfer) and 34 enlisted men wounded. The regiment furnished 13 men to the volunteer storming party May 22. In the assault of that day it moved by the left flank along the Graveyard Road until brought to a halt by the severity of the enemy's fire. It then took position on the

crest of the ridge nearest the Confederate works. Its loss was 10 enlisted men killed, and 1 officer (Lieutenant-Colonel Von Blessingh) and 30 enlisted men wounded; and during the siege 4 men were killed and 3 wounded, total 97. After the wounding of Lieutenant-Colonel Von Blessingh, Major Charles Hipp commanded the regiment until June 18, when Colonel Siber, who had been absent on leave resumed command. After the surrender of Vicksburg the 37th (Ewing's Brigade) marched to near Jackson, Mississippi, which place it entered, with Sherman's army, the morning of July 17, the Confederates having withdrawn the previous night. On July 23, 1863, the regiment proceeded with the division to the Big Black river and bivouacked at Camp Sherman for rest and reorganization, where it remained during midsummer. After the battle of Chickamauga, the Army of the Tennessee was ordered to Chattanooga and the 37th marched to Vicksburg, embarked on the steamer Nashville for Memphis, Tenn., arriving there October 1. It remained in Memphis about one week when it began the long march with Sherman's army to Chattanooga. On the 20th of October the regiment reached Cherokee Station, Ala., and remained in bivouac there until the 26th. About this time Confederate cavalry, under Forrest, appeared, but the 37th, with other troops, succeeded in driving them off. The regiment then pushed forward through Florence, Ala., Pulaski and Fayetteville, Tenn., reaching Chattanooga on the 21st and going into a concealed camp on the west side of the river. On the night of November 23 upwards of 100 flat boats had been floated into North Chickamauga Creek, about four miles above Chattanooga, designed for a pontoon bridge. Major Hipp was directed to take a number of these boats and a detail of men, cross the Tennessee river, secure a landing and then turn the boats over to the pioneer corps. About midnight Major Hipp and his men crossed the river, surprised and captured the Confederate picket, when the major returned and reported to General Sherman, who was so elated that he took off his hat and cheered. At the dawn of day a pontoon bridge was built over the Tennessee, General Sherman himself personally superintending the work. On the 24th, the 37th, with its brigade, advanced to a position near the railroad tunnel, and held a hill in front of the enemy during the night. On the morning of the 25th Lightburn's Brigade (30th, 37th

and 47th Ohio and 4th West Virginia) assaulted the enemy's fortified position on the extreme right of his line, held by General Claibourne's Division, Hardee's Corps. The assault lasted but a few minutes, but the firing of the Confederates was so murderous that it fairly made the very ground seem alive. Twice the Union forces charged upon the Confederate works, and twice they were compelled to fall back. In this assault the 37th, then about 200 strong, sustained a loss of 41 killed and wounded. The assault was not successful, but other points of the Confederate line were broken, the battle of Missionary Ridge was won and the enemy pursued as far as Ringgold.

November 29 the regiment moved with Sherman's army to east Tennessee to drive the Confederates from their position in front of Knoxville. Two days before General Sherman reached that place General Longstreet attacked Burnside and was repulsed, after which the Confederates raised the siege and retreated to Virginia. The 37th returned to Bridgeport, Ala., thence to Larkinsville December 26, where it went into camp. On the 15th of February, 1864, it moved to Cleveland, Tennessee, and formed part of an expedition to the vicinity of Dalton, Ga., returning to Cleveland where, on the 8th of March, three-fourths of the men reenlisted for three years more and were granted the usual 30 days leave. When the furlough expired the men returned to the front. En route, a disastrous railroad accident occurred near Munfordsville, Ky., in which one man from the regiment was killed and 30 injured. The regiment received new arms and equipment on its arrival at Chattanooga and then proceeded to the front where it participated in the battle of Resaca, May 13, 1864, losing 2 officers (Captain Frederick Schoening, Company G, and Lieutenant William Weiss, Company K) and 1 enlisted man killed and 10 enlisted men wounded. After the engagement at Resaca, the 37th marched to Kingston, Ga., which place it reached May 19; the regiment at this time was commanded by Major Charles Hipp, Lieutenant-Colonel Von Blessingh being absent on sick leave. The regiment then proceeded to Dallas, Ga., where on May 23, a strong body of the enemy well fortified was met, but the 37th was not actively engaged at this place. At the battle of New Hope Church, the 28th and 29th of May, the 37th sustained a loss of 4 men wounded. From

this time until June 27 the regiment was chiefly engaged in picket duty in the vicinity of Acworth. On the latter date it took part in the assault on Kenesaw Mountain. Between June 11 and July 2 the loss of the regiment was 4 killed and 19 wounded. Moving toward the Chattahoochie river, the 37th and other troops of the 15th Army Corps, supported the 23d Corps in the engagement near that place and on Nickajack Creek. Marching through Marietta, the Chattahoochie river was crossed and earthworks constructed on the south side of the river, after which the regiment, with other troops, destroyed the Atlanta and Western Railroad. July 20 found it within two miles of Atlanta. On the 22d of July the 37th occupied breastworks which the enemy had abandoned the preceding night. It was soon driven out, however, the Confederates having returned strongly reenforced; but shortly after the position was retaken. The regiment's loss here was 4 killed, 10 wounded and 38 captured. The battle of Ezra Chapel, in which the 37th participated, occurred the 28th. Major Charles Hipp, who commanded the regiment, was severely wounded in that engagement, suffering the loss of his left arm, and the command devolved upon Captain Carl Moritz. The loss at Ezra Chapel was 1 killed and 5 wounded.

During the ensuing month the regiment, with the corps, gradually advanced toward the fortifications in front of the city. Between July 29 and August 26, the 37th lost 5 killed and 8 wounded. August 30 the regiment led its brigade in the advance on Jonesboro, and by evening succeeded in reaching a point a mile from the enemy's lines. Entrenchments were thrown up during the night and the assault was renewed on the 31st, resulting in the complete repulse of the enemy. During the two days the loss of the regiment was 2 killed and 7 wounded. On the evening of September 1, the 37th, with its brigade, entered Atlanta. The pursuit of the enemy continued to Lovejoy Station, from which place the regiment returned to East Point where it bivouacked until October 4.

October 4 the regiment joined in pursuit of Hood's command, marching over northern Georgia and Alabama. Near Gadsden a body of Confederate cavalry was met and quickly dispersed. Returning to Ruffin's Station, the regiment remained there until November 13, when it marched into Atlanta to make preparations for "Sherman's March to the Sea,"

which began November 15. The regiment, as a part of the 15th Corps, marched over McDonough's Indian Springs, crossed the Ocmulgee river and passed through Hillsboro and Clinton. After performing guard duty near the latter place, it marched over the Georgia Central Railroad, joined the division at Griswold, crossed the Oconee river November 26, and reached Summertown the 30th. Following the Ogeechee river, it advanced to the Savannah and Gulf Railroad, part of which, in conjunction with other troops, it destroyed, and then proceeded to within 9 miles of Savannah. December 13 the regiment assisted in the successful assault on Fort McAllister. For several days the division rested and then returned to the Savannah and Gulf Railroad, 30 miles of which it demolished. When the enemy evacuated Savannah, the 37th encamped near the city. January 19, 1865, it proceeded to Fort Thunderbolt, on the Savannah river, and embarked for Beaufort, S. C., where it arrived the 22d. Remaining there until the 30th it escorted the division train to Pocotalico, and then moved to McPhersonville. Here it joined the division and accompanied it through the Carolinas. Resistance was met at the South Edisto river, where the enemy was strongly entrenched, but this was soon overcome and the regiment marched toward Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, and entered the city with the troops February 16. The 18th and 19th were employed in the destruction of the Columbia and Charleston Railroad. The march was then continued until the 26th, when the Wateree river and Lynch Creek were crossed where the regiment halted to permit the remainder of the division to come up. The 37th entered Chearaw on March 7, crossed the Great Pedee river and entered the State of North Carolina. After crossing the Little Pedee, Lumber and Little rivers, the regiment escorted General Howard's headquarters train to Fayetteville, N. C. March 19-21 the 37th took part in the last engagement of the war (Bentonville), losing 1 killed (Corporal Joseph Baselgia, Company G) and 2 wounded. The regiment then proceeded to Goldsboro, arriving there the 24th of March and encamping two miles east of town, on the Newbern Road, where it remained until April 10. Upon the surrender of Lee and Johnston the regiment with Sherman's army, moved by way of Richmond, Va. to Washington, D. C., where it participated in the Grand Review before President Johnston and Cabinet.

From Washington the 37th proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where it remained until June 4, when it embarked on steamboats for Little Rock, Ark., arriving there July 4, and serving as part of the "Army of Occupation" until August 12, when it returned to Ohio and was mustered out at Cleveland August 21, 1865, the same city in which it was organized in August, 1861, just 4 years before. During its four years' service the 37th set foot on every southern state except Florida and Texas, and its entire loss during the war, as shown by the official records and by the roster of Ohio soldiers, was as follows: killed 60, mortally wounded 34, wounded 189, drowned 6, perished in the explosion of steamer Sultana, near Memphis, Tenn., April 27, 1865, 6; died in Confederate prisons 7; died of disease 67; captured or missing 121; total 490.

During its term of service this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Princeton, W. Va.....	May 15-18, 1862
Wyoming C. H., W. Va.....	August 5, 1862
Fayetteville, W. Va.....	Sept. 11, 1862
Cotton Hill, W. Va.....	Sept. 11, 1862
Vicksburg, Miss.(siege of and assaults).....	May 18 to July 4 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.....	November 25, 1863
Resaca, Ga.....	May 13-16, 1864
Dallas, Ga.....	May 25 to June 4, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	June 9-30, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. (general assault).....	June 27, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (Hood's first sortie) ..	July 22, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (Ezra Chapel, or second sortie).....	July 28, 1864
Atlanta, Ga.....	July 28 to Sept. 2, 1864
Jonesboro, Ga.....	August 31 and Sept. 1, 1864
Bentonville, N. C.....	March 19-21, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 37th Ohio Volunteer Infantry in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CASUALTIES.

"In the assault, May 19, 1863, killed 14, wounded 35. Lieutenants Gustav A. Wintzer and Sebaldus Hassler killed. In the assault, May 22, killed 10, wounded 31, total 41; and during the siege, not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and seige, killed 24, wounded 66, total 90."

42d REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

THE 42d Ohio was organized at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio. Companies A, B, C and D were mustered into the service September 25, 1861; Company E, October 30; Company F, November 12; and Companies G, H, I and K, November 26, at which time the organization was completed.

On the 14th of December orders were received to take the field, and on the following day it moved by railroad to Cincinnati, and thence by steamer up the Ohio river to Catlettsburg, Ky., where it arrived the morning of December 17. The regiment, together with the 14th Kentucky Infantry and McLaughlin's squadron of Ohio cavalry, proceeded to Louisa, Ky., and moved forward to Green Creek. The whole command advanced December 31, and by the night of January 7, 1862, encamped within three miles of Painsville, and the next morning five companies, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sheldon, took possession of the village. On the evening of the same day Garfield took the 42d and two companies of the 14th Kentucky, and advanced against Marshall's fortified position, about three miles south of the village of Paintville. The infantry reached the works about 9 o'clock p. m., found them evacuated, and everything valuable either carried away or destroyed; and, after an all-night march, returned to Paintville a little after daylight.

About noon on the 9th Colonel Garfield, with 1,100 infantry from the 42d Ohio and other regiments, and about 600 cavalry, started in pursuit of Marshall, and about 9 o'clock in the evening the advance was fired upon by Marshall's pickets, on the summit of Abbott's Hill. Garfield took possession of the hill, bivouacked for the night, and the next

morning continued the pursuit, overtaking the enemy at the forks of Middle Creek, three miles southwest of Prestonburg. Marshall's force consisted of about 3,500 men, infantry and cavalry, with three pieces of artillery. Major Pardee, with 400 men, was sent across Middle Creek to attack Marshall directly in front, and Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe (22d Kentucky) was directed to attack on Marshall's right flank. The fight at once opened with considerable spirit, and Pardee and Monroe became hotly engaged with a force four times as large as their own. They held their ground with great obstinacy and bravery until reenforcements reached the field, when the enemy commenced to fall back. The National forces slept upon their arms, and at early dawn a reconnoissance disclosed the fact that Marshall had burned his stores and had fled, leaving a portion of his dead upon the field.

On the 11th the command took possession of Prestonburg, Ky., and on the 12th returned to Paintville, and went into camp until the first of February, when the force moved by boats up the Big Sandy to Pikeville. On the 14th of March the regiment, with other troops, took possession of Pound Gap and destroyed the enemy's camp and stores. The regiment was engaged in several other expeditions against the guerrillas. The arduous nature of the campaign, the exceedingly disagreeable weather, and the want of supplies, were disastrous to the health of the troops, and some 85 of the 42d died of disease.

On the 18th of March the regiment received orders to proceed to Louisville, where it arrived and went into camp on the 29th. The 42d was attached to Brigadier-General George W. Morgan's command, and moved by rail to Lexington, Ky., and from there marched to Cumberland Ford, with 314 men for duty. At Cumberland Ford the regiment was brigaded with the 16th Ohio, the 14th and 22d Kentucky; Colonel John F. DeCoursey (16th Ohio), commanding. On the 15th of May the brigade crossed the Cumberland river and encamped at the junction of the roads leading to Cumberland Gap and Roger's Gap. On the 5th of June Morgan's entire command took up the line of march to cross the mountains into the rear of Cumberland Gap. Moving by way of Roger's Gap into Powell's Valley, the advance was unopposed until it reached Roger's Gap, when a series of skirmishes ensued, nearly all

of them between the 42d and the enemy. At 1 o'clock a. m., June 18, Morgan moved against a force at Big Spring, the 42d leading, but the enemy fled, and Morgan moved toward Cumberland Gap, reaching it at 5 p. m., and found it had been evacuated a few hours before. The 42d at once moved into the Gap, and was the first regiment to plant its flag on this stronghold. The regiment camped on the extreme right, near Yellow Creek, performing heavy picket duty, and being frequently on expeditions. It skirmished at Baptist's Gap, at Tazewell, and on the 5th of August engaged and held back the advance of the army with which Kirby Smith invaded Kentucky.

On the morning of the 6th a heavy force attacked the brigade two miles beyond Tazewell, and it fell back leisurely to Cumberland Gap. Company E, of the 42d, escorted a forage train, and was nearly surrounded, but by shrewdness and gallantry it saved the train and escaped without loss. The Gap was finally evacuated, and the forces fell back through Manchester, crossed the Kentucky river at Proctor, and crossed the Ohio at Greenupsburg. The regiment acted as rear guard during the march. When the 42d left the Gap it numbered 750 men, and while on the march there were issued to it 275 pounds of flour, 400 pounds of bacon, and 2 rations of fresh pork; the rest of the food consisted of corn, grated down on tin plates and cooked upon them. The distance marched was 250 miles, the weather was very dry, and the men suffered for water. They were without shoes, and their clothing was ragged and filthy. The 42d lost but 1 man on the retreat from all causes, and it was the only regiment that brought through its knapsacks and blankets. These proved of great service, as the men were compelled to camp at Portland, Jackson County, Ohio, two weeks before clothing, camp and garrison equipage could be furnished them.

On the 21st of October the regiment proceeded to Gallipolis, and thence up the Kanawha to Charlestown, Va. It returned to the Ohio November 10, and embarked for Cincinnati, and moved from there down to Memphis, encamping near the city on the 28th. While at Portland, Ohio, the regiment received 103 recruits, and at Memphis it received 65 more. It had from time to time obtained a few, so that

the whole number reached 200 or more, and the regiment could turn out on parade nearly 900 men. General Morgan's Division was reorganized, and was denominated the 9th Division, 13th Army Corps.

On the 20th of December the 42d, with other troops, under General W. T. Sherman, embarked at Memphis, and, proceeding down the river, landed at Johnston's plantation, on the Yazoo. The 42d led the advance against the defenses of Vicksburg on the 27th of December, and skirmished with the enemy until dark. The next morning the regiment resumed the attack against the enemy thrown out beyond their works, and protected in front by timber and lagoon. The regiment continued to advance, without driving the enemy, until Colonel Pardee ordered a charge, which was made with great spirit, and resulted in gaining possession of the woods and driving the Rebels into their works. About 9 o'clock a. m. on the 29th a charge was made, the 42d being on the extreme right of the assaulting column. The storm of shot and shell was terrific, but the regiment maintained its organization, and came off the field in good order. During the remainder of the engagement the regiment held its position in line. The army finally retired, reembarked, and moved to Milliken's Bend.

On the 4th of January, 1863, the fleet steamed up the river to White river, and up it through a "cut-off" into the Arkansas, and up it to Arkansas Post, where the troops disembarked and invested Fort Hindman, De Courcey's Brigade being held in reserve. After four hours of severe cannonading, the infantry advanced, and, several unsuccessful charges having been made, De Courcey's Brigade was ordered to join Sheldon's Brigade in assaulting Fort Hindman. The 42d led the advance, and, soon after getting fairly under fire, the enemy surrendered. 7,000 prisoners, all the guns and small arms, and a large quantity of stores were captured.

In a few days the troops reembarked, and on the 24th of January landed at Young's Point. Here the 42d was allotted its proportion of the work on the canal, and was allowed four days to perform it; but, so vigorous was the regiment in the discharge of its duties, that it accomplished its work in seventeen hours. On the 10th of March, the division moved to Milliken's Bend, where it was soon joined by the remainder

of the corps. Here supplies were received, and four weeks were spent in drilling and fitting for the coming campaign.

The 9th Division took the advance in the movement toward the rear of Vicksburg. The troops moved to Richmond, Madison Parish, La., and embarked about thirty miles below Vicksburg, on transports which had run the batteries, and moved down to Grand Gulf. Here they debarked, crossed the point, again took transports, moved down to Bruinsburg, and debarked on the Mississippi side of the river. The division advanced against Port Gibson, and, at 12 o'clock at night, had a slight engagement with the enemy. The whole corps moved up and bivouacked near Magnolia Church. At daybreak the troops were under arms and advancing. The 9th Division, taking the left of the line, speedily engaged the enemy, and continued in action until 4 o'clock p. m. The 42d was placed under a heavy fire of artillery at 7 o'clock a. m., and continued there until 9 o'clock a. m., when it was advanced to the center of the division line and ordered to charge. The order was obeyed with spirit and courage, but, meeting with unexpected obstacles, the division commander ordered it to retire. It continued skirmishing until 12 o'clock, when it joined the 16th Ohio and 22d Kentucky, and charged a strong position held by the Rebels, but, after a brave effort, failed to dislodge them, and was again ordered to retire. It was moved to the right, and about 3 o'clock p. m., made a third charge, and, in conjunction with the 49th Indiana and 114th Ohio, carried the enemy's position. In this engagement the regiment sustained a heavier loss than any other one in the corps.

On the 2d of May, the corps advanced and took possession of Port Gibson, and moved on by way of Champion's Hill and Big Black bridge to the rear of Vicksburg. The regiment was engaged both at Champion's Hill and Big Black, but the loss was comparatively slight. It participated in the charges on the works at Vicksburg on the 19th and 22d of May, the 9th Division holding an advanced position in the 13th Corps. In these assaults the regiment lost heavily, especially on the 22d. On the 10th of June the 42d was moved toward the right in support of some batteries, where it remained until June 27, when it moved to Big Black bridge. After the surrender of Vicksburg the regiment marched to Jack-

son and participated in the reduction of that place, and then returned to Vicksburg, where it remained until ordered to the Department of the Gulf.

The regiment arrived at Carrollton, near New Orleans, August 15, and, on the 6th of September, started on the western Louisiana campaign. At Brashear City the 9th and 12th Divisions of the 13th Corps were consolidated, and Brigadier-General Lawler was assigned to the command of the brigade. The brigade moved up to Vermillion Bayou, and from there to Opelousas, where it remained a few days, and returned with the corps to Berwick Bay. On the 18th of November, the brigade crossed to Brashear City, with the intention of going into Texas, but the following night it was ordered to Thibodeaux, and proceeded thence by way of Donaldsonville to Plaquemine, arriving November 21. The regiment remained here during the winter, and on the 24th of March, 1864, moved to Baton Rouge, and was detailed as provost guard for the city. On the 1st of May the 42d, with other troops, marched on an expedition toward Clinton, La., engaged an equal force of the enemy for seven hours, and at last drove the Rebels five miles through canebrakes and over the Comite river. On this expedition the infantry marched 54 miles in eighteen hours. The regiment embarked on boats, May 16th, and reported to General Canby at the mouth of Red river, and moved up to Simmsport, on the Atchafalaya river, where a provisional brigade was formed, comprising the 7th Kentucky, 22d and 23d Iowa, 37th Illinois, and 42d Ohio Colonel Sheldon commanding. Meeting General Bank's army here, the regiment marched to Morganza, La., with it. The regiment was on several expeditions and in one slight skirmish. Here the 42d was attached to the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 19th Corps. Here, also, a test-drill was held in the 19th Corps, and Company E, of the 42d Ohio, won the first prize.

The brigade moved up the Mississippi, July 15, and landed at the mouth of White river. While lying here a detachment of the regiment crossed into Mississippi, marched 15 miles, captured two small parties of Rebels, and returned within ten hours. The brigade moved up to St. Charles, on White river, and, after working ten days on the fortifications, made an expedition of some 60 miles into the country.

On the 6th of August the brigade returned to Morganza, and on the 6th of September moved to the mouth of White river again. Companies A, B, C, and D were ordered to Camp Chase, Ohio, September 15, and were mustered out September 30. The remaining six companies were ordered to Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas. Companies E and F were mustered out November 25, and the other four companies were mustered out December 2, 1864. 101 men remained, whose term of service had not expired, and they were organized into a company and assigned to the 96th Ohio.

The regiment bears upon its banners the names of eleven battles, in which it lost 1 officer and 20 men killed, and 18 officers and 325 men wounded.

During its term of service, this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Middle Creek, Ky.....	January 10, 1862
Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.....	December 28, 29, 1862
Arkansas Post, Ark. (Ft. Hindman)	January 11, 1863
Thompson's Hill, Miss. (Pt. Gibson)	May 1, 1863
Champion's Hill, Miss	May 16, 1863
Big Black river, Miss.....	May 17, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (first assault).....	May 19, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Opelousas, La.....	October 21, 1863

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 42d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as found in Vicksburg Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CASUALTIES.

"In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, killed 12, wounded 47, total 59. In the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863, killed 5, wounded 22, missing 13, total 40. In the engagement at Big Black river bridge, May 17, 1863, killed 2, wounded 3, missing 1, total 6. In the assault, May 19, wounded 13, total 13. In skirmish about Vicksburg, May 20, wounded 3, total 3. In assault, May 22, killed 1, wounded 21, missing 1, total 23. In skirmish about Vicksburg, May 23, wounded 1, total 1; and during the siege not reported.





FORTY SIXTH INFANTRY
COL. CHARLES C. WALCOTT.
2ND BRIG. 1ST DIV, 16TH CORPS.

OHIO

"Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege killed 20, wounded 110, missing 15, total 145."

46th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

THE 46th Ohio was recruited at Worthington, Franklin County, Ohio, in the month of September, and was organized on the 16th of October, 1861. It was sent to the field from Camp Chase on the 18th of February, 1862, with an aggregate of 975 men, and on the 22d it reported at Paducah, Ky. It was brigaded with the 6th Iowa and the 40th Illinois, and was attached to General Sherman's Division.

The regiment, with four companies of the 40th Illinois, embarked for the Upper Tennessee on the 6th of March, and landed at Savannah on the 8th. Here it remained, within eight miles of the enemy's camp at Pittsburg Landing, for four days, when the grand army arrived, and on the morning of the 14th the fleet reached Pittsburg Landing, which the Rebels had evacuated. A detail from the 46th was the first organized body of troops to disembark. The regiment was posted a short distance to the right of Shiloh Church, and there it remained in comparative quiet until the battle. On Saturday, April 5, Companies B and K were on picket. During the night the enemy was feeling the lines constantly, and at daylight his columns could be seen deploying in the distance. At sunrise a Rebel cavalry officer emerged from the woods within thirty yards of the picket line, and, checking his horse, he stood for a moment in seeming composure, and then inquired: "Are these Union pickets?" He was told they were, and was ordered to come up. He attempted to turn his horse again into the woods, and in an instant the unerring rifle of Sergeant Glenn emptied its deadly contents into his brain; but before the sun had set, the sergeant, too, lay stark and stiff on the bloody field. The regiment was engaged during the entire battle, with a loss of 280 killed and wounded, and 15 captured. The dead were conveyed to a spot a little to the south of the summit of the ridge overlooking Owl Creek, immediately in front of the first line of battle, and near the

Purdy Road, and there they were interred in single graves with the honors of war.

The regiment remained upon the battlefield until the 27th of April, when it moved with the army upon Corinth. The summer and part of the autumn of 1862 were spent in garrisoning the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and in performing provost duty in Memphis. In November the regiment started on a campaign through the interior of Mississippi, under General Grant; but, after marching about 100 miles, the troops were compelled to return to Holly Springs, in consequence of the line of communication having been cut. The regiment was again stationed along the Memphis and Charleston road; and, being mounted, it was employed principally in raiding and scouting in northern Mississippi. Early in June, 1863, the regiment was transported to Vicksburg, and it participated in the siege of that place. On the evening of the 4th of July, after the surrender, the regiment took up the line of march in the direction of Jackson, Miss., and at 11 o'clock p. m. it halted in the vicinity of Big Black river. Companies E and K were ordered forward to the ford at Birdsong's ferry, which, after a long search in the darkness, they found; but they had not been there long until unmistakable signs of the enemy were discovered in their immediate front on the opposite bank. It proved to be General Joe Johnston, who, with his army, had reached that point on his way to the relief of Vicksburg. At day-break the enemy opened fire upon the two companies, and, though they were in a sharp bend of the river, and to a great extent surrounded, they held their position gallantly, but sustained considerable loss. It required several days' severe skirmishing to effect a crossing; and, after gaining the eastern side of the river, the troops moved on upon Jackson, to which point Johnston retreated. After several days' fighting the enemy was forced to evacuate the city, and the regiment returned to Big Black and went into camp. In this campaign the men suffered greatly from heat and the scarcity of water. On the return march the sick and wounded were carried on the shoulders of fatigue details, on stretchers, exposed to the burning sun, for a distance of thirty miles.

On the 10th of October the regiment, with the 15th Corps, under General Sherman, embarked for Memphis,

and from there it marched to the relief of Chattanooga, arriving on the 20th of November. At the battle of Mission Ridge the regiment was engaged severely, and it sustained a heavy loss in killed and wounded. Immediately after this battle the regiment moved on the Knoxville campaign, and having, raised the siege of that place, it marched to Scottsboro', Ala., for winter quarters. It arrived on the 31st of December, 1863, having marched over 500 miles in about two months, exposed to inclement weather, without tents and almost without food and clothing. Here the regiment was armed with Spencer's repeating rifled musket and here, too, it re-enlisted as veterans. It was furloughed on the 30th of March 1864, and, after an absence of 38 days, it returned to its camp at Scottsboro'.

On the 1st of May the regiment moved in the direction of Chattanooga, and thence, by way of Snake Creek Gap, to Resaca, where it was actively engaged on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of May, but with small loss. The regiment moved on through Kingston and Van Wert to Dallas, arriving on the 26th. After severe skirmishing, it took position on the Villa Rica Road, on the extreme right of the army, and within 500 yards of the enemy. On the 27th the Rebels made a bold dash to capture a battery of Parrott guns, but they were repulsed by the brigade of which the regiment was a part. The next day the Rebels made a general attack, but were again repulsed. In these two engagements the Spencer rifles caused such havoc in the charging columns, that ever after the 46th was known and dreaded throughout the opposing army. On the 1st of June the regiment, with its division, moved to the left, and relieved the 2d and 3d Brigades of General Geary's Division, 20th Corps. Here the regiment participated in the battle of New Hope Church. The command gained a position within 100 yards of the enemy, and, after severe skirmishing, and by aid of a system of works, the line was advanced to within 80 yards. The enemy's fire harassed the brigade greatly, and Colonel Walcutt, commanding the brigade, determined to gain the Rebel line without loss to his command. His plan succeeded admirably. He arranged the brigade as though a charge was to be made, with flags flying and all the buglers on the line; and he directed his men, who were well covered with works, to stand with their pieces

directed along the enemy's parapet. When the bugles sounded the forward, the enemy raised, as had been expected, to repel the anticipated assault, but he received, instead, a very severe fire. The result was, that the enemy abandoned his works in confusion, and during the night withdrew from the front of the brigade.

On the 6th of June the brigade passed through Acworth, and went into bivouac until the 9th, when it accompanied General Garrard's Cavalry on a reconnoissance to the vicinity of Kenesaw, and there rejoined its division. During the movements of Kenesaw the brigade was in reserve until the 15th of June, when, with the division, it was moved to the extreme left of the army. The 46th, with its brigade, supported by the other two brigades of the division, was ordered to charge a line on a ridge a half a mile distant. This was done in gallant style. 22 officers, 400 men, and 600 stand of small arms were captured, and many of the enemy were killed and wounded. The division was again placed in reserve until the 25th, when it took position at the base of Kenesaw, and engaged in skirmishing. On the evening of the 26th, Walcutt's Brigade and two brigades from General Morgan L. Smith's Division were detailed as a storming party. The movement took place the next day. Walcutt's Brigade led the column, with the 46th in advance as skirmishers. The troops moved forward with determination, but it was impossible for them to force their way through the heavy abattis to the enemy's main works, and they were obliged to withdraw. In this assault the 46th captured 60 prisoners, but its own loss in killed and wounded was severe. After the evacuation of Kenesaw the regiment moved through Marietta to the junction of the Nickajack with the Chattahoochie. Here it engaged in skirmishing for several days, and then marched to Roswell's factory, where a crossing of the Chattahoochie was forced on the 15th of July. The regiment remained in bivouac at this point until the 19th, when it moved for Atlanta, and on the evening of the 20th went into line in front of the city.

The regiment was engaged in skirmishing until the 22d, when it assisted in repelling an attack on the 17th Corps. Walcutt's Brigade was posted on the left of the 15th Corps, joining the right of the 17th Corps. When the engagement

opened the brigade was faced from west to south, partially closing the gap between the two corps. The troops on the right of the brigade gave way, and the enemy gained its rear, while another column was making a direct assault. The column in front was repulsed, and the column in rear was captured. The 46th, with its Spencers, did gallant service, and had the honor of retaking a battery of Parrott guns captured by the Rebels during the day. At Ezra Church the regiment was called upon to support the 3d Brigade of its division, and it moved into action. While the battle was going on, a captured Rebel informed the commanding officer of the regiment that he was of the 30th Louisiana, and that the 46th was the regiment that had confronted his at Pittsburg Landing. This was made known to the men, and, remembering their disastrous beginning there, they worked their pieces with redoubled energy. The colors of the 30th Louisiana were captured, and the colonel, with ten of his officers and fully one-half of his men, were killed. The flag, which was a present from the ladies of New Orleans to the regiment, was presented by General Logan to its immediate captor, Harry Davis, and was contributed by him to the trophies of the State of Ohio, and it can now be seen in the State House at Columbus.

On the 3d of August the brigade took up an advanced position, and the 46th, with details from other regiments, was ordered to drive in or to capture the enemy's outposts. The contest was severe, but it resulted in the capture of about 100 prisoners. From this time the regiment was constantly engaged in skirmishing until the 26th, when it participated in Sherman's flank movement to Jonesboro'. On the evening of the 28th the division crossed Flint river and went into position near Jonesboro'. On the afternoon of the next day the Rebels made their attack. Three companies of the 46th were on the skirmish line, and the remainder of the regiment was in reserve. The three companies held their ground until the enemy passed their flank, when they retired to the reserve. The regiment received instructions to charge the Rebel line as soon as it wavered. This order was executed, and four officers and 50 men were captured. On the 2d of September the regiment was again engaged, and it succeeded in capturing the enemy's fortified skirmish line. The regiment followed

Hardee's retreating army, and, when near Lovejoy's Station, a halt was made, and the 46th was deployed in front of the 4th Division, 15th Corps, while in front of General Corse's Division of the 17th Corps, the 66th Illinois was deployed, and preparations were made for an advance. The men of the two regiments challenged each other as to which should first occupy the enemy's line, nearly a mile distant. When the bugles sounded the "forward," they advanced, and for some distance neither seemed to have the advantage. As they neared the line the conflict became hand-to-hand. The enemy was forced to retire, and the 46th first occupied its part of the line, capturing about 50 prisoners. After this the army withdrew, and went into camp at East Point, near Atlanta. The regiment participated in the campaign against Hood in northern Georgia and Alabama, and returned to the vicinity of Atlanta on the 5th of November.

On the 15th of November the regiment left Atlanta for Savannah. Nothing extraordinary transpired until in the vicinity of Griswoldsville, when the brigade was ordered to make a reconnoissance in the direction of Macon. The advance soon came upon General Kirkpatrick, who was engaging Wheeler's Cavalry. An infantry skirmish line soon dispersed the cavalry, and the brigade pushed on. Wheeler's force was met again soon after, and was again dispersed. The brigade was now withdrawn about a mile, and rude works of logs and stumps were constructed. While the men were preparing their meal the skirmishers became engaged, and it was discovered that the enemy, about 8,000 strong, was deployed for an assault. The Rebels advanced in three lines, either of which was twice the front of the brigade. The men held their fire until the advancing lines were within 125 yards, and then they opened with fearful effect. The enemy was broken, but he soon rallied, and again advanced, and was again broken. This was repeated five times. The engagement lasted until near sundown, when the Rebels were forced to retire. In this action the brigade consisted of 1,300 muskets and 2 pieces of artillery, and its loss was less than 40 killed and wounded. The regiment shared in the skirmishing around Savannah; and, after the surrender of the city, it embarked, January 10, 1865, on a steamer for Beaufort, S. C. On the 27th it started on the march,^f and moved on without serious

interruption until it reached Bentonville. In the battle at that place the 46th charged the enemy in his intrenchments, captured and held the works, and was specially complimented for gallantry. The regiment moved on through Goldsboro' to Raleigh, where the news of the surrender of Lee's army was received, and soon after, at the same point, General Johnston surrendered to General Sherman.

The regiment moved by way of Petersburg and Richmond to Washington City. It arrived at Alexandria on the 20th of May, and on the 24th it participated in the Grand Review, and soon after proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out on the 22d of July, 1865.

During its term of service the regiment lost 20 men captured, and 705 men killed, wounded, and died of disease.

During its term of service this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Shiloh, Tenn.....	April 6, 7, 1862
Corinth, Miss. (siege of).....	April 30, 1862
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Knoxville, Tenn. (seige of).....	November 17 to Dec. 4, '63
Resaca, Ga.....	May 13-16, 1864
Dallas, Ga.....	May 25 to June 4, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	June 9-30, 1864
Noonday Creek, Ga.....	June 15, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. (general assault).....	June 27, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (Hood's first sortie)...	July 22, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (siege of).....	July 28 to Sept. 2, 1864
Jonesboro, Ga.....	August 31 to Sept. 2, 1864
Lovejoy Station, Ga.....	September 2-6, 1864
Griswoldville, Ga.....	November 22, 1864
Savannah, Ga.....	December 10-21, 1864
Bentonville, N. C.....	March 19-21, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 46th Ohio Volunteer Infantry in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

"This regiment served on the exterior line, at Haynes' Bluff and Oak Ridge, from about June 12, 1863, until the end of the siege, July 4, without reported casualties."

47th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THIS was one of the earlier regiments raised in Ohio, at a period when system in recruiting had not been attained. The old rule of the regular army was understood to be in force, requiring a full company to be assembled before a legal muster could be made. This was embarrassing, as it involved delay, tired out the men, and caused many to go home in disgust and remain there.

In spite of these grave disabilities the regiment, through the perseverance of the Honorable Charles F. Wilstach, later Mayor of Cincinnati, was brought up to the required strength, and thenceforward was known as the "Wilstach Regiment."

Its first rendezvous was at Camp Clay, Pendleton, on the eastern suburbs of Cincinnati, where the men began to assemble on the 15th of June, 1861. July 29th, the rule of muster having been adjusted, Companies A and B were mustered into the United States service, and the regiment moved to Camp Dennison, where its organization was completed August 13. Thirteen nationalities were represented. Six companies were composed chiefly of Americans and four of Germans.

Frederick Poschner, Jr., a native of Hungary, one of the heroes of the Revolution of "Forty-Eight," formerly an officer in the Prussian army, was elected colonel; Lyman S. Elliott, of Michigan, lieutenant-colonel, and Augustus C. Parry, of Cincinnati, major.

On August 27 orders were received to move to Clarksburg, W. Va., and report to General W. S. Rosecrans. Arms were issued to the men, and the same day the first dress parade of the regiment with arms occurred. The day following the regiment left on the cars for Benwood, western Virginia. Here the first ammunition was distributed, thus impressing the men with the fact that they had reached an enemy's soil, and that they were to commence dealing out war's horrors and punishments to rebellious traitors. This was August 29.

Upon arriving at Clarksburg the regiment was reported to and reviewed by Brigadier-General Wm. S. Rosecrans.

At 12 o'clock m. the order to march was given, and that evening the regiment went into camp at a little place called Jam Loo, after making its first march with knapsacks, a distance of 18 miles. To say that the men were tired would not express the fact—they were literally exhausted by this first experience of the soldier's life.

Reaching the town of Weston, the regiment camped on the West Fork of the Monongahela river. Two days after, Companies A, B, C, D, H, and K, under the colonel and major, were ordered to join the main army, leaving Companies E, F, G, and I, under Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, to garrison the village. Colonel Poschner joined the main force of the National army with his regiment at Bulltown, on the Little Kanawha, and was brigaded with the 9th and 28th Ohio, under command of Colonel Robert L. McCook, whose command was familiarly known, even at that early date, as the "Bully Dutch Brigade."

Arrived at Sutton, Company B was left as a reenforcement to the garrison, while the remainder moved forward and took part in the battle of Carnifex ferry. Colonel Poschner, with his regiment, was detailed as the storming party, and was awaiting orders to advance, when night put an end to the conflict. Major Parry, in obedience to orders, brought the artillery from the field.

September 24 the brigade crossed Gauley river and advanced on Big Sewell Mountain, encamping on an opposite peak to the Rebel fortifications. While on this mountain the regiment suffered almost beyond description. The heavy and incessant rains inundated the lowlands, swept away the bridges, and converted the roads into a continuous quagmire. It became next to impossible to transport supplies, so that the army was put upon quarter rations. The men had worn out their clothes, were without overcoats or tents, and during this most inclement season of the year were compelled to prosecute a vigorous campaign upon the mountain ranges of Virginia. The troops were at last compelled to retire to Gauley Bridge and vicinity. Colonel McCook's Brigade was assigned a camp on the Hamilton farm, about six miles east. While lying here the 47th Ohio, in company with the 9th Ohio, crossed New river to Fayette C. H., and destroyed some Rebel property and placed obstructions in the roads.

The Rebel General, Floyd, making his way through and around the obstructions, made his appearance on the banks of New river, opposite the encampment of the 47th, and commenced a cannonade, lasting four days, and rendering the National camp almost uninhabitable. A few shots from Captain Mack's ten-pounder Parrotts silenced the Rebel batteries. While General Floyd remained the 47th was almost constantly engaged in skirmishing with the Rebels on the river bank opposite the mountain. Upon his retreat, the regiment went into winter quarters on the Tompkins farm, Gauley Mountain.

On the 19th of September Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, with the three companies of the 47th, left as a garrison at Weston, marched to Cross Lanes to relieve the 13th Ohio and Schneider's Battery. That officer took measures to rid the country of the numerous guerrilla bands which infested it. His small force was almost continually engaged on expeditions, generally at night, avoiding roads, and marching with great celerity, surprising the enemy often when in fancied security at home or visiting families scarcely beyond the range of their picket fires. The country freed of guerrillas, the loyal inhabitants had a chance to organize for their own defense.

The regiment was united at Gauley Mountain, December 5, and began a line of fortifications covering Gauley Bridge and the Kanawha Valley from an advance on the Lewisburg road. This occupied the time up to April 23, 1862, excepting the month of January, when, in obedience to orders from General J. D. Cox, Major A. C. Parry led an expedition to Little Sewell Mountain, drove the Rebels from their quarters, destroyed their works, and captured prisoners.

On the 23d of April, Captain John Wallace, with three companies, was sent on an expedition to Lewisburg, and was alone until the 10th of May, when he was reenforced by one company of the 44th and one from the 47th, and the 2d Battalion of the 2d Virginia Cavalry, commanded by Major Hoffman. Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott took command of this force and advanced upon Lewisburg the same night. This expedition proved a complete success. The enemy was completely routed and scattered, and his camp equipage, horses, and many prisoners, fell into the hands of the Nationals. In their flight, the Rebels threw away their arms, clothing, and, in

some cases, even their saddles. The cavalry returned to Gauley Bridge, leaving the place in possession of the infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, whose regiment had marched to Meadow Bluffs, where the 47th was joined by the 36th and 44th Ohio, and with them made up the 3d Provisional Brigade of the Kanawha Division, under command of Colonel George Crook, of the 36th. On June 22d the brigade, on an expedition through Monroe County, Va., compelled General Loring to retreat to Salt Pond Mountain, and captured a large number of beef-cattle and considerable stores. This march was over 90 miles, occupied three days, and was severe on the men, who suffered from sunstroke and exhaustion. After a short rest, July 10, Major Parry commanding, the regiment marched to the relief of two companies of the 44th, and to ascertain the enemy's position, and rescue the family of Captain Harris. Crossing Greenbrier river in two columns, he moved upon a camp of the enemy, which was abandoned without a struggle. Making suitable provisions to protect his rear, Major Parry penetrated to Loring's camp, and then fell back to the intersection of the Union and Centerville roads; but the enemy declined an encounter. On August 6 Major Parry was dispatched with four companies to reconnoiter the country in the northern part of the counties of Greenbrier and Pocahontas, and drive the Moccasin Rangers therefrom. This was successfully done, by many miles of hard marching over the rugged hills of that region. The guerrillas were driven across Greenbrier river to White Sulphur Springs. Similar expeditions were sent out with like success.

Reenforcements being ordered to General Pope in eastern Virginia, the regiment retired to the vicinity of Gauley Bridge. Upon arriving within seven miles of that place, two regiments of the brigade, the 44th and 47th Ohio, were ordered into camp. From this point four companies of the 47th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Parry, were sent to hold the country in and around Point Lookout and Locust Lanes. On the 3d of September the remaining six companies, under command of Colonel Elliott, were ordered to Summerville, then threatened by Jenkins. Colonel Elliott assumed command of the garrison and began preparations to receive the attack of the enemy, by throwing up breastworks; but September 10 it was resolved to retreat to Gauley Bridge. The retreat proved disastrous,

but was continued almost to Gallipolis, Ohio. The 47th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Parry, was largely instrumental in saving the National army from capture.

After maneuvering in the Kanawha Valley for some weeks, the 47th, on the 30th of December, 1862, embarked on steamers for Louisville, Ky., and Memphis, Tenn. Here the regiment joined the expedition against Vicksburg, in the 3d Brigade, 2d Division, of the 13th Army Corps. Lieutenant-Colonel Parry was promoted to colonel, and arrived at Vicksburg and began work on the canal late in January, 1863. The regiment participated in the advance to the rear of Vicksburg, and reached Walnut Hills, behind Vicksburg, May 18, 1863. In this march many prisoners were captured from General Loring's forces.

On May 19 Colonel Parry led an impetuous assault on Cemetery Hill, gaining a footing close under the works, which was held until nightfall; becoming too hot, it was abandoned. The loss was very severe. Again, on the 22d, Colonel Parry led the charge, with the same result. Until the surrender, the regiment was in the front line, and occupied Cemetery Hill Fort. During most of the siege its camp was but 300 yards from the enemy's main line, and the pickets were in such close proximity that they could bayonet each other by little exertion.

The next day after the city was occupied, the 47th was dispatched towards Jackson, Miss., after Johnston's Rebel forces. It participated in the attack and capture of Jackson. Colonel A. C. Parry was made Provost-Marshal, and his regiment destroyed the Rebel fortifications and the railroad track about the city. September 27, 1863, the corps returned to Big Black river, and thence to Vicksburg, where it took transports for Memphis, where the 47th, with its brigade and division, received orders to march to Germantown.

On October 9 the regiment was sent to Corinth, Miss., as guard to the corps train. Corinth was reached October 15. On the 17th the march was resumed for Iuka; thence to Cherokee Station, Ala., and, after a halt of five days, to Tusculumbia. While here, Colonel Parry successfully forwarded important dispatches to General Sherman at Florence, Ala., Sergeant Madison Richardson and Corporal William Weber, of Company F, 47th Ohio, carried them down a portion of the Tennessee river where a Unionist had not sailed for a year.

On October 21, 1863, the 47th arrived opposite Chattanooga, and October 23 moved to the mouth of South Chattanooga Creek, and constructed, on the south side of the Tennessee river, rifle-pits for the regiment. By daybreak the pits were finished. At noon, Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace in command of the skirmish line, the whole army advanced and opened the battle of Chicamauga.

Colonel Parry was ordered to cover Wood's Battery, and hold his regiment in reserve. When the summit of Mission Ridge was gained the 47th Ohio occupied a point on Mission Ridge adjacent to Tunnel Hill. Without halting the line was advanced to the southern slope, and met a brigade of the enemy ascending. The Rebels were checked, but again and again advanced, covered by their artillery, and as often driven back. The Rebels then made a demonstration on the left, and were again promptly hurled back. A dense fog now settled over the Ridge and prevented further movements. October 25 the 47th was in full pursuit of the enemy. On the 28th it entered Graysville and destroyed a machine-shop, storehouse, and mills, which had been used for manufacturing arms.

The 47th marched with the rest of the forces to the relief of General Burnside, at Knoxville, and was within four miles of Maryville, November 6, where information of the retreat of Longstreet's Rebel force was received, causing a return to Chattanooga. This was severe; the men were without shoes, scantily clothed, and almost without rations, and marching left their footprints in blood on the frozen ground. Bellefonte was reached early in January.

On January 5 the regiment, under Major Taylor, marched to Larkin's Landing for the purpose of surprising a force, but through some chance the Rebels were apprised, and escaped.

On January 30 the 47th joined a diversion against Rome, Georgia. It crossed the river and marched through the "Narrows," via the Sand Mountain road to Lebanon, Ala. On February 3 the Rebels appeared in force and a spirited skirmish continued until noon. At 1 p. m. the regiment marched for Larkin's Landing, arriving February 6.

While here, by request of Colonel Parry, then in command of the 2d Division of the 15th Army Corps, Major Taylor and

his officers persuaded one-half of the men to reenlist as veterans, and at a subsequent meeting, when Colonel Parry was present, the required three-fourths reenlisted. Thus the 47th became a veteran regiment, but was not permitted to enjoy its furlough, so that the men became somewhat soured. Through the officers of the regiment, General Thomas promised that it should, after a certain date, enjoy its thirty days' furlough. This calmed the men, and again, March 6, three-fourths reenlisted, were mustered, and on the 18th took cars at Bridgeport for Cincinnati, arriving Tuesday, March 22, 1864.

On April 25, its furlough having expired, the 47th reassembled, to a man, at Camp Dennison, Ohio, and May 3 resumed its proper place in the army, at Stevenson, Ala.

The Atlanta campaign had been initiated, and the first duty was to march from Chattanooga to Sugar Valley, near Rossville, where it threw up log breastworks. May 11 these were evacuated, and the campaign commenced. Space will not permit a statement of daily marches and encounters with the enemy, the gallant fighting, etc. The enemy was met at Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Kingston, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw, and Ezra Church. At Kenesaw Colonel Parry was severely wounded, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, who led it until made prisoner in the action before Atlanta. He was succeeded in command by Major Taylor. Colonel Parry recovered from his wound, and resumed command on September 30.

At Hood's dash to the rear of Sherman's forces, the 47th participated up to and beyond Rome, Ga., almost constantly skirmishing. On the march the regiment was reenforced by 400 conscripts and substitutes, who were quickly drilled and disciplined.

On November 15, the 47th, with Sherman's army, commenced its "march to the sea." This resembled some gala excursion, so free was it from annoyance. Wild flowers were blooming by the wayside, and in lawns and gardens, with the freshness and fragrance of spring. December 10 the regiment went into camp twelve miles from Savannah, with flooded rice-fields and the enemy in front.

On Monday, December 13, at 7 o'clock a. m., the assault on Fort McAllister commenced, the 47th occupying the advance. The ground between the command and the

fort was level and open, and about half-way between the line and the fort was a strong plank fence. The order of battle was: the 47th Ohio on the extreme left, its flank resting on the river, in the center the 54th Ohio, and on the right the 111th Illinois. In the center was the 3d, and on the right the 1st Brigade. The fort numbered twenty guns, which, with the exception of those on the river front, were *en barbette*. Thirteen of them could be brought to bear on the 2d Brigade.

At ten minutes to five p. m. the charge was sounded. The enemy opened rapidly with his inland guns; but so effective was the fire of Captain Brackmann's skirmish fire that, although the regiment was compelled to pass over such a space of cleared ground and climb the fence, very little damage was done. As the regiment approached, it was discovered that the enemy had neglected to construct his line of abattis to low-water mark, and it being ebb-tide, there was an unobstructed passage on the beach. Colonel Parry immediately swung the wings of his regiment together and scaled the parapet from that front, taking the land batteries in flank and reverse. It required two volleys from the regiment before the enemy abandoned his guns and retreated to the bomb-proofs. In pursuing them into a bomb-proof, Major Taylor was severely wounded in the right hand.

A contest arose between the 47th and 70th Ohio, as to whose colors were first planted on the fort. The witnesses of the assault, while at the fort, inquired into the matter. Several of General Hazen's staff, who were overlooking the entire movement, decided that the colors came up first from the river front, and, as the 47th alone assaulted from that front, it was its colors that first reached the fort.

On Christmas Day Savannah was occupied. The troops, after resting a few days, started on the campaign to Raleigh, N. C., where the news of Lee's and Johnston's surrender was received. Shortly after, the 47th marched through the Rebel capital to Washington City, and there participated in the Grand Review.

When the 47th entered the field, it numbered 830 men; at the termination of the Atlanta campaign, it numbered only 120 men, but was subsequently reenforced by 400 drafted men and substitutes.

On the surrender of the Confederate forces, Lieutenant-

Colonel Wallace was paroled, and, under orders from the War Department, May 15, 1865, was mustered out of service. In a short time he died from the effects of starvation while a prisoner of war.

Both Colonel Parry and Colonel Taylor were promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet, toward the close of their services.

From Washington the regiment was carried to Cincinnati, and thence to Little Rock, Arkansas, where it served as a part of the "Army of Occupation" until August 11, when it was mustered out and ordered to Camp Dennison, Ohio, where it arrived August 22, and on the 24th, was paid off and discharged, having served a period of four years, two months, and nine days, and campaigned through all the slave states except Texas, Florida, and Missouri.

Of its field officers, Brigadier-General A. C. Parry, Lieutenant-Colonel L. S. Elliott, and Lieutenant-Colonel John Wallace have died.

During its term of service, this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Carnifex ferry, W. Va.....	Sept. 10, 1861
Lewisburg, W. Va.....	May 23, 1862
Jackson, Miss.....	May 14, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (assaults).....	May 19-22, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege)....*	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Resaca, Ga.....	May 13-16, 1864
Dallas, Ga.....	May 25 to June 4, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. (general assault).....	June 27, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (Hood's first sortie)...	July 22, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (siege of).....	July 28 to Sept. 2, 1864
Jonesboro, Ga.....	August 31 to Sept. 2, 1864
Statesboro, Ga.....	December 4, 1864
Fort McAllister, Ga.....	December 13, 1864
Bentonville, N. C.....	March 19-21, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 47th Ohio Volunteer Infantry in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:



FORTY SEVENTH INFANTRY,
COL. AUGUSTUS C. PARRY.
3^d BRIG., 2^d DIV., 15th CORPS.



OHIO

FORTY EIGHTH INFANTRY,
CAPT. JOSEPH W. LINDSEY,
MAJOR VIRGIL H. MOATS,
LIEUT. COL. JOE R. PARKER,
CAPT. JOSEPH W. LINDSEY,
COL. PETER J. SULLIVAN.
2^d BRIG., 10th DIV., 13th CORPS.

CASUALTIES.

"In the assault May 19, 1863, killed 13, wounded 40, missing 6, total 59. In the assault May 22, 1863, killed 6, wounded 26, missing 1, total 33. And during the siege not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege: killed 19, wounded 66, missing 7, total 92."

48th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THIS regiment was organized at Camp Dennison on the 17th of February, 1862, and soon after reported to General W. T. Sherman, at Paducah, Ky. After a short rest at Paducah it moved up the Tennessee river, on the steamer Express, and on the 19th of March disembarked at Pittsburg Landing.

On the 4th of April, while the regiment was on drill, firing was heard, and the 48th at once moved in the direction of the sound; but the enemy fell back, and at nightfall the regiment returned to its quarters. About 7 o'clock on the morning of the 6th the regiment advanced upon the enemy, and was soon warmly engaged. Charge after charge was repulsed, and though the Rebel fire was making fearful gaps in the line, the men stood firm. A battery was sent to the regiment's aid, but, after firing four shots, it retired. The Rebels then advanced, confidently expecting to capture the regiment, but they were driven back, and the 48th withdrew to its supports, having been ordered three times by General Sherman to fall back. It is claimed that General Johnston, of the Rebel army, was killed in this portion of the battle by some member of the 48th. The regiment was actively engaged during the remainder of the day; and, late in the afternoon, in connection with the 24th Ohio and 36th Indiana, it participated in a decisive attack on the Rebel lines. It acted throughout in Buckland's Brigade of Sherman's Division—a brigade which had no share in the early rout of a part of that division.

On the second day of the battle, about 10 o'clock a. m., the regiment went into action across an open field, under a

galling fire, and continued constantly exposed until the close of the engagement. The 48th lost about one-third of its members in this battle.

From this time until after the close of the rebellion, the regiment engaged continually in active duty. In the attack upon Corinth, the 48th was among the first organized troops to enter the Rebel works. In General Sherman's first expedition to Vicksburg, it occupied, with credit, a position on the right in the assault; and it was in Sherman's expedition up the Arkansas river, and distinguished itself in the battle of Arkansas Post. It was with Grant during his Vicksburg campaign; fought at Magnolia Hills and Champion's Hill; and participated in a general assault on the Rebel works in the rear of Vicksburg, May 23, 1863. On the 25th of June following, another general assault was made upon the same works, and the 48th was ordered to cross an open field, exposed to two enfilading batteries, to take position in the advanced line of rifle-pits, and to pick off the enemy's gunners. This order was successfully executed. It took a prominent part in the battle of Jackson, Miss., and soon after engaged in the fight at Bayou Teche. At Sabine Cross Roads the 48th, then a mere remnant of its former self, severely punished the "Crescent Regiment;" but, in turn, it was overpowered and captured. It was not exchanged until October, 1864. The majority of the men in the regiment reenlisted, but, on account of the capture, they never received their veteran furlough. After its exchange the regiment shared in the capture of Mobile.

After the surrender of the Rebel armies, the remaining 165⁺ men of this regiment were ordered to Texas. The regiment was at last mustered out of the service in May, 1866.

During its term of service, this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Shiloh, Tenn.....	April 6, 7, 1862
Corinth, Miss.....	October 3, 4, 1862
Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.....	December 28, 29, 1862
Arkansas Post, Ark. (Ft. Hindman)	January 11, 1863
Port Gibson, Miss.....	May 1, 1863
Champion's Hill, Miss.....	May 16, 1863
Big Black river bridge, Miss.....	May 17, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (assaults)	May 19 and May 22, 1863.

Jackson, Miss. (siege of) July 9-16, 1863.

Sabine Cross Roads, La. April 8, 1864

Fort Blakely, Ala. April 9, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 48th Ohio Volunteer Infantry in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CASUALTIES.

“In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, sustained no casualties. In the battle of Champion’s Hill, May 16, sustained no casualties. In the assault, May 19, sustained no casualties. In the assault, May 22, killed 10, wounded 25, total 35. And during the siege, killed 1, wounded 11, missing 1, total 13.

“Aggregate reported casualties in the regiment during the campaign and siege, killed 11, wounded 36, missing 1, total 48.”

53d REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THIS regiment was authorized by Governor Dennison, September 6, 1861, and the rendezvous established at Jackson, Ohio. The organization was completed in January, 1862, and the regiment was ordered to prepare for the field.

On the 16th of February the regiment embarked on a steamboat at Portsmouth, Ohio, and proceeding to Paducah, Ky., reported to General W. T. Sherman, and was assigned to the 3d Brigade of Sherman’s Division. The division moved on transports to Savannah, Tennessee, and, remaining a day, started on an expedition to destroy the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near Iuka, Miss. Upon their return, they disembarked at Pittsburg Landing, and after making reconnoissance of about ten miles and finding no enemy, went into camp near the Landing, and the next day moved near to Shiloh Church. On account of being confined so long on transports, sickness increased very rapidly, and on April 6 the Surgeon’s report showed over 300 men and half the officers of the 53d unfit for duty.

The regiment maintained itself tolerably during the battle of Pittsburg Landing, several of the companies keeping in

almost perfect order all the time. After the close of the struggle, on the morning of the 8th, it pursued the retreating enemy, and when about five miles from camp was deployed to support a battalion of cavalry. The enemy made a charge, routed the cavalry, and captured many prisoners. The 53d, in turn, charged the enemy, drove them from the field, and rescued most of the prisoners. Here the regiment halted, assisted in destroying the late camp of the enemy, in collecting arms, in carrying off the wounded, and in burying the dead, and then returned to its old camp near Shiloh Church.

The regiment remained in camp, engaged in drilling, until the 29th of April, when it advanced on Corinth. The regiment suffered much from sickness, and the fatigue duty was very heavy. Mile after mile of earthworks and intrenchments were thrown up, and skirmishes between the outposts were constant, occasionally swelling almost to the proportions of a battle. In everything of this kind the regiment bore its full share, and won the confidence and commendation of its commanding officers. About the 15th of May the 3d Brigade was reorganized and placed under the command of Brigadier-General J. W. Denver. After the evacuation of Corinth the 4th and 5th Divisions of the Army of the Tennessee, under Major-General Sherman, started westward along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The march was a very severe one on account of the intense heat and the dusty condition of the roads. The 3d Brigade remained a week at Moscow, then moved to Lafayette, then back to Moscow, then to Holly Springs, and, after a short skirmish, occupied the town on the first of July. Remaining about a week the brigade returned to Moscow, and in a few days received orders to march for Memphis, where it arrived on the 21st.

The regiment camped south of the city, near Fort Pickering, and performed a large amount of fatigue duty on the Fort. On the 26th of November the brigade, with other troops, left Memphis on a tour through Mississippi. Meantime General Denver had assumed command of the division, and Colonel J. R. Cockerill, of the 70th Ohio, commanded the brigade. The weather was very unfavorable, as it rained almost continually for ten or twelve days, making the roads nearly impassable, and the creeks and rivers were so swollen that they could not be forded, so that it was necessary to fell

and split timber for bridges. They advanced, in spite of all obstacles, as far as Coffeeville, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, where it was learned that Van Dorn had captured Holly Springs, and the command immediately returned to that place (which the enemy evacuated), and then moved to Lagrange, Tenn., which was reached early in January, 1863. The regiment remained here some time and assisted in building a fort. On the night of the 4th of March a fire occurred in the quartermaster's tent, and several boxes of ammunition exploded, burning four men badly, two of whom died, and the other two recovered after a long and painful illness. On the 7th of March the brigade moved to Moscow, and the 53d was engaged in guard duty and drill from day to day. After a few weeks the country was found to be infested with marauding bands, and the 53d was mounted and succeeded in putting an end to such annoyances. On the 9th of June, 1863, the regiment left camp, and in the afternoon embarked on the steamer Luminary, at Memphis, and proceeded down the river to Young's Point, arriving on the 12th. Hearing here that Joe Johnston was endeavoring to raise the siege of Vicksburg, the regiment at once proceeded up the Yazoo to Snyder's Bluff, and disembarked. The regiment remained here a few days and then moved to Oak Ridge, and on the afternoon of July 4, 1863, moved against Johnston. The enemy was met at Black river, but after a little skirmishing retired to Jackson. The 53d assisted in the capture of that city and then returned to Black river on the 20th of July, and went into camp.

About the 1st of October the regiment embarked on transports at Vicksburg and moved to Memphis. About the middle of October the regiment proceeded via Lagrange, to Iuka, thence to the Tennessee river, which was crossed at Eastport, then to Florence, Ala., and then to Trenton, Ga. The 53d was among the first regiments to enter the town and expel the enemy. From here the regiment moved slowly toward the Tennessee river, and on the 24th was in position before Mission Ridge. The 53d occupied the second line, but so close was it to the front that it was equally exposed to the enemy's fire. The next day the regiment joined in pursuing the enemy, and on the 26th moved for Knoxville via Cleveland Junction, thence to the Holston river, which was

crossed at Morgantown, and then on as rapidly as possible to Maryville. Here information of Longstreet's retreat was received, and after a few days' rest the regiment returned, by almost the same route that it advanced, to Chattanooga, arriving late in December. In a few days the regiment was ordered to Scattsboro', Ala., on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which point was reached about the 1st of January, 1863. Here almost every man in the regiment reenlisted, and by the last of February the entire regiment was on furlough in Ohio, where it remained till April, and then returned to the old camp at Scottsboro', Ala.

On the 1st of May the 53d moved via Stevenson and Bridgeport to Chattanooga, Tenn., and about the 5th continued the march through the mountains of northern Georgia into Sugar Valley, where the enemy was strongly posted, but was soon dislodged. The column then proceeded toward Resaca, and about two miles from town was halted and formed for battle, the 53d being in the front line. On the afternoon of the 13th of May the advance was made, the 53d being among the first to draw the enemy's fire. As soon as the enemy's position was ascertained, a charge was made and the Rebels driven from hill to hill, till nightfall. The next day was spent in skirmishing till sunset, when a charge was ordered, the 53d rushing forward eagerly and assisting in taking the enemy's works. From this point, the enemy having retreated, the regiment moved to Dallas, where, on the 23d, they met the enemy in force. Skirmishing ensued until the 27th, when a general engagement took place and the enemy was completely routed. Skirmishing again continued until the 4th of June, when the enemy withdrew, slowly and stubbornly, to Kenesaw Mountain. The 53d skirmished day after day till it reached the foot of the mountain, and on the night of the 26th of June, moved four miles to the right, fronting Little Kenesaw. The next day at seven o'clock a. m. it took its place in the brigade, with orders to charge the enemy on Little Kenesaw. The regiment moved up in fine order, driving the Rebels from their works, fighting hand-to-hand with clubbed muskets. It suffered severely in the engagement, but held the works the remainder of the day under a terrific fire of shot and shell.

On the 2d of July the regiment was moved to the extreme right flank of the army, and the next day was ordered to make

a reconnoissance to Ruff's Mills, on the Nickajack, two miles from camp. The regiment had only just cleared the picket line when it became engaged, and for an hour was exposed to heavy fire of grape and shrapnel. The division moved out, and in two hours the Rebels were driven from Nickajack Creek. The next day was spent in pursuing and skirmishing, and that night Johnston withdrew from Kenesaw. Two days later the 53d crossed the Chattahoochie and moved to the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, at Stone Mountain, followed the railroad to Decatur, and then, meeting the enemy, it drove the Rebel forces to Atlanta. The regiment skirmished continually during the siege of Atlanta, and was closely engaged at Ezra Chapel, and again on the Macon Railroad.

After the fall of Atlanta the 53d pursued Hood across the mountains of northern Georgia, and some distance into Alabama, and then returned to Atlanta. The regiment marched with Sherman for Savannah, meeting with no opposition, till near Milledgeville a few militia opposed them, but they were scattered. The regiment subsisted off the country, and relied upon the commissary only for sugar, coffee and salt. On reaching the Ogeechee they moved down the west bank till near its junction with the Canouchee, and there forced a crossing with little difficulty. The 53d assisted in surprising the guard on the Gulf Railroad, in destroying about five miles of track, and returned next day to the Ogeechee, and pushed on to Savannah. The regiment shared in the capture of Fort McAllister, and after remaining on duty in Savannah a few weeks, embarked at the mouth of the Savannah for Beaufort, S. C.

Early in February, 1865, the 53d started on the campaign of the Carolinas, doing no fighting until near Columbia, but performing an immense amount of labor in destroying railroads. At the North Edisto the 53d, exposed to a heavy fire, marched over low ground, covered with water from one to four feet deep, grown up with cypress and briers, a distance of 600 yards, and assisted in driving the enemy from his intrenchments on the opposite bank of the river. At the Congaree the enemy again made a stand, but was soon driven from his position. The day before entering the city of Columbia, the regiment was ordered to silence a battery, which it did effectually by approaching it unperceived, and firing volley

after volley till the horses of the battery were either killed or disabled, and the men driven from the guns. At night the regiment retired, and joined the brigade at four a. m. next morning. On the afternoon of the 15th of July, 1865, the 53d entered Columbia. After remaining a few days and utterly destroying everything valuable to the enemy, the command moved toward Goldsboro', North Carolina. At Fayetteville four days were spent in destroying a Rebel arsenal, and in laying a pontoon bridge; and a large amount of provisions which the Rebel authorities had stored here for supplying the army were seized and issued to the citizens.

On the 19th of March, and when within two days' march of Goldsboro', the enemy attacked the advance of the 20th Corps. The fight lasted all day, and at night the 53d was a part of the reenforcements ordered to them. The regiment marched all night in the mud and darkness, and just before day came upon the beleaguered corps. After 24 hours' marching, without sleep, the regiment was placed in position for attack, but at daylight it was found that the enemy had retreated. After resting a day the regiment moved forward and went into camp at Goldsboro' on the 21st of March. The march to Raleigh was resumed on the 10th of April, and after considerable skirmishing the regiment marched into the city on the 13th, and camped on the northwest side, fronting the enemy.

In about ten days after the surrender of Johnston the regiment marched through Virginia to Washington, D. C., and participated in the Grand Review. Soon after the review the regiment proceeded by railroad to Parkersburg, and thence on the steamer Sherman to Louisville. In June the division of which the 53d was a part was ordered to Little Rock, Ark.

The regiment proceeded down the Ohio and Mississippi, and up White River to Duvall's Bluff, and then by railroad to Little Rock, where it arrived on the 4th of July.

The regiment remained here until the 11th of August, when it was mustered out and ordered to Camp Dennison for discharge; having traveled while in the service 6,400 miles, having been engaged in 67 battles and skirmishes, and having lost in action 60 officers and men killed, and 264 officers and men wounded.

The misfortunes of the 53d in its first action, long in-





FIFTY FOURTH INFANTRY
CAPT. SAMUEL E. LAMAR
21ST REGT. ILL. INF.

fluenced both its *morale* and its reputation. Colonel Appler's statement (in his official report which subordinate officers wrote and took to him for signature) was this: "Seeing an overwhelming force of the enemy overlapping the regiment on either flank, I gave the order to retreat, and soon after left the regiment." General Sherman spoke of its conduct as discreditable. The newspapers said the 53d and 77th ran without firing a gun, leaving Waterhouse's battery to be captured; although, in point of fact, one section of the battery left before its supports, without firing a gun. The officers claim for the regiment that it maintained its organization throughout both days of the fight (which very few of Sherman's regiments did), that it never refused to obey an order, and never made a movement without orders. Sherman praised the 53d highly the next day in the reconnoissance (when it really saved him from capture), though, with not unusual inconsistency, he subsequently denied it. But he took pains in his letter about Pittsburg Landing to the United States Service Magazine, in 1864, to say: "I also take pleasure in adding, that nearly all the new troops that at Shiloh drew from me official censure, have more than redeemed their good name; among them that very regiment which first broke, the 53d Ohio, Colonel Appler. Under another leader, Colonel Jones, it has shared every campaign and expedition of mine since, is with me now, and can march, and bivouac, and fight as well as the best regiment in this or any army. Its reputation now is equal to that of any from the State of Ohio."

During its term of service, this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Shiloh, Tenn.....	April 6, 7, 1862
Monterey, Tenn.....	April 28, 1862
Corinth, Miss. (siege of).....	April 30, 1862
Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.....	December 28, 29, 1862
Black river, Miss.....	July 1, 2, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Mission Ridge, Tenn.....	November 25, 1863
Resaca, Ga.....	May 13-16, 1864
Dallas, Ga.....	May 25 to June 4, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	June 27, 1864
Ruff's Mills, Ga.....	July 3, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (Hood's first sortie)...	July 22, 1864

Atlanta, Ga. (Ezra Chapel; Hood's second sortie).....	July 28, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (siege of).....	July 28 to Sept. 2, 1864
Jonesboro, Ga.....	August 31, Sept. 2, 1864
Fort McAllister, Ga.....	December 13, 1864
North Edisto river, S. C.....	February 12, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 53d Ohio Volunteer Infantry in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

"This regiment served on the exterior line at Haines' Bluff, and Oak Ridge, from June 12, 1863, until the end of the siege, July 4, without reported casualties."

54th OHIO REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

RECRUITING for this regiment began in the latter part of the summer of 1861, the place of rendezvous being Camp Dennison, where the regiment was organized and drilled during the fall and winter of 1861. The men composing this command were from the counties of Allen, Auglaize, Butler, Cuyahoga, Fayette, Greene, Hamilton, Logan, and Preble.

On the 17th of February, 1862, the regiment went into the field with an aggregate of 850 men. The 54th reached Paducah, Ky., February 20, 1862, and was assigned to a brigade in the division commanded by General Sherman. On the 6th of March the command ascended the Tennessee river, disembarked at Pittsburg Landing, and camped near Shiloh Church. On the 6th of April the regiment engaged in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, its position being on the extreme left of the army; but, on the second day, it was assigned a new position near the center of the line.

In the two days' fighting the regiment sustained a loss of 198 men killed, wounded and missing. On the 29th of April the regiment moved upon Corinth, skirmishing severely at Russell House, May 17, and engaging in the movement upon the works at Corinth, May 31. On the morning of the evacuation the 54th was among the first organized bodies of troops to enter the town. The regimental colors were unfurled from

a public building, and the regiment was designated to perform provost duty, the commanding officer of the regiment being appointed commandant of the post of Corinth.

The regiment moved with the army to Lagrange, Tenn., and from there to Holly Springs, Miss., and then returned to Corinth. Soon after it again marched to Holly Springs; from there to Moscow, Tenn., and thence to Memphis, where it arrived July 21, 1862. During the summer the regiment was engaged in several expeditions; and on the 26th of November it moved with the army toward Jackson, Miss., by way of Holly Springs. The regiment soon returned to Memphis, and with a portion of the army, under General Sherman, moved down the Mississippi, and went into position before the enemy's line at Chickasaw Bayou. It was engaged in the assault on the Rebel works, December 28 and 29, with a loss of 20 men killed and wounded. On the 1st of January, 1863, the regiment withdrew, ascended the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers, and engaged in the assault and capture of Arkansas Post. The 54th again descended the Mississippi river and disembarked at Young's Point, La. Here it was employed in digging a canal, and in other demonstrations connected with the siege of Vicksburg. It was on a severe march among the bayous to the rear of Vicksburg, which resulted in the rescue of the fleet of gunboats which was about to be abandoned and destroyed.

On the 6th of May the regiment began its march to the rear of Vicksburg, by way of Grand Gulf, and was engaged in the battles of Champion's Hill and Big Black bridge. It was engaged in a general assault on the enemy's works, in the rear of Vicksburg, on the 19th and 22d of June, losing in the two engagements 47 killed and wounded. It was continually employed in skirmishing and fatigue duty during the siege of Vicksburg, except for six days, which were consumed in a march of observation toward Jackson, Miss.

After the fall of Vicksburg the 54th moved with the army upon Jackson, Miss., and was constantly engaged in skirmishing from the 9th to the 14th of July. After the capture of Jackson the regiment returned to Vicksburg, and remained until October, 1863, when forming a part of the Fifteenth Army Corps, it ascended the Mississippi river to Memphis, and from there proceeded to Chattanooga. It was engaged in

the battle of Missionary Ridge, November 26, and the next day marched to the relief of the garrison at Knoxville, Tenn. It pursued the enemy's wagon train from Knoxville through the southeastern portion of Tennessee and a short distance into North Carolina, and then returned to Chattanooga, and moved thence to Larkinsville, Ala., where it went into winter quarters, January 12, 1864.

The regiment was mustered into the service as a veteran organization on the 22d of January, and at once started to Ohio on furlough. It returned to camp in April, with an addition of 200 recruits, and entered on the Atlanta campaign on the 1st of May. It participated in a general engagement at Resaca, and at Dallas, and in a severe skirmish at New Hope Church, June 6 and 7. It was in the general assault upon Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, losing 28 killed and wounded; was engaged in a severe skirmish at Nickajack Creek, July 3, losing 13 killed and wounded, and was in a battle on the east side of Atlanta, July 21 and 22, sustaining a loss of 94 killed, wounded and missing.

The 54th lost 8 men killed and wounded at Ezra Chapel on the 28th of July, and from the 29th of July to the 27th of August it was almost continually engaged in skirmishing before the works at Atlanta. It was in a heavy skirmish at Jonesboro', August 30, and in a general action at the same place the two days immediately following. After resting a few weeks in camp near Atlanta, the regiment started in pursuit of Hood, and followed him within 60 miles of Chattanooga, and from there to Gadsden, Ala., when it returned to Atlanta, and prepared for the march to Savannah. The 54th started on that wonderful march on the 15th of November, and on the 15th of December was engaged in the assault and capture of Fort McAllister, near Savannah. The regiment assisted in the destruction of the Gulf Railroad toward the Altamaha river, and on the 7th of January, 1865, marched into Savannah. After a rest of several weeks, it moved with the army on the march through the Carolinas, skirmishing at the crossing of the South Edisto and North Edisto rivers, on the 10th and 12th of February, respectively. It was closely engaged in the vicinity of Columbia, and participated in its last battle at Bentonville, N. C., March 21, 1865.

The regiment marched to Richmond, Va., and from there to Washington City, where it took part in the Grand Review of

the Western Army. On the 2d of June it was transported by railroad and steamboat to Louisville Ky., and after remaining two weeks there it proceeded to Little Rock, Ark., and there performed garrison duty until August 15, 1865, when it was mustered out. The regiment returned to Camp Dennison, Ohio, where it received final pay, and was disbanded on the 24th of August, 1865.

The aggregate strength of the regiment at muster-out was 255—24 officers and 231 men. It marched during its term of service a distance of 3,682 miles, participated in 4 sieges, 9 severe skirmishes, 15 general engagements, and sustained a loss of 506 men killed, wounded and missing.

During its term of service, this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Shiloh, Tenn.....	April 6, 7, 1862
Corinth, Miss.....	April 30, 1862
Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.....	December 28, 29, 1862
Arkansas Post, Ark. (Ft. Hindman)	January 11, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	May 14, 1863
Champion's Hill, Miss.....	May 16, 1863
Big Black river bridge, Miss.,.....	May 17, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (assaults).....	May 19 and May 22, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Resaca, Ga.....	May 13-16, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	June 27, 1864
Nickajack Creek, Ga.....	July 2-5, 1864
Atlanta, Ga.....	July 22, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (siege of).....	July 28 to Sept. 2, 1864
Jonesboro, Ga.....	August 31, Sept. 2, 1864
Fort McAllister, Ga.....	December 13, 1864
Bentonville, N. C.....	March 19-21, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 54th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CASUALTIES.

"In the assault May 19, 1863: killed 2, wounded 13, total 15. In the assault, May 22, killed 1, wounded 4, total 5; and during the siege not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege, killed 3, wounded 17, total 20."

56th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

RECORD BY GENERAL WM. H. RAYNOR.

THIS regiment was organized at Portsmouth, Ohio, in the fall and winter of 1861. The rank and file came mostly from Scioto County, but there were representatives from the counties of Pike, Gallia and Jackson, among both officers and men. The country around Portsmouth had already sent a large number of volunteers into previous organizations, and recruits were not plenty. Nevertheless the officers appointed were not daunted, but proceeded, energetically, to fill up the ranks. The field officers appointed and duly mustered were: Peter Kinney, colonel; Wm. H. Raynor, lieutenant-colonel; Sampson E. Varner, major; Henry E. Jones, adjutant; W. H. King, surgeon; W. C. Payne, assistant surgeon; W. S. Houston, quartermaster; Jonathan E. Thomas, chaplain.

Colonel Kinney was a wealthy and well-known banker. He was a man of strong military proclivities; had been captain of the local military company years before. Lieutenant-Colonel Raynor had been a lieutenant of Company G, 1st Ohio, in the three months' service; he had been wounded and captured at the first Bull Run battle, taken to the Richmond prison, from which he had escaped as soon as his wound healed sufficiently for him to travel. Adjutant Jones had served as a sergeant in the same Company during the three months' service. The remaining field officers were without previous military experience, nevertheless each and all diligently employed every moment in drilling, studying and preparing themselves and the men to fittingly perform each his part in the great drama of war.

The weather, however, was not propitious for a soldier's life. Copious rains caused Camp Morrow to become a sea of mud. The Ohio river overflowed its banks and entered the camp, which became untenable; the regiment moved January 21 to Camp Kinney, on high ground near Colonel Kinney's residence. The change from home comforts to camp life, and consequent exposure to bad weather, was hard on the men, many becoming sick. An epidemic of measles

broke out, and fully 250 cases occurred; quite a number died and many were disabled to such an extent that they were unfit for further service.

The regiment had reached its minimum number early in December and from that time had been anxious to take the field, but not until February 10, 1862, was the final order received to report to General Grant at Paducah, Ky. On board two steamboats, the *Champion* No. 3 and the *Poland*, the 56th left the Portsmouth wharf about the set of sun Wednesday, February 12. It was the last sight of home and the last good bye to friends and relatives for nearly one-half the 900 men composing the command. The trip down the Ohio was cold and disagreeable, and devoid of special interest except that it was noted the boats were cheered, and flags, etc., waved from the north side of the river, but such demonstrations were very few from the Kentucky shore. Paducah was reached early February 15. Orders were here received to proceed at once up the Tennessee river and to join the forces under General Grant, then investing Fort Donelson. The Fort surrendered before the regiment was disembarked, but two of its officers who had been sent to report its arrival, and for its disposal, reached the assaulting column just as the white flag was displayed and they had the satisfaction of entering the fort with the first of its captors. The regiment was soon after landed, and went into camp just under the walls of the main fort. Here, after several changes, the 56th, with the 20th, 76th, and 78th Ohio Regiments, was formed into a brigade under command of Colonel Whittelsy of the 20th O. V. I., and attached to the 3d Division under command of General Lew. Wallace.

Near the middle of March the division was transferred to the Tennessee river, near Fort Henry. March 13 the regiment was moved to Paris Landing, a short distance above Fort Henry. Here, during the night, one of the pickets saw a "stump move" and fired his gun, and caused the regiment to turn out the first time at the beat of the long roll, in the mud and driving rain, for two hours before the cause of the alarm was ascertained—a very disagreeable experience.

March 15 it embarked on the *Iowa*, and the next day joined the remainder of the division encamped at Crump's Landing. March 31 the brigade to which the 56th was attached was

moved out six miles to Adamsville. The enemy, in front of this advanced position, was constantly present in small squads, and General Wallace was led to expect an attack on this post. On the mornings of April 4 and 5 the brigade was aroused and held under arms from long before day until after sunrise. On the morning of the 6th the boom of cannon and the rattle of musketry at Pittsburg Landing indicated the point of rebel attack. The division under General Wallace was quickly under arms, the two outlying brigades ordered in, the stores with camp and garrison equipage gathered in at the landing, and the 56th and 68th Ohio, much to their annoyance and dissatisfaction, were detailed to guard these stores, while the rest of the division started to join General Grant's army. The two regiments remained on duty at Crump's Landing some ten days after the battle of Shiloh, in the meantime repulsing two or three outpost attacks made by the Rebel cavalry. On the 17th they rejoined the division with all the stores intact. A great deal of sickness occurred here; some 60 of the men were sent to the general hospital at Paducah.

In the Corinth campaign the 56th was with the extreme right and took part in most of the sharp skirmishing of that advance. After Corinth had been evacuated, the division was ordered to Memphis, over a hundred miles west. This march was a most trying one, the weather hot, the roads dusty, and water scarce. June 13 the command reached the suburb of Memphis and went into camp in the Fair ground. On June 25 the regiment was ordered out 30 miles on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to build a bridge, which had been burned by the Rebel guerrillas. On the completion of the bridge, Colonel Kinney, with Company B for train guard, went back to Memphis for further orders. Returning the next day, the train was derailed by some of Forest's Cavalry, the cars were burned, and Colonel Kinney, with a part of Company B, captured. The colonel was shortly after released on parole. He did not succeed in effecting his exchange and return to the regiment until the next September. The bridge having been completed, the regiment marched back to Memphis. The train having been destroyed, teams from neighboring plantations were impressed to carry equipage, stores and ammunition. The march back was a very hard and exhausting one. The enemy constantly surrounded the regiment,

just out of musket shot, but not finding a weak or unguarded spot, made no attack. A few days after this affair, the division was transferred to a new camp, on the high bluffs, just below the city, where a fort was commenced, afterwards completed and called Fort Pickering. July 1 the regiment was detached for special duty at General Grant's headquarters, located at the head of Beal Street. This was the most pleasant duty performed by the 56th during its whole experience. A delightful camp was located within a block of headquarters. No duty but drill, which was light, and one company each day at the headquarter building. The men were put on their good behavior, they were neat and clean, and the command received several compliments from members of General Grant's staff for the appearance of the camp, the men and for their soldierly and orderly conduct. Late in July General Grant left for Corinth, and the 56th, with other troops, was sent to Helena, Ark., to join General Curtis, who had fought his way from the northwest corner of Arkansas to that point on the Mississippi. Landed at Helena July 24, the brigade under Colonel Charles R. Woods, of the 76th Ohio, went into camp on an old cotton field on the river bank, a mile below the town of Helena. This was an unfortunate camp, the water was bad, the sun hot and much sickness occurred. Over 50 men died of the various diseases here contracted.

While at this post the regiment, sometimes as a whole, sometimes in detachments, took part in various expeditions by land and by water. On August 28 Lieutenant Colonel Raynor, with 200 men of the 56th, and a section of the 1st Iowa Battery, on the steamers Iatan and White Cloud, convoyed by the gunboat Pittsburg, started down the Mississippi under orders "To obtain information and to annoy the enemy." The first night, near Carson's Landing, the boats were compelled to anchor. Here a negro swam out to the Iatan and reported "Solgers ober dar," and—quoting from Colonel Raynor's report in the Official Records "I ascertained from him that a force of the enemy numbering 200 to 300 were encamped about two miles back from the river. The next morning the gunboat shelled the shore. I landed 175 men and one piece of artillery and marched out nearly two miles to where the Rebels were encamped. They had discovered our fleet while on its way, and while at anchor, and believing (as was after-

ward ascertained) they were the object of our expedition, had removed their stores and equipage, but remained themselves to fight, but upon our appearance and one volley they hurriedly left. Hats, sabers, pistols and saddlebags were dropped, some to hide the better in the thick brush left their horses, 9 of which we captured. If any were killed or wounded we were unable to find them in the thick brush and cane. We captured 1 prisoner, J. C. Underwood, Company H, 28th Mississippi; 2 tents, 30 sabers, 10 shot guns, 3 Mississippi rifles, 2 mules, 9 horses, and 1 cart load of meat—all of which have been turned over the proper officers. One soldier of the 1st Missouri gave himself up as a deserter. About noon, all my command, without any loss, returned to the boats and we continued on down the river. I had been ordered to look for a battery at Montgomery's Point. Landed at this place and searched the neighborhood thoroughly and ascertained that a road had been cut through the woods to Scrub Grass Bend, but that the cannon (2 pieces) were yet at Prairie Landing on White river. Wherever I had any reason to expect the presence of the enemy, we landed and scoured the woods and neighborhood, but having no cavalry, we were much delayed and the guerrillas escaped—after Carson's we could not get nearer than a half mile of an enemy or see more than a cloud of dust. Reached Eunice Landing, Arkansas, Saturday noon, found here one of the largest and finest wharfboats on the Mississippi, which we took in tow and started on our return. At Eunice I arrested a Mr. Nelson, who, it was reported, had been using both influence and money in assisting the enemy, and had on more than one occasion mounted his horse and rode for days with guerrilla parties. We also brought away on the wharfboat the watchman, who refused to leave it. His name is John McDonald and he claims to be a British subject. We learned that Colonel Stark has a brigade, from Van Dorn's army, camped at Bolivar Lake. This force was represented to be as high as 3,000 and as low as 1,800 men with six pieces of artillery, and that he was daily expecting a thirty pounder gun. It was a part of this command we met at Carson's Landing. The wharfboat, very large and heavy, towed slowly, consequently the expedition returned only this morning, September 3, being out six days. Our orders were to take four days' rations, consequently a part of the captured bacon was eaten."

This fine wharfboat had an elegant cabin, fitted out equal to any first-class steamboat; staterooms completely furnished and a plentiful supply of table and kitchen ware. It was appropriated for headquarters, and used as such at Helena during the war.

Soon after this, Colonel Kinney was exchanged and returned to the command of the regiment, but the most of the time until his resignation, April 2, 1863, he was in command of the brigade, he being now the ranking colonel. The camp of the regiment was moved from the mud flat on the river bank to the hillside in rear of the town, an agreeable change. The men built themselves comfortable cabins from the young poplar trees which were abundant and near by. An expedition was undertaken, late in November, under General Washburne, to the interior of Mississippi. A large detail from the 56th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Raynor, formed a part of it. The marching was over a low alluvial land in the beginning of winter, with much cold rain and some snow. It was exceedingly disagreeable, and void of any essential good. General Grant failed to reach Grenada and General Washburne returned to Helena. The only result, many sick and some deaths. About the middle of February, the Coldwater Pass expedition was undertaken. This was an effort to get gunboats and transports with troops into the Yazoo, and thence on to the high grounds above and around Vicksburg. At this time, the water in the Mississippi was very high, the levee was cut and a channel opened up to Moon Lake, thence through the Coldwater Pass into Coldwater river, which connected with the upper Yazoo. All these streams, when full, are deep, but the Pass is narrow, tortuous, and the banks covered with large trees with heavy branches reaching out over, and sometimes across the stream. These trees were cut down, often under water, and with much hard labor the Pass was opened. A large expeditionary force under command of General Ross, on small steamboats, and accompanied by several gunboats, now attempted to reach the Yazoo. The 56th was detailed to keep the Pass open, to prevent the Rebel guerrillas from felling large trees across the streams, and to furnish guards to the several dispatch and supply boats that were used by the army below. This duty was arduous and dangerous, and continued about six weeks, when the expedition was abandoned and the army returned to Helena.

About the first of April the troops at Helena were re-organized, and the 56th became a part of the 2d Brigade, Colonel James R. Slack commanding, and of the 12th Division commanded by General Alvin P. Hovey, 13th Army Corps, General John A. McClernand. April 12 the division left Helena on boats for General Grant's army at Milliken's Bend, La. The stay at this point was short. The 13th Corps made its way through swamps, over bayous, on a few good roads, and many bad ones, and reached the Mississippi river at Perkin's plantation, several miles below Vicksburg. At this place several gunboats and a few steamboats that had run the Vicksburg batteries were assembled. Three divisions of the 13th Army Corps were crowded on the six transports with coal barges in tow and with the gunboat fleet, moved on down the river, the transports were stopped at Hard Times Landing, while the gunboats continued on down to the Rebel fortifications at Grand Gulf, only a short distance below, and made an unsuccessful attempt to silence the enemy's heavy guns at that place. The fleet having failed in its attempt, the troops were disembarked and marched to De Shroon's, a short distance further down the river. During the night the gunboats and transports ran the Grand Gulf batteries. The next morning the 13th Corps was transported to and landed at Bruinsburg, on the Mississippi side, and a little below De Shroon's. In the evening the command started on the road for Port Gibson, 12 miles inland. The march was kept up nearly the whole night. About daybreak the 12th Division was halted and the men commanded to prepare breakfast. Almost immediately the boom of artillery from the hills ahead told that the advanced division had met the enemy. "Fall in" was the instant command, the 56th led the division to the sound of the firing; a staff officer directed the regiment to the support of Klaus' Indiana Battery, stationed on a ridge on the left side of the road leading to Port Gibson, and engaged with the enemy posted on the summit of another ridge with a deep valley filled with heavy underbrush between. The 56th took position in front of the battery and somewhat down in the valley. Not long until General Hovey came riding on to the field in the shelter of some trees on the right side of the road and almost opposite the right of the 56th. He called over to know "what regiment is that" and then for the command-

ing officer to come over to him. Colonel Raynor climbed the fence, crossed the road and received from the general an order to support a charge about to be made by the 34th Indiana, Colonel Cameron, on the Rebel battery and forces in front. When the Indiana Regiment moved into the ravine in their front, the 56th followed, the two regiments being separated only by the width of the narrow road. The 34th being on the lower side, had a deeper and wider ravine to cross, so the 56th reached the open first. The fighting here was close and furious, and as soon as the Indiana regiment got through the brush, both regiments rushed forward together. The enemy fled. The 34th stopped at the battery, but the 56th kept on after the enemy, and captured 210 enlisted men and 12 commissioned officers, mostly of the 23d Alabama Infantry and Johnston's Virginia Battery, together with the battery flag. During the afternoon, the 56th took part with the 47th Indiana in another engagement. During this battle, the 56th lost 6 killed, 24 wounded and 7 missing, total 36.

The regiment followed the fortunes of the division during the remainder of the campaign and siege. Major Varner became alarmingly ill and was sent back to Grand Gulf from Willow Springs on the 5th. On May 12, at Fourteen Mile Creek, the 56th accepted an order declined by another regiment, crossed the creek, deployed as skirmishers, and with the 24th Indiana drove back the enemy's picket and skirmish lines to within a short distance of Edward's Depot, where General Pemberton held the Confederate army, expecting to be there attacked. The two regiments held their position during the night. The next morning Hovey's Division and possibly a few other troops crossed the creek and by threatening maneuvering, held the Confederates all day in line, expecting battle. In the meantime the 15th and 17th Corps passed on, and after sharp engagements captured Raymond on the 12th, and Jackson on the 14th. On May 16, the 56th performed its part with the division at Champion Hill, where its loss as officially reported was 24 killed, 89 wounded, and 28 missing; total 138. The regiment entered this fight with 364 men. Captain John Cook, Company K, Lieutenant George Manring, Company A, and Lieutenant Augustus Chute, were killed. Some of the slightly hurt were not reported. Hovey's Division withstood the greater part of Pem-

berton's army for over three hours, when, with Logan's Division and a brigade from Quimby's Division, the Rebels were forced from the field. The 2d Brigade of Hovey's Division was not brought on the investment line at Vicksburg until May 24, but from that it did its share in the digging, picketing, fighting, etc., until the surrender July 4. On June 4, the positions of the regiments in line and in camp were changed. The 56th was moved about one mile north and became the extreme right of the 12th Division. About this time commissions arrived from the Governor of Ohio, promoting Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Raynor to colonel; Major S. E. Varner to lieutenant-colonel, and Captain C. F. Reniger to major. On June 20 the regiment received two wagon loads of assorted supplies from the good people at home. The goods came under escort of John L. Ward and Daniel McIntyre, two of Portsmouth's most respected citizens. After the surgeons had selected all that could be used at the hospital, the remainder was divided equally among the companies. When these gentlemen returned home, by resolution of the officers, the flag captured at Port Gibson was sent with them to Portsmouth. It was hung upon the walls of the Council Chamber in that city and remained several years when it was burned in a fire which destroyed the City Hall. About the last of June, with the rest of Slack's Brigade, the 56th engaged in making a new approach on the extreme right of Hovey's line. This was aimed to strike a comparatively weak spot in the enemy's defensive works, and it was pushed forward rapidly. It was designed and superintended by Colonel Raynor of the 56th, and after a few night's work, was almost as near the Confederate lines as some of the other approaches after weeks of labor.

The news of surrender on July 4 was immediately followed by marching orders and the next morning the division took up its march for Jackson, Miss., which city was reached on the 11th, and captured on the 17th. On the 21st, returned to Vicksburg, a hot and fatiguing march. When near Black river bridge, a severe thunder storm came up. A large tree beside the road was struck by lightning as the regiment was passing. Two were killed, and seven badly injured. The color Sergeant, William Roberts, was prostrated and so severely shocked that he never fully recovered. August 2 the divi-

sion was transported to Natchez on the large boats of the marine brigade. At Natchez the troops were encamped in an excellent location, and here they enjoyed a month's well-earned rest. The last of August the entire 13th Army Corps was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, and went into camp at Carrollton, a short distance above the city of New Orleans. September 13 the Army of the Gulf entered upon the Teche campaign, which ended at Opelousas after a rather easy and pleasant march. The enemy declined battle, and being mounted, easily kept out of the way, but hovered around, picking up stragglers. From Opelousas, the army slowly returned to New Orleans, leaving small detachments at various points. At Carion Crow Bayou was encamped one brigade of the 13th Army Corps, under General Burbridge. While this brigade was being paid off, it was surprised by the enemy, quite a number killed and several captured. The division now commanded by General G. F. McGinnis, to which the 56th belonged, double-quickened three miles and saved the remainder of Burbridge's command. The Union forces gradually fell back, making short stops at Vermillionville, New Iberia, Franklin, etc., every few days having some sharp skirmishing with the annoying enemy. While at New Iberia, Colonel James R. Slack, who had been for several months in command of the brigade, left for home, and Colonel Raynor of the 56th was given command of the brigade, although he was not the ranking colonel. Remained in a nice and comfortable camp at New Iberia until December 19, when the march was taken up for Berwick Bay. From this point the 56th was detailed as wagon guard with the train of the 13th Army Corps, around by road to New Orleans. This they did, covering the distance, 175 miles, in six days. Camp was established at Algiers, opposite the city of New Orleans. The last of January, the division was moved to the east side of Lake Pontchartrain, and encamped in the pine forest near Madisonville. While here, about three-fourths of the regiment reenlisted as veterans. On March 1 the division returned to New Orleans and preparations for the Red river campaign was made. The nonveterans of the division—about 600, under Lieutenant-Colonel Varner of the 56th—were given command of the Post of Algiers. Major Reniger was also detached and placed in command of a camp of paroled

prisoners. Colonel Raynor being in command of the brigade, the 56th was without a field officer, and was commanded by Captain Manring, of Company A.

The expedition marched up the Teche, over the same route that had been followed the fall before. Opelousas was passed, at Alexandria a slight stop, then to Nachitoches, where the army remained until April 6, when a new advance was made. The cavalry in front was followed by a long wagon train, then some five miles apart came two small divisions of the 13th Corps. These divisions had been much depleted by the absence of two regiments from each, on veteran furlough, and still further by leaving at New Orleans all the nonveterans. Skirmishing with the enemy began at the first advance, and continued until at a point near Mansfield, La., and known as Sabine Cross Roads, the Confederate army under General Dick Taylor was encountered. General A. L. Lee, commanding the Union Cavalry, here sent back for help. The 4th Division, 13 Corps, under Colonel Landrum, and with General Ransom commanding the Corps, first went forward, and then when the division had developed the strength of the enemy, and lost nearly half its number, the 3d Division was sent for. This division, under General Cameron, had just gone into camp, in an opening in the forest. The command hurried forward on a narrow road hemmed in by a dense southern forest, and obstructed by a long train of two hundred wagons. General Cameron formed his division on the flank of what was left of Landrum's command, and for nearly two hours held the Confederates at bay. The enemy numbering five or six times these little divisions after a time enveloped both flanks and began firing from the rear. Not until then did the survivors give way and a retreat was ordered and continued until the 19th Corps was reached, about sunset. Here the Rebels were checked. The 56th entered the engagement with 224 men, loss officially reported 35.

During the night, General Banks fell back to Pleasant Hill where a strong division of the 16th Corps under General A. J. Smith had arrived. On the afternoon of the 9th, the Confederates made a determined attack on this position, but they were repulsed after three or four hours of heavy fighting.

After a stop of a few days at Grand Ecore on Red river, General Banks resumed his march to Alexandria. The enemy

pursuing and almost constantly fighting with the rear guard. At Cane river crossing, a large body of the enemy appeared and opposed the crossing. About four miles above the disputed point a ford was found and a division of the 19th Corps, with that to which the 56th belonged, waded Cane river, with the water almost up to the necks of some of the men, came in upon the Confederate flank and after a sharp little engagement, drove them away. The army then crossed and marched to Alexandria, without much further serious opposition. April 27 the regiment received its veteran furlough and on the 28th went on board a steamer, but at 1 p. m., before the boat was ready to leave, the Rebels made a heavy attack and it looked that a general engagement was imminent. The regiment returned, rejoined the division, and remained in line all night. The next day was spent on a reconnoissance, and in consequence the regiment did not get away from Alexandria until May 4, on the steamboat John Warner, convoyed by two "tin clads" from the gunboat fleet. The regiment, about 200 muskets and about 25 field staff and line officers, started for New Orleans and home.

Soon after passing the last picket post below Alexandria, boats were fired upon by the enemy concealed behind, and protected by the high levee which lined the west bank of the river. This firing was continued until dark. The water being low, and the channel narrow and tortuous and worse than all, unknown to the pilots, the progress of the boats was exceedingly slow. The steamboat had been especially prepared with cotton bales, which with reasonable care, protected the men from rifle balls. A young drummer, Tommy Morris, in daring recklessness, stood up to fire at the enemy, and received a shot through the head, killing him instantly. Tommy had endeared himself to the men, and his death was much lamented. He had, unaided, captured a Rebel major at Champion Hill.

At dark, it became necessary to anchor. A place opposite a swamp covered with a thick growth of trees and underbrush was found, and here the boats laid by for the night. During the night a few Rebels worked their way through this swamp and fired a volley into the boats, but without serious damage. The gunboats kept up a fire from their heavy guns at short intervals until daylight. While here, some members

of the 120th O. V. I. reached the shore on the east side and were brought on board. They reported that their regiment had been on the steamboat *City Belle*, on its way up Red river to join General Banks' army at Alexandria. That at a point only a few miles below, they had been attacked by the enemy posted on the west bank of the river; that Colonel Spiegel, their commander, and a number of men, had been killed, some wounded, and several captured, but that quite a number had escaped to the eastern shore and were making their way to Alexandria, among them this party who had with them a wounded Lieutenant, John Baer. They further stated that the *City Belle* had been set on fire and burned to the water's edge.

During the night a consultation was held, and the question of returning to Alexandria was decided. Colonel Raynor stated that it was known at headquarters that the enemy were below; that the *Warner* had been specially prepared, and his orders were to get to New Orleans with dispatches which were in care of an officer on board, and that he intended to proceed at daylight. This was done, the steamboat in the lead, the gunboats *Signal* and *Covington* following. As soon as the swamp was cleared and the high banks reached, the enemy opened a rapid fire both with artillery and musketry. The first battery was passed without material damage, the last shot fired from the Rebel cannon struck the *Warner* in the after part, passed through every stateroom on the right side and entered the desk in the clerk's office. Fortunately, this shell did not explode or injure anyone. The men began to congratulate themselves on having so easily passed the battery, but soon after rounding a salient point, another and much heavier battery opened fire, several fieldpieces and two thirty-pound Parrott guns. The levee only two to three hundred feet distant was lined by thousands of Rebel riflemen. The low water in the river brought the upper deck of the boat about on a line with the levee. The cotton barricade proved a secure protection from rifle balls and from the six and twelve-pound field artillery, but the long pointed projectiles from the heavy Parrotts pierced the cotton bales, and soon destroyed the pilot house. Arrangements had been made to provide for such a disaster. The boat was unmanageable but a few minutes, when she was gotten under control by steering from

the lower deck. A greater disaster immediately befell; a Parrott shell exploded in the engine room, cut the steam pipe, scalded the engineer and the boat was wholly unmanageable, She had been headed for the east shore and three of the 56th boys, Sergeant Nick Main, J. P. Harper and Sam Nickels, took a line, swam ashore, made the boat fast, and escaped up the bank under a shower of bullets. Colonel Raynor now ordered the regiment ashore, as to remain on the boat would ensure the death or capture of every man. The cotton was already on fire in three or four places from the exploding shells. A simultaneous rush by nearly all the men resulted in their reaching the woods with but few casualties. Forming the regiment in line it was found that Company D was not present. Captain Jones had not heard the command and had remained on the outer guard where he was posted. Colonel Raynor started to return to the boat for Company D, but as soon as he left the shelter of the woods he was assailed by a shower of bullets, one of which entered the left leg below the knee, shattering the small bone. He, however, kept on down the bank, ordered Company D ashore and arranged with Captain Dean, commanding the steamboat, for its surrender as soon as all that were able had left the boat. Several badly wounded were necessarily left. The colonel then found Surgeon Williams, who was attending the wounded. The doctor commenced to bind up the colonel's leg, while so engaged a shell exploded in the deckroom, wounding Doctor Williams slightly, the hospital steward, John McGrew, severely, and inflicting two more painful wounds upon the colonel himself. As soon as the surgeon was through the colonel was helped ashore, up the bank to the regiment in the woods. Instructing Captain Manring to take the regiment through the woods to a point on the bank directly opposite the battery of heavy guns, and to try to keep this battery silent by the rifles of the regiment, while the gunboats ran by, and when the boats were below the battery, they would wait and take the regiment on board. Colonel Raynor was then helped through the woods to where the gunboats lay under shelter of the point. The regiment started down to sharpshoot the battery, but coming to a deep bayou and a swamp, they were forced to make a long detour and could not reach the river again until several miles below, near Fort DeRussy, where they found a boat,

and were taken on board and to New Orleans. After Colonel Raynor reached the gunboats he was taken on board and they both attempted to run the batteries, each in turn was knocked to pieces, several men killed, and wounded, and all not able to swim ashore were captured. Both these boats, as well as the Warner, were soon totally burned. Two of the captured officers of the 56th succeeded in effecting escapes, and after many thrilling adventures, reached the Union lines. Captain Stimmel at the mouth of Red river, Lieutenant Roberts at Little Rock, Ark. The colonel, with other wounded, was taken to Cheneyville, where Surgeon Williams became a voluntary prisoner to care for the wounded. These wounded men were paroled late in June, and were sent north. The colonel's wounds unfitted him for further service, and he never returned to the regiment.

At New Orleans the regiment was newly fitted out, and those who had veteranized received a part of their bounty and were sent home, via sea to New York, thence to Ohio, on 30 days' furlough. At the end of this furlough, these men returned to New Orleans, and rejoined the nonveterans under Lieutenant-Colonel Varner. The command formed part of the forces guarding New Orleans. In November, 1864, those who had not reenlisted were discharged and sent home. The remainder were consolidated into three companies. Later in the season, a full company of one year's recruits, under Captain Willets, was attached. This entitled the command to a field officer, and Captain Henry E. Jones was appointed lieutenant-colonel. The term of the 56th was filled in performing guard duty in the city of New Orleans, a service full of responsibility and hard work. It was kept on duty there until the spring of 1866, when it was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, where, on May 5, 1866, the men of the 56th O. V. V. I. received their last pay and final discharge. 145 enlisted men in all.

CASUALTIES.

Killed and mortally wounded, 63; wounded, 201; missing, 41; died of disease, 140; total 445.

Captain George Wilhelm, Company F, was placed on the Roll of Honor for "gallant conduct at Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863."





FIFTY SEVENTH
INFANTRY,
COL. WILLIAM MUNCEN,
COL. AMERICUS V. RICE,
LIEUT. COL. SAMUEL R. MOY,
2^D BRIG., 2^D DIV.,
15TH CORPS.

OHIO

George W. Lodge, private, Company A, was placed on the Roll of Honor "for meritorious conduct at Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863."

During its term of service this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Shiloh, Tenn.....	April 6, 7, 1862
Corinth, Miss.....	October 3, 4, 1862
Port Gibson, Miss.....	May 1, 1863
Champion's Hill, Miss.....	May 16, 1863
Big Sand Run, Miss.....	May 18, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Carrión Crow Bayou, La.....	November 3, 1863
New Iberia, La.....	November 18, 1863
Sabine Cross Roads, La.....	April 8, 1864
Monettis Ferry, La.....	April 23, 1864
Snaggy Point, La.....	May 3, 1864
Dunn's Bayou, La.....	May 5, 1864

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 56th Ohio Volunteer Infantry in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

"In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, killed 6, wounded 23, missing 7, total 36. Fourteen Mile Creek, May 10, no reported casualties. In the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 20, wounded 90, missing 28, total 138; Lieutenants Augustus S. Chute and George W. Manring killed, Captain John Cook mortally wounded. And during the siege, not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege: killed 26, wounded 113, missing 35, total 174."

57th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

ON the 14th day of September, 1861, Governor Dennison gave authority to recruit a regiment of infantry to be designated the 57th Regiment, and to rendezvous at Camp Vance, Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio. Recruiting commenced on the 16th day of September, and was pushed forward rapidly. The regiment was partially organized at Camp Vance, from where it moved on the 22d of January, 1862, to Camp Chase, where it was completed on the 10th of February, numbering 956 men and 38 commissioned officers. The localities in which the different companies were recruited are as follows: Company A, in Putnam County; B, in Hancock, Seneca and Wood; C, in Auglaize, Mercer and Sandusky; D, in Hamilton; E, in Hamilton, Allen and Van Wert; F and G, in Hancock; H, in Hancock and Seneca; I, in Crawford, Shelby, and Sandusky; K, in Logan and Sandusky.

The regiment left Camp Chase on the 18th of February, 1862, under orders to report at Fort Donelson. When it arrived at Smithland, Kentucky, the order was changed, and it reported at Paducah, Kentucky. Here the regiment was assigned to the 3d Brigade, 5th Division of the Army of the Tennessee. On the 8th of March, 1862, the regiment left Paducah, on the steamer Continental, and arrived at Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, on the 9th. From here it proceeded to Savannah, Tennessee, where it arrived on the 11th. On the 14th 6 gunboats and 65 transports went up the river to the mouth of Yellow Creek, where the troops disembarked, and attempted to strike the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, at Iuka, Mississippi, nine miles distant, but failed in consequence of exceedingly high water. They returned to the transports, embarked, and went to Pittsburg Landing, where they arrived on the 16th. On the following day the 5th Division made a reconnoissance to Pea Ridge toward Corinth, about nine miles from the Landing. On the 19th it went into camp at Shiloh Chapel, three miles southwest of the Landing. The 22d and 24th of March were spent in making reconnoissances in the direction of Corinth. On

the 1st of April the regiment, in company with other troops and 2 gunboats, went to Eastport, Mississippi, about thirty miles distant. The 57th was on the foremost transport. The gunboats threw a number of shells into the town of Eastport, but elicited no reply. The boats moved up the river to Chickasaw, Alabama, and shelled both the Rebel works and the town. The Rebels having left, the 57th was ordered ashore to scout the hills surrounding the village. It captured a few prisoners, men and boys, and then returned to camp.

The regiment suffered much from sickness, and on the morning of the 6th of April there were but 450 men for duty. The regiment was posted with its right resting on the Corinth Road, immediately south of the Shiloh Church. About 6 o'clock on the morning of the 6th the 57th formed and advanced until it reached the little eminence upon which the Shiloh Church stood. The regiment held this position until 10 o'clock, and successfully withstood three Rebel regiments—the Mississippi Rifles, the Crescent Guards from New Orleans, and the 14th Tennessee from Memphis. These regiments left 78 dead in front of the 57th. The regiment was ordered to fall back upon the Hamburg and Purdy Road, and it executed the movement in good order. The battle continued with great fury, and the line was pressed back three-quarters of a mile further. Here the fighting was terrific, but the enemy was forced to give way a little, and by five o'clock in the afternoon the firing had almost ceased in front of the 57th. The regiment lay on its arms in a drenching rain all night, and at daybreak again went into action. The enemy was driven back, and by four o'clock in the afternoon the regiment occupied its old position. Everything was destroyed except the sutler's tent, which General Beauregard had used as his headquarters, and in which he had written his dispatches to the Rebel Secretary of War. The regiment lay on its arms another night in the rain and mud, and on the morning of the 8th moved about seven miles toward Corinth, and near to Pea Ridge, where it encountered Forrest's cavalry and about 1,500 Rebel infantry. Two companies of the 57th and 77th Ohio were thrown out as skirmishers. Forrest's cavalry charged, the National cavalry gave way, and the four companies of skirmishers were captured. The 57th did not dare to fire into the Rebels lest it should kill its own men. It fixed

bayonets and charged on the double-quick against the cavalry. As it advanced it received a volley, but at the command, "Guide center—steady, boys!" it closed up and pressed forward. The cavalry gave way. The captured companies rushed to their comrades or laid down, and the regiment halted and poured a volley into the retreating Rebels. The enemy's stores were burned, and then the troops returned to camp, arriving about ten o'clock p. m. The men in the 57th had eaten scarcely anything since the evening of the 5th, but that night there was some mule steak broiled on the coals, and it was pronounced "tolerably good." In these three days the regiment lost 27 killed, 150 wounded (16 mortally), and 10 captured.

From this time until the 29th of April, the regiment remained in camp near Shiloh Church, engaged in drilling and preparing for the coming campaign. On the 29th it began the advance to Corinth, and until the evacuation of that place the regiment, day and night, was marching, picketing, skirmishing, or building breastworks. At Camps Six and Seven and at the Russell House it was warmly engaged. During the advance the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade of the 5th Division. After the evacuation the regiment was engaged in repairing the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and in making reconnoissances. On one of these, from La Grange to Holly Springs, the men suffered intensely for water. While the regiment lay at Moscow, near the Mississippi line, a detachment of 220 men were ordered to accompany a train to Memphis for supplies. The detachment marched through Macon, and struck the Memphis and Nashville Road near Morning Sun. Here the train was attacked by about 600 Rebel cavalry. They charged the train three times, but were repulsed each time, and at last were driven off, with a loss of 11 killed, 26 wounded and some prisoners, horses and arms captured. The detachment lost four men wounded. The trip was completed successfully. The regiment moved to Memphis on the 18th of July, and on the 29th of August it was ordered to Raleigh to look after Burrow's Rebel cavalry. The cavalry fled after exchanging a few shots, but the regiment captured a number of horses. Again, on the 8th of September, the regiment was ordered on a scout into Mississippi. It was absent four days, was engaged with the enemy six different times,

and marched 110 miles. The regiment was ordered into camp on the Randolph Road, north of Memphis, and was placed in charge of the road, and especially of the bridge over Wolf Creek. On the 23d of September a detachment of Burrow's cavalry attacked the post, with the view of burning it. The Rebels were repulsed with a loss of one killed and 6 wounded; two horses were captured. The regiment sustained no loss. On the 12th of November it was assigned to the First Brigade, 1st Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. During the stay at Memphis the regiment was drilled very thoroughly in the skirmish-drill and the bayonet exercise.

On the 26th of November the regiment, with quite a large force, moved against General Price, on the Tallahatchie river, near Wyatt, Mississippi. The Rebels delayed the march by obstructing the roads, and Wyatt was not reached until the 2d of December. The Rebels evacuated and the march was continued toward Grenada. The regiment camped near Bowl's Mills, Little Hurricane Creek, in Lafayette County, until the 9th of December, when the 15th Corps returned to Memphis, arriving on the 13th. Here the regiment received 118 volunteers and 205 drafted men, which made the aggregate force of the regiment 650 men. Soon after this the regiment embarked on the Omaha, and, with the 15th Corps, moved down the Mississippi. Young's Point was reached on the 26th of December. From here the troops moved up the Yazoo, and disembarked on Sidney Johnston's plantation. The next day they marched to Chickasaw Bayou, where, for five days, the 15th Corps, in trying to effect a crossing was engaged with the enemy. The 57th was engaged all the time, and brought up the rear when the troops returned to the transports. In this action the regiment lost 37 killed and wounded. On the 2d of January, 1863, the corps moved down the Yazoo to the Mississippi, up the Mississippi to White river, up White river to the "cut-off," through the "cut-off" into the Arkansas to within two miles of Arkansas Post, disembarking on the 10th. The 1st Brigade was ordered to attack the Rebel pickets, which it did, and drove them within 600 yards of Fort Hindman. The 57th Ohio and 6th Missouri were ordered to divide the Rebels from their barracks, in front of their lines, and about half a mile further to the west. This also was done, and by twelve o'clock m. on the next day prep-

arations were completed for the assault. The 57th led the brigade in the charge on the works, and after a desperate battle of three hours, during two hours of which time the regiment was within 90 yards of the Rebel parapet, the enemy surrendered. It lost in this action 37 killed and wounded.

On the 13th the regiment was ordered on an expedition to the Clay plantation. Here it engaged and defeated some Rebel cavalry, burned 40,000 bushels of corn, a large amount of fodder, a splendid residence and all its furniture, and then returned to the fleet and moved for Vicksburg. It disembarked at Young's Point on the 21st of January, and went to work in the canal. It continued digging for about two weeks, exposed to the shot and shell from a Rebel gun known as Whistling Dick. On the 12th of February it moved up the river on the Chancellor on a foraging expedition. It returned on the 15th with 175 head of cattle, 12,000 bushels of corn, and numerous chickens. The latter were not turned over to the Government, but were appropriated to private use. On the 17th of March the regiment started on the expedition to Haines' Bluff. The march was very laborious, and navigating, swimming and wading, the brigade came up with two of the gunboats, in a bayou near the Sunflower, completely hemmed in by fallen trees, and exposed to the fire of the Rebel sharpshooters. The 57th being in the advance, became engaged in a severe fight, in which the Rebels were driven off. The gunboats were unable to advance, and so the expedition returned to Young's Point.

On the 29th of April the regiment, with a large body of troops, moved upon Snyder's Bluff, to engage the attention of the Rebels, while General Grant attacked Grand Gulf. On the 30th the regiment participated in a severe battle, which lasted until noon the next day, when the troops retired and moved down the Mississippi to Grand Gulf, which had been captured by General Grant. The regiment advanced upon Vicksburg, participating in the battles of Raymond, Champion Hills, and Black river. At Champion Hills it suffered severely. The regiment reached the works around Vicksburg on the 18th of May. It participated in a general assault on the 19th, and advanced, under a terrific fire, to within 70 yards of the Rebel line. It held this position until 2 o'clock of the morning of the 20th, when the entire brigade was withdrawn to a position

300 yards in rear of the line of fortifications. At nine o'clock on the 22d the bugle again sounded the advance, and the 57th moved forward in the front line. The attempt was more stubborn, the fighting more desperate, and the casualties greater than on the 19th; but the assault was no more successful. The regiment advanced to within sixty yards of the enemy's works; but on the evening of the 23d it fell back to its old position and commenced fortifying. On the 26th of May it accompanied the division on a reconnoissance between the Big Black and Yazoo rivers. It had an engagement with the enemy at Mechanicsburg and routed him. The expedition returned to Vicksburg, by way of Haines' Bluff, on the 3d of June, having marched 78 miles. From this time until the surrender it was continually engaged, either on the picket line or in the trenches.

On the 5th of July the regiment marched upon Jackson, which was then held by the Rebels under Johnston. The troops reached Jackson on the 8th, and drove the Rebels into their works. The National forces intrenched, and skirmishing continued until the 17th, when the Rebels evacuated. The Rebels were pursued to Pearl river. Here the 57th had one man killed and several severely wounded by torpedoes. After this the regiment moved toward Vicksburg, and on the 25th it pitched its tents four miles west of Big Black river, at Camp Sherman. Here it remained until the 27th of September, when it moved to Vicksburg, embarked on the steamer Commercial, and proceeded up the Mississippi to Memphis, where it arrived on the 4th of October. On the 8th it marched for Chattanooga, and on the 22d of November it arrived at the mouth of North Chickamauga Creek, ten miles northeast of Chattanooga. The march was long and fatiguing, and skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry was frequent. The regiment now formed a part of the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 15th Corps. On the night of the 23d of November the brigade embarked in boats on the North Chickamauga Creek, floated down the creek into the Tennessee, crossed the river with muffled oars, landed, captured the Rebel pickets, secured their countersign, and with it relieved the whole line. By daylight a line of rifle-pits was thrown up, and the position was secured. On the 24th a pontoon was laid, and Sherman's army crossed the Tennessee, and drove the Rebels two miles.

On the 25th the regiment participated in the battle of Mission Ridge, with heavy loss. It pursued the Rebels to within two miles of Ringgold, and rested there one day, and on the 29th it started with the corps to the relief of Burnside, at Knoxville. The corps marched 104 miles in four days, over bad roads, and arrived within striking distance, when Longstreet raised the siege and retired with his forces into Virginia. On the 7th of December the corps returned to Chattanooga, where it arrived on the 18th, and drew "hard tack" for the first time in 15 days. On the 19th it was again on the march, and on the 29th of December it arrived at Bellefonte, Alabama. By this time the regiment was almost exhausted by fatigue, privation, hunger and exposure. The men were hatless, shoeless, and half naked; yet, notwithstanding all this, the regiment reenlisted on the 1st of January, 1864, being the first regiment to reenlist as veterans in the 15th Army Corps.

The regiment started for Cincinnati on the 4th of February, and on arriving received a furlough for thirty days. On the 16th of March, the regiment, with 207 recruits, rendezvoused at Camp Chase. It arrived at Nashville on the 29th of March, and was detained there until the 4th of April, when it marched through to Larkinsville, Alabama, and at that point rejoined its brigade on the 17th. On the 1st of May it moved on the Atlantic campaign. It arrived in the vicinity of Chattanooga on the 6th, and advanced through Snake Creek Gap to Resaca. The 57th participated in the battle of this place May 13 and 14. On the 14th it was posted in an important position, and received three successive charges from an overwhelming force of the enemy, but it held its ground firmly. This was one of the most severe contests in which the regiment ever engaged, and its loss was 57 killed and wounded. The regiment pursued the retreating foe, crossed the Oostenaula, and advanced through Kingston to Dallas. Here the enemy made a stand, and fighting continued for three days. The regiment lost 15 men.

On the 1st of June the regiment moved to New Hope Church, where it engaged the enemy with a loss of four men. The Rebels were driven back on Kenesaw Mountain, and the regiment followed through Acworth and Big Shanty, skirmishing and fighting almost every day. On the 27th it participated in an assault on the enemy's lines at Kenesaw. The

regiment gained a position very near the Rebel works, but was compelled to abandon it. In this engagement it lost 57 killed and wounded. On the 5th of July it reached the Chatahoochie, and skirmishing continued almost incessantly until the 9th, when the enemy crossed the river. The regiment moved on through Marietta, Rosswell, and Decatur to Atlanta, where it arrived on the 20th, and drove the Rebels inside their fortifications.

On the 22d the Rebels attacked the line furiously. The fighting was desperate, and the works in the immediate front of the 57th were captured by the enemy and recaptured by the regiment three times. The Rebels were forced back at last, and the regiment held its position. The 57th was in the heat of the engagement, and lost ninety-two men. On the 24th the regiment moved to the extreme right of the army, and on the morning of the 28th again met the enemy. The engagement lasted seven hours, and the Rebels were repulsed. At this time the 57th belonged to the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 15th Army Corps; and in this battle the enemy left on the field, in front of the brigade, 458 of their number dead. The regiment lost 12 men killed and 55 wounded. The regiment continued to press the enemy until the 26th, when it again moved to the right, and struck the Augusta and Atlanta Railroad ten miles from East Point. A portion of the road was destroyed, and on the 30th the regiment moved for the Macon Road, and, after marching all day, reached it at eight o'clock p. m. The battle of Jonesboro' was fought on the 31st. The Rebels massed and advanced in four lines of battle upon the 2d Division. They were protected by the ground until within sixty or seventy yards of the division, and they advanced steadily and well closed up; but when the division opened fire their line was shattered. They advanced three times, but to no purpose. They were driven back with fearful slaughter. The number of killed and wounded in front of the 57th nearly equaled the number of men in the regiment. On the 2d of September the Rebels evacuated Jonesboro'. It was occupied by the National troops, and the regiment advanced about eight miles and found the enemy in position. The division was ordered to destroy the railroad, and the regiment assisted the work all night and until 10 o'clock of the next day.

On the 6th the 57th was ordered to Jonesboro', and on the 7th it marched toward Eastport, where it arrived and went into camp on the 8th.

Here it was engaged in drilling most of the time until the 4th of October, when it started after Hood. It moved by way of Kenesaw, Marietta, Kingston, Centerville, and Resaca, and on the 15th attacked the Rebels at Snake Creek Gap. The Rebels were repulsed, and the regiment followed to Taylor's Ridge, where another fight occurred, and the Rebels were defeated. The regiment moved on through Lafayette, Somersville, Gaylesville, Little River, Cedar Bluff, Cave Spring and Cedartown, skirmishing and fighting, marching and countermarching, and tearing up railroad track, until the 13th of November, when it arrived at Atlanta.

The regiment left Atlanta with Sherman's army on the 15th of November on the march to the sea. On the 21st it was engaged with the Rebel cavalry near Clinton, and on the 25th it participated in quite a severe fight at the crossing of the Oconee river. On the 3d of December some of the regiment's foragers were captured, and on the 4th it engaged the Rebels at Statesboro' and lost heavily. It engaged in the assault on Fort McAllister on the 13th. The fort was carried at the point of the bayonet, and in the attack the regiment lost 10 men killed and 80 wounded. On the 17th it moved with its division on an expedition to the Gulf Railroad, and, after destroying about fifty miles of track, returned to camp.

On the 1st of January, 1865, the regiment moved two miles southwest of Savannah, and went into camp until the 14th, when it started by land for Beaufort, South Carolina. The regiment was detained by high water, and on the 25th was compelled to embark on the steamer George Leary. It arrived at Beaufort on the same day, and overtook the remainder of the forces on the next day, three miles from town. Here it remained until the 30th, when it started on the campaign of the Carolinas. It passed through Pocotaligo, and on the 3d of February fought the Rebels at Duall's Creek. It passed through Bramburg, on the Charleston Railroad; crossed the South and North Edisto, skirmishing with the Rebels at both crossings; crossed the Saluda and Broad rivers, and, after heavy skirmishing, entered Columbia on the 17th. It also assisted in the destruction of the railroad buildings, and again

took up the line of march. It crossed the Wateree river on the 22d, and on the 23d recrossed the river near Liberty Hill, passed two miles to the left of Camden, and struck Lynch's Creek 22 miles from Camden.

The 57th moved five miles down the creek to a bridge, but could not cross on account of the high water. It remained here until the 2d of March, when the march was resumed, and on the 12th the regiment arrived at Fayetteville. Pontoons were laid over the Cape Fear river on the 13th, and on the 14th the regiment was on the march again. It skirmished heavily on the 15th at Black river, which it crossed at Mickey bridge. When within about 25 miles of Goldsboro' it was ordered back to reenforce the left wing of the army, then menaced by General Joseph E. Johnston. The regiment was engaged severely on the 19th, and on the 20th and 21st there was sharp skirmishing. On the 22d the enemy retired across Mill Creek, and, after passing a short distance, it was ordered toward Goldsboro'. The regiment moved on to Raleigh, and, after the surrender of General Johnston, the march was continued through Petersburg and Richmond to Washington City.

The 57th participated in the Grand Review May 24th; and on the 2d of June it was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, where it arrived on the 7th. On the 25th of June the regiment started for Little Rock, Arkansas, and arrived at that place on the 6th of August. On the 14th it was mustered out of the service, and on the 25th was paid and discharged at Camp Chase, Ohio.

The 57th traveled by railroad, steamboat, and on foot, more than 28,000 miles.

The names of 1,594 men had been on its muster-rolls, and of that number only 481 were present at its muster out.

During its term of service this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Morning Sun, Tenn.....	July 1, 1862
Wolf Creek Bridge, Miss.....	September 23, 1862
Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.....	December 28-29, 1862
Arkansas Post, Ark. (Ft. Hindman)	January 11, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (assaults and siege)	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Mission Ridge, Tenn.....	November 25, 1863

SNAKE CREEK GAP, GA.....	MAY 8, 1864
RESACA, GA.....	MAY 13-16, 1864
DALLAS, GA.....	MAY 25 TO JUNE 4, 1864
KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GA.....	JUNE 9-30, 1864
ATLANTA, GA. (HOOD'S FIRST SORTIE) ..	JULY 22, 1864
ATLANTA, GA. (SIEGE OF)	JULY 28 TO SEPT. 2, 1864
JONESBORO, GA.....	AUGUST 31 TO SEPT. 2, 1864
STATESBORO, GA.....	DECEMBER 4, 1864
FORT McALLISTER, GA.....	DECEMBER 13, 1864
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.....	MARCH 13, 1865
BENTONVILLE, N. C.....	MARCH 19-21, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 57th Ohio in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Mississippi:

CASUALTIES.

In the assault, May 19, 1863, killed 5, wounded 13, total 18. In the assault, May 22, killed 2, wounded 11, total, 13, and during the siege not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege, killed 7, wounded 24, total 31."

58th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

RECOGNIZING the urgent necessity for an increase of the National forces in the field, in order to cope successfully with the armies raised by the Rebel authorities, the President called on the different States for an additional contingent of 300,000 men. Ohio, always foremost in responding to the calls of the Government, took hold of the matter with energy. Among a number of regiments projected at that time was the 58th Ohio. Under authority from the Governor, the regiment was organized by the appointment of Colonel Valentine Bausenwein as colonel, and the full complement of line and field officers.

The regiment remained at Camp Chase, near Columbus, perfecting itself in the "school of the soldier," until February 10, 1862, when, an urgent call being made for troops, the

58th was at once placed under orders, and transported by rail to Cincinnati, arriving in that city on the 11th of February. Embarking on the steamers Tigress and Dictator, the regiment left on the same day, en route for Fort Donelson, Tenn., and arrived there on the morning of the 13th of February.

Tarrying only long enough to prepare their coffee, the regiment, then within four miles of the fort, pushed on with energy, impelled by the sounds of the conflict resounding through the woods. After making a fatiguing march of twelve miles over rough and circuitous roads, in order to get into a proper position, it went into camp late in the evening in sight of the fort. Tired and exhausted by the excessive fatigue of the day, the men threw themselves on the ground and were soon sound asleep, utterly oblivious of what might befall them the next day. They awoke in the morning surprised to find themselves covered by a fall of snow three inches in depth. The regiment was assigned to Thayer's Brigade of Lew. Wallace's Division.

Preparations were at once made to take part in the assault on the fort. The colonel (V. Bausenwein) being ill, the second officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Ferd. Rempel, took command. This officer led the regiment at once toward the enemy. After moving a short distance a furious attack was made by the enemy, but the shock was met with coolness, and ended in the Rebels being hurled back into their intrenchments. This ended the active work of the day, although the regiment remained in line of battle until late in the evening, when it returned to camp. Early on the morning of the 16th the regiment was marched to the center of the line, where it remained until the announcement of the surrender of the fort. The 58th was immediately marched into the fort, and Lieutenant-Colonel Rempel, with his own hands, hauled down the first Rebel flag the members of the regiment had ever gazed upon.

At the battle of Fort Donelson the 58th supported Taylor's Illinois Battery, placed on the Nashville Road, and successfully held that important position against the Rebel Division under Bushrod Johnston. The Rebels, on their repulse, reported to Johnston that it was impossible to take the Nashville Road, as it was filled with regular soldiers. This mistake occurred from the fact that the men of the 58th Ohio wore hats with the regulation feather and dark blue uniforms.

Remaining near Fort Donelson until the 7th of March, the regiment left for Fort Henry, and arrived there the same day. On the 15th of March it moved up the Tennessee river to Crump's Landing and went into camp.

The 58th went into the battle of Pittsburg Landing on the morning of the 7th of April, its position being on the right, in Taylor's Brigade, General Lew. Wallace's Division, and was under fire until 4 p. m., at which time the enemy retreated. The 58th was highly complimented for its conduct in the battle by General Lew. Wallace and other officers in command. Its loss was 9 killed and 43 wounded.

After the battle Lieutenant-Colonel Rempel was detailed as provost-marshal of the army, in post at Pittsburg Landing.

Then came the tedious, exhausting march on Corinth, creeping with snail-like pace toward that miserable town. On May 8 Corinth was evacuated by the Rebels, and the 58th, with the rest of the army, took possession. Our forces lay quiet here until the 1st of June, when a portion of them were ordered to different quarters. The 58th received orders for Memphis, where it arrived on the 17th of June. It remained but a short time at Memphis, orders being received to move down the river to Helena, Ark. It arrived there on the 27th of July, and remained until the 5th of October. During the time the regiment was at this place several reconnoissances were made down the Mississippi on transports, convoyed by gunboats, for the purpose of attacking and dispersing the guerrillas along the shores of that river. In one of these expeditions the Rebel steamer *Fair Play*, with 5,000 stand of arms and 2 pieces of artillery, was captured near Milliken's Bend, La. A brisk skirmish was also had with the 31st Louisiana Regiment, capturing 40 of their number and all their camp equipage.

The next expedition was up the Yazoo river, a detachment of the 58th acting as sharpshooters on the steamers *Monarch*, *Sampson* and *Lioness*. On reaching Haines' Bluff a few shots were exchanged with the enemy, who soon retreated, leaving three heavy siege guns, 2 brass field pieces, 1 thirty-pound Parrott, and a large amount of ordnance stores, which were destroyed by being thrown into the river. This occurred on the 20th of August. At Greenville, on the Mississippi, returning, another skirmish was had with the enemy,

and several prisoners and some horses captured. At Bolivar Landing the Rebels were met a third time, and, after a spirited little fight, scattered into the woods. On the 27th of August the expedition reached the camp at Helena, and remained there until October 6. Orders were then received for the regiment to embark on the steamers Lacrosse and Conway, for St. Genevieve, Missouri, where it arrived October 6. On the 22d the regiment marched to Pilot Knob, but returned to St. Genevieve again on the 18th of November, and, embarking on the steamers War Eagle and White Cloud, the regiment moved to Camp Steele, Miss.

The 58th remained at Camp Steele until the 22d of December, when it again embarked on the steamers Polar Star and Adriatic for Johnston's Landing, on the Yazoo river. On the 27th of December there was heavy skirmishing, in which the regiment took the lead, losing several men, among them Captain Christopher Kinser, of Company K, a gallant and meritorious officer. The 58th continued on the skirmish line all night. The next day it was ordered to charge the enemy's works, which it performed in gallant style, being the first to reach the works. After pressing the enemy back and gaining the first line of rifle-pits, it became evident that further efforts would prove unsuccessful. The regiment, therefore, fell back. In this affair the 58th lost 47 percent of the whole number engaged. Among the killed were three officers, including the brave and efficient Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Dister. Among the wounded were Captains Morrison and Fix, and Lieutenants Defenbaugh, Kette, and Oderfeld. Captains Gallfy and Anderegg were captured.

The regiment remained in this vicinity until January 2, 1863, when it reembarked on transports and sailed down the Yazoo river to its mouth; thence up the Mississippi and White rivers to Arkansas Post, where it arrived late on the evening of the 9th of January, and took a prominent part in the capture of that place. With the rest of the National forces, the 58th embarked for Young's Point, La., and went into camp, and remained until the 8th of February, 1863.

The 58th at this time received an order to serve on board the ironclads of the Mississippi flotilla, and was distributed by companies to the different steamers. In this line of duty it performed valuable service.

On the 15th of March an expedition was ordered up the Yazoo river into Deer Creek, which resulted in a three days' fight at "long-taw." Although quite a spirited affair, the regiment lost but few men. The expedition returned to the mouth of the Yazoo and remained there until the night of the 16th of April. On that memorable night the ironclads and transports ran the gauntlet of the Vicksburg batteries, losing but one man of those belonging to the 58th.

On the 29th of April the battle of Grand Gulf was fought. In this battle the 58th lost heavily. The expedition marched up the river to Alexandria; thence up the Wachita as far as Trinity, where it captured and destroyed a large amount of goods belonging to the enemy; thence up to Harrisonburg, where the Rebels were found strongly fortified, so much so as to stand a heavy bombardment of two days without results, and to compel our forces to abandon the attack and return down the river to Bayou Sara, on the Mississippi river. Remaining here but a few days, the mouth of the Red river was again visited, and made the base of the flotilla until the 1st of September, 1863. From this point scouting expeditions were occasionally sent into the interior, with, however, little result.

At this date the 58th was ordered to join the land forces at Vicksburg, and was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 17th Army Corps. The regiment remained at Vicksburg, performing provost duty, until December 24, 1864, when it was ordered to report at Columbus, Ohio, for discharge and muster-out of the service. This was consummated on the 14th of January, 1865, and the members of the 58th returned to civil life.

During its term of service, this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Fort Donelson, Tenn.....	February 14-16, 1862
Shiloh, Tenn.....	April 6, 7, 1862
Corinth, Miss. (siege of).....	April 30, 1862
Milliken's Bend, La.....	August 18, 1863
Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.....	December 28, 29, 1862
Arkansas Post, La. (Ft. Hindman).	January 11, 1863
Deer Creek, Miss.....	March 21, 1863
Grand Gulf, Miss.....	April 29, 1863
Big Black river bridge, Miss.....	May 17, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss.....	May 18 to July 4, 1863



OHIO

SIXTY EIGHTH INFANTRY

COL. ROBERT K. SCOTT

LIEUT. COL. JOHN S. SNODGRASS

COL. ROBERT K. SCOTT

22 BRIG. 92 DIV.

17TH CORPS.



Lake Providence, La. June 10, 1863
 Fort Morgan, Ala. August 5-23, 1864

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 58th Ohio Infantry, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

"This regiment was detailed for service on gunboats, by order of Major-General William T. Sherman, dated February 6, 1863. Before that date it was attached to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 15th Corps."

CASUALTIES.

"In the bombardment at Grand Gulf, April 29, 1863, killed 1, wounded 18, total 19. In the action near Yazoo City, May 23, killed 1. In action near Vicksburg May, 23, wounded 5. In action near Vicksburg May, 27, killed 3, wounded 1, total 4. And during the siege remainder of the siege not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege, killed 5, wounded 24, total 29."

68th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THIS regiment commenced to rendezvous at Camp Latta, Napoleon, Henry County, on the 21st of November, 1861. Defiance, Paulding, Williams, and Fulton Counties, each furnished one company, and Henry County furnished the majority of the men in the other companies. The regiment was quartered in Sibley tents and furnished with stoves, and the men were rendered very comfortable. Rations were abundant and of an excellent quality; and supplies of poultry, vegetables, fruit and cakes, from home were received frequently. All these things made the campaign in the winter of 1861-2, in Henry County, the most pleasant campaign through which the regiment ever passed.

On the 21st of January, 1862, the regiment moved to Camp Chase, where it remained until the 7th of February, when it moved to Fort Donelson, Tenn., arriving on the 14th. The regiment was assigned to General Charles F. Smith's

Division, and was constantly engaged in skirmishing on the left of the lines during both day's operations. After the surrender the regiment encamped near Dover until the 15th of March, when it moved to Metal Landing, on the Tennessee, and from there by boat to Pittsburg Landing. The health of the regiment until this time, had been remarkably good; but now bad weather, bad water, and bad rations, reduced the regiment's strength from 1,000 to less than 250 men. The regiment was assigned to General Lew. Wallace's Division, and during the battle of Pittsburg Landing was engaged in guarding ordnance and supply trains. Lieutenant-Colonel Scott and Captain Richards, finding that the regiment was not likely to be engaged, went as volunteer aids to General Thayer, and in his official report were mentioned for gallant and efficient service. During the operations around Corinth, the regiment was constantly engaged in building roads, bridges, and intrenchments. After the evacuation the 68th, with the 23d Indiana, was stationed at Bolivar, where they rebuilt the bridge across the Hatchie, and formed the guards along the railroad for a number of miles.

The regiment participated in the battles of Iuka and Matamora, and for gallantry in the latter engagement was complimented in general orders. It closed the campaign of 1862 by forming the advance of an expedition which attempted to penetrate the interior of Mississippi to Vicksburg. The design was frustrated by the surrender of Holly Springs, and the regiment returned to Memphis. Disasters in different portions of the army, and the influence of the traitorous press north, tended to depress the spirits of the western army, and some regiments lost heavily by desertion; but, during this time, only one man in the 68th was reported as a deserter. During the campaign in Mississippi, the regiment was assigned to the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 17th Army Corps, and it continued to serve with the same until the close of the war.

The spring campaign of 1863 found the regiment at Lake Providence, La., where it worked hard on the Lake Providence canal, and in a fruitless attempt to clear a passage for boats through Bayou Tensas. It was engaged, also, on a similar work at Walnut Bayou, in the vicinity of Eagle Bend. About the 10th of April, 1863, the regiment moved down to Milliken's Bend, and was for some time engaged in working

on the military road toward Richmond, La. While here, Lieutenant J. C. Banks, of Company C, and privates John Snyder, of Company A, Joseph Longberry and William Barnhart, of Company C, volunteered to take one of the transports, a common river steamer, past the Vicksburg batteries. They accomplished their undertaking successfully on the night of the 21st of April. On the 23d of April the regiment began its march for the rear of Vicksburg. It marched more than 70 miles over low bottom lands, still partly submerged, crossed innumerable bayous on bridges hastily constructed of timber from neighboring houses and cotton gins, and reached the Mississippi at Grand Gulf. The regiment moved down to Bruinsburg, where it crossed the river, and by a forced march was able to participate in the battle of Thompson's Hill, May 1, 1863. The regiment followed closely after the retreating Rebels, and was engaged in the battles of Raymond, Jackson, May 14, Champion's Hill, and Big Black. The regiment sustained considerable loss in all these engagements, and especially at Champion's Hill.

The regiment engaged in an attack on the Rebel works in the rear of Vicksburg on the 18th of May, and it participated in the assault on Fort Hill on the 22d. During the early part of the siege, the regiment was almost constantly in the trenches, and it also furnished large details of sharpshooters; but during the latter part of the siege it was placed in the Army of Observation, near Big Black. It was on the reconnoissance toward Yazoo City, in the latter part of June, and it participated in the engagement at Jackson on the 12th of July. After the battle it guarded about 600 prisoners into Vicksburg. The regiment was quartered comfortably in the suburbs of Vicksburg until the middle of August, when it moved on an expedition to Monroe, La., and returned with one-third of its men either in the hospital or on the sick list. In October the regiment moved on a reconnoissance with the 17th Corps, and was engaged in a skirmish at Bogue Chitta Creek, and on the 5th of February, 1864, it participated in the fight at Baker's Creek, while moving on the Meridian raid. This expedition prevented the regiment from going north on veteran furlough as promptly as it otherwise would have gone. It was one of the first regiments in the 17th Corps to report three-fourths of its men reenlisted, it having done so on the 15th of December,

1863. Upon its return from the Meridian raid the men were supplied with clothing, and the regiment embarked for the north, leaving 170 recruits at Vicksburg, who arrived just as the regiment was moving down to the landing. The regiment arrived at Cairo on the 23d of March, and embarked on the cars, moved by way of Indianapolis, Bellefontaine, and Columbus, to Cleveland, where it arrived on the 26th. Through Illinois and Indiana the regiment was welcomed everywhere with banners and flags. It was entertained substantially at the Soldiers' Home in Indianapolis on the morning of the 24th, and was feasted bountifully by the citizens of Muncie, Ind., on the evening of the same. The regiment was detained ten days at Cleveland before a paymaster could be obtained, and soon after payment, the regiment started for Toledo, where it arrived at 3 o'clock p. m., on the 6th of April. It was met by a delegation of citizens, headed by the mayor of the city, with bands of music, and after marching through the principal streets it was escorted to the Island House, where a splendid dinner was in waiting. This was the first welcome the regiment had received since entering the State. Special trains were made up on the different roads, and by night all the men were where they felt sure of a welcome—at home.

On the 7th of May the regiment again took the cars at Cleveland, and proceeded to Cairo by way of Cincinnati. At Cairo it was joined by the recruits left at Vicksburg, and these, with those obtained during furlough, numbered over 300. Here, too, the regiment turned over its old arms and drew new Springfield muskets. On the 12th of May the regiment, with more than 700 men for duty, embarked for Clifton, Tenn., and thence it marched by way of Huntsville, Decatur and Rome, to Acworth, Ga., where it joined the main army under Sherman on the 10th of June. During the remainder of the Atlantic campaign the 68th was under fire almost constantly. It was on the advance line for 65 days and nights, and it was engaged at Kenesaw, Nickajack, Atlanta, July 22 and 28; Jonesboro' and Lovejoy. On the 22d of July the regiment was engaged very heavily. It had been selected to go to the rear, and to picket the roads in the vicinity of army and corps headquarters; but upon reaching its position it discovered in its front, instead of cavalry, a corps of Rebel infantry; while, at the same time, another line of Rebel

troops was forming across the road in its rear. Thus the 68th was sandwiched between the enemy's advance and rear lines. The Rebels were totally unaware of the position of this little Buckeye band. The commands of the Rebel officers could be heard distinctly, and prisoners were captured almost from the Rebel line of fileclosers. As the Rebel line moved forward, the 68th advanced, cheering, on the double-quick, and, dropping behind a fence, poured a volley into the Rebels, who were in the open field. The batteries of Fuller's Brigade, 16th Corps, responded to the alarm thus given, and the fight opened in earnest. The 16th Corps engaged the enemy so promptly that the regiment was enabled by a rapid movement by the flank, and a wide detour, to pass around the enemy's right, and to rejoin its brigade, which it found warmly engaged. The attack came from front and rear, and the men fought first on one side of the works and then on the other. At one time a portion of the brigade was on one side of the works, firing heavily in one direction, while a little way lower down the line the remainder of the brigade was on the other side of the works, firing heavily in the other direction. The left of the brigade swung back to the crest of a small hill, the right still resting on the old works, and a few rails were thrown together, forming a barricade, perhaps a foot high, when the last charge of the day was made by two Rebel divisions. On they came in splendid style, not firing a shot, arms at "right shoulder shift," officers in front, lines well dressed, following each other in quick succession. The brigade held firm until the first line had crossed a ravine in its front, and the second line of reserves could be seen coming down the opposite slope. Then came a terrific crash of musketry, and then volley after volley. The Rebels fell back, leaving the ground thickly strewn with the dead and dying.

After the engagement at Lovejoy the regiment was stationed on the Rough and Ready Road, near Eastpoint, for two weeks, when it moved in pursuit of Hood. The regiment advanced as far as Gaylesville, Ala., and here quite a number of men were mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service. The regiment commenced its return march about the 1st of November, and moved by way of Cave Springs and Lost Mountain to Smyrna Campmeeting Ground, where the men were supplied with clothing, and everything was

thoroughly overhauled. The railroad was destroyed, and on the 14th the regiment moved to Atlanta, and at daylight on the 15th commenced the march to the sea. With the exception of an engagement with the Georgia militia at the crossing of the Oconee, and the destruction of the railroad buildings at Millen, the regiment experienced no variation from the easy marches and pleasant bivouacs which all enjoyed. On the 10th of December the regiment reached the works around Savannah. On the 12th the 17th Corps moved well around to the right of the main road running from the city to King's bridge. Here the regiment assisted in throwing up a heavy line of works, and furnished two companies daily as sharpshooters. During the operations around Savannah the regiment subsisted almost entirely upon rice, which was found in large quantities near camp, and which the men hulled and ground in rude hand-mills. Upon the occupation of the city the regiment was ordered on guard duty in the town, and was quartered comfortably in Warren and Oglethorpe Parks. Here, too, the regiment lost some valuable men who were mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service. A large number of commissions were received, and the regiment was supplied with a fine corps of young and enthusiastic officers.

On the 5th of January, 1865, the regiment embarked at Thunderbolt Bay for Beaufort, and from there it formed the advance of the corps for the most of the way to Pocotaligo. Here some heavy works were thrown up, and after resting about two weeks the troops moved on the campaign of the Carolinas. The regiment marched by way of Orangeburg, Columbia, Winnsboro' and Cheraw, destroying property, both public and private; but upon entering the State of North Carolina, this destruction of property was forbidden by orders from superior headquarters. The march was continued through Fayetteville to Goldsboro', where the regiment arrived ragged, barefooted and bareheaded, and blackened and begrimed with the smoke of pine-knots. On the morning after its arrival the adjutant's report showed 42 men barefooted, 36 bareheaded, and 260 wearing some article of citizens' clothes. The regiment rested ten days and then moved out to Raleigh.

After the surrender of Johnston the regiment marched by way of Dinwiddie C. H., Petersburg, Richmond, Fred-

ericksburg and Alexandria, to Washington City, where it participated in the Grand Review on the 24th of May. After the review, the 68th camped at Tenallytown for a week, when it was ordered to Louisville, Ky. It went into camp about two miles from the city, and a regular system of drill and discipline was maintained until the 10th of July, when the muster-out rolls were signed, and the regiment was ordered to report to Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, for payment and discharge. Upon arriving at Cleveland the 68th was met at the depot by a delegation of citizens, and was escorted to Monument Square, where a splendid breakfast was served. After this the regiment marched to camp, where it remained until the 18th of July, 1865, when it was paid and discharged.

During its term of service the regiment was on the "sacred soil" of every Rebel State except Florida and Texas. It marched over 7,000 miles, and traveled by railroad and steamboat over 6,000 miles. Between 1,900 and 2,000 men belonged to the regiment, and of these 90 percent were native Americans, the others being Germans, Irish or English—the Germans predominating. Colonel R. K. Scott commanded the regiment in all its engagements except Metamora, when Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Snook commanded, until after the Vicksburg campaign, when the command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel George E. Welles, and he continued to hold the command in all the subsequent engagements, skirmishes, and marches until the close of the war. The regiment was presented with a beautiful banner by the citizens of Henry County just before its muster-out; it having been impracticable to send the flag to the regiment at Atlanta as was intended. The flag was returned by Colonel Welles, on behalf of the regiment, to the citizens of Henry County, and it is now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Stout, of Napoleon, one of the principal donors, and always a staunch friend of the 68th. The regimental colors were turned over to the Adjutant-General of the State, and were deposited in the archives. Upon these flags, by authority from corps and department headquarters, were inscribed the names of the following battles: Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Metamora, Thompson's Hills, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Big Black, Vicksburg, May 22, and siege; Jackson, July 12; Monroe Raid, Bogue Chitta, Meridian

Raid, Kenesaw, June 27, and siege; Nickajack, Atlanta, July 21, 22 and 28, and siege; Jonesboro', Lovejoy, Oconee, Savannah, Pocotaligo, Salkehatchie, Orangeburg, Columbia, Cheraw, Bentonville and Raleigh.

During its term of service, this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Thompson's Hills, Miss.....	May 1, 1863
Raymond, Miss.....	May 12, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	May 14, 1863
Champion's Hill, Miss.....	May 16, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (assaults and siege)	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Clinton and Jackson, Miss.....	February 5, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	June 9-30, 1864
Big Shanty, Ga.....	June 15, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. (general assault).....	June 27, 1864
Nickajack Creek, Ga.....	July 2-5, 1864
Atlanta, Ga., (Hood's first sortie) ..	July 22, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (siege of).....	July 28 to Sept. 1, 1864
Jonesboro, Ga.....	August 31 to Sept. 2, 1864
Lovejoy Station, Ga.....	September 2-6, 1864

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 68th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CASUALTIES.

"In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, sustained no casualties. In the engagement at Raymond, May 12, wounded 5. In the engagement at Jackson, May 14, sustained no casualties. In the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 2, wounded 60, total 62; Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Snook killed. In the assault, May 19, sustained no casualties. In the assault, May 22, wounded 6; and during the siege not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege, killed 2, wounded 71, total 73."

70th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

WHEN the rebellion began to assume its gigantic proportions, in the fall of 1861, the President made his second call for men in numbers commensurate with the serious work on hand. Ohio, as ever, was equal to the occasion, and every effort was put forth to raise her quota.

Upon application in person, J. R. Cockerill, of Adams County, was appointed, by the Governor, to the rank of colonel, with authority to raise the 70th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On the 14th day of October, a camp was established at West Union, and in the course of a few days 400 men had reported, including one full company, commanded by Captain Brown. Owing to the unprepared state of the general and state Governments, arms and equipments were not furnished to the regiment until at least a full month after they went into camp. Necessarily, therefore, the officers and men experienced at the outset some of the hardships of a soldier life, the officers sleeping in the large hall on the County Fair Grounds, the citizens furnishing supplies of bed clothes for both officers and men.

By the 25th of December, seven full companies were organized and the other three in process of formation; at which time the regiment was ordered to Ripley to repel an anticipated raid from Kentucky. While at Ripley, two companies, originally intended for the 42d Ohio, were sent from Camp Dennison and attached to the 70th, thus completing the regiment.

The regiment, during its stay in camp, was thoroughly drilled and fitted for the field. On the 17th of February it was ordered to Paducah, Ky., and, on its arrival, reported to General W. T. Sherman, and was incorporated into his division, (5th), then organizing. In brigading this division, the 70th was placed in the 3d Brigade, with the 48th and 72d Ohio, Colonel Buckland, of the 72d, commanding.

On the 10th day of March the division moved up the Tennessee river in transports, and disembarked at Pittsburg Landing. On the 17th it went into camp near Shiloh Church,

on the Corinth Road, three miles from the Landing. At this point three brigades of Sherman's Division were encamped in partial line of battle, facing south, the 3d Brigade in the center, and left the 70th resting directly upon the Shiloh Church, with a narrow road between the left company and the church; a small creek 300 or 400 yards in their front, forming a depression of 40 or 50 feet on the tableland.

Orders were received on the 3d day of April, from General Sherman, sending the 3d Brigade to reconnoiter to the front. No enemy in force was found within 5 miles. On the next day the Rebel cavalry made a dash, and carried off 1 officer and 7 men of the 70th from the picket post on the Corinth Road, about three-fourths of a mile in front of the camp. On the 5th the enemy's cavalry and the National pickets were exchanging shots all the afternoon. On Sunday morning, the 6th, the picket line was driven in upon the line of battle, which was formed about 100 yards in front of the color line of the camp, and here it was that the storm struck it. The enemy withdrew his skirmishers, developed his advancing lines on the opposite slope, and opened a fierce fire with artillery and musketry, and the bloody battle of Pittsburg Landing had begun. The 70th stood its ground for about two hours, and only fell back to the color line of the camp. After the entire line to the left of the Shiloh Church had been completely turned, and not a soldier of any other regiment was to be seen on the original line of battle, the regiment fell slowly back, fighting every inch of ground during the entire day, and lay in front of the enemy at night over half way from Shiloh Church to the Landing. On Monday the regiment took part in the action during the whole day, and established an enduring name for bravery and endurance. General Sherman, under whose eye they fought, spoke of the conduct of the regiment to every one in the most flattering terms, and in the report of the battle said: "Colonel Cockerill behaved with great gallantry, and held together the largest regiment of any colonel in my division; and stood by me from first to last."

In common with the rest of the army the 70th took part in the advance on Corinth, sharing in the reconnoissances and skirmishes of that movement. After the fall of Corinth, Sherman's Division moved westward, arrived at Memphis in July, and remained on duty there until the following autumn.

A large number of new troops having arrived from the North, General Sherman was put in command of an army corps, General Denver of the division, and Colonel Cockerill of a brigade, consisting of the 70th, with the 53d Ohio, 97th and 99th Indiana, and two batteries of artillery. (While at Memphis Major J. W. McFerrin died of congestive fever, much regretted by the regiment. Captain Brown was promoted to fill the vacancy.) After November 25, 1862, Colonel Cockerill never commanded the 70th, being continued in charge of the brigade until April, 1864, when he resigned.

The army left Memphis in November, 1862, and, concentrating upon the banks of the Tallahatchie river, prepared to march southward, through Mississippi, and invest Vicksburg. General Sherman was sent back to Memphis from Oxford, with General M. L. Smith's Division, and with the other troops then concentrating at Memphis, moved down the river to attack the Bluffs, while the main army was to march via Jackson and invest the city from that side. The loss of the entire stores and subsistence at Holly Springs compelled the army to fall back to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and the troops were sent to Vicksburg during the winter and spring of 1863, by the river, the division, now commanded by W. S. Smith, arriving via Yazoo Bluffs about the 1st of June.

The command of the 70th now devolved on Major Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel Loudon having been sent home from Memphis on sick leave. The division was placed in the line commanded by General W. T. Sherman, formed in the rear of Vicksburg, to prevent the advance of the enemy under General Joseph E. Johnston.

After the fall of Vicksburg General Sherman moved upon Jackson, the capital of the State, and during the siege the 70th and the entire brigade behaved in a gallant manner. The army returned to Black river, where the 48th Illinois was added to the brigade. Also Company F, 1st Illinois Light Artillery, Captain Cheney.

A few days after the battle of Chickamauga, the 15th Army Corps, General Sherman, to which the brigade belonged, moved up the river to Memphis, and the corps marched through northern Mississippi, Alabama, and southern Tennessee, and took part in the battle of Chattanooga on the 25th and 26th of November.

The enemy was pursued to Ringgold, Georgia, from where the 15th Army Corps was sent to Knoxville to reenforce General Burnside. It returned about the 1st of January to the vicinity of Huntsville, Ala. The division, which during this campaign had been commanded by General Hugh Ewing, went into winter quarters at Scottsboro', Ala.

The march from Memphis to Knoxville via Chattanooga and back was over 700 miles, and is worthy of mention from the fact that almost incredible hardships were endured without a murmur. Many of the men of the 70th were without shoes, and the snowy, frozen earth retained their bloody footprints. Starvation also stared them in the face, as 30,000 men were compelled to forage for subsistence from a belt of country but a few miles in width.

In January, 1864, the 70th reenlisted as veterans, every company in the regiment carrying on the rolls the proper number of men to retain its organization. Every eligible company in the brigade did the same thing.

In May, 1864, the entire army of General Sherman was put in motion, and commenced the grand advance upon Atlanta. During this memorable march the 17th participated in all the battles on the way and around Atlanta, and maintained in each and all its high reputation. The regiment suffered a severe loss at Atlanta, in the death of its commanding officers, Major Brown and Captain Summers, both of whom fell at their post. Lieutenant Krepps and Adjutant Urban, both of the city of Cincinnati, were also killed in this campaign, and were much regretted as gallant and meritorious soldiers. To fill the vacancies occasioned by these losses, the following promotions were made: Captain H. L. Phillips, who had acted as assistant adjutant-general for the brigade since its organization in 1862, at Memphis, was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel, and took command; Captain Brown (brother of the late Major Brown) was commissioned major; and these two officers served in their respective capacities until the end of the war.

During the autumn and winter months the regiment marched through Georgia to the sea. On the 13th of December, 1864, Fort McAllister was taken by storm, in which the 70th participated and suffered severely. It was the first regiment to enter the work through the abatis and ditch, sweeping over the plain and through the works without a halt.



SEVENTIETH INFANTRY,
MAJOR WILLIAM B. BROWN
3^d BRIG., 1st DIV., 16th CORPS.



The 70th was with Sherman in his march through the Carolinas, and at Bentonville, N. C., lost a valuable officer in Captain Hare, killed in that action. Marching through Richmond to Washington City, it participated in the Grand Review before the President and his Cabinet. Thence it was sent to Louisville, Ky. Thence to Little Rock, Ark., where it was finally mustered out of the service and discharged, August 14, 1865, having been nearly four years in the field. It returned home without a blemish upon its reputation, and was greeted by the citizens of the State and its peculiar locality with distinguished marks of approbation. It lost many valuable officers and men, whose memory will be forever cherished.

“How sleep the brave who sink to rest
With all their country’s honor blest.”

It is somewhat remarkable that every officer who from first to last had a command in the regiment, was a member of it in its original organization before it left Ohio.

During its term of service, this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Shiloh, Tenn.....	April 6-7, 1862
Vicksburg, (siege of).....	June 12 to July 4, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	November 23-25, 1863
Dallas, Ga.....	May 25 to June 4, 1864
New Hope Church, Ga.....	June 2, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	June 9-30, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (Hood’s 1st sortie)....	July 22, 1864
Ezra Church, Ga. (Hood’s 2d sortie)	July 28, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (siege of).....	July 28 to Sept. 1, 1864
Jonesboro, Ga.....	August 31 to Sept. 2, 1864
Lovejoy Station, Ga.....	September 2-6, 1864
Statesboro, Ga.....	December 4, 1864
Fort McAllister, Ga.....	December 13, 1864
Averysboro, N. C.	March 16-20, 1865
Bentonville, N. C.....	March 19-21, 1865
Sherman’s March to the Sea.	

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 70th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.

“This regiment served on the exterior line at Haynes’ Bluff and Oak Ridge from about June 12, 1863, until the end of the siege, July 4, without reported casualties.”

72d REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THIS regiment was organized at Fremont, Ohio, during the months of October, November and December, 1861. Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, H and I were recruited principally in Sandusky County. Company G, with a small portion of H and A, was recruited in Erie County. Company K was recruited mostly in Medina County, and portions of C and E were from Wood.

On the 24th of January, 1862, the regiment, numbering about 900 men, left Fremont for Camp Chase. As the regiment had not the maximum number of men, Company K was broken up and distributed among the other companies. The officers rendered supernumerary were discharged, and a company originally recruited for the 52d Ohio, was assigned to the 72d, and designated Company K. The regiment was equipped fully, and in February was ordered to report to General W. T. Sherman, at Paducah. Here the regiment was assigned to a brigade, composed of the 48th, 70th, and 72d Ohio Regiments; Colonel Buckland commanded the brigade. Early in March, 1862, Sherman’s Division proceeded up the Tennessee to Fort Henry, where the main army was concentrated. The 72d was on the steamer Baltic. From here the main army proceeded to Savannah, but Sherman’s Division was ordered up to Eastport, Miss., in order to cut the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and thus to prevent General J. S. Johnston from reenforcing Beauregard. Heavy rains and consequent high waters defeated the plan, and after a confinement of 16 days on board the boats, Buckland’s Brigade disembarked at Pittsburg Landing, and encamped near Shiloh Church. The long confinement on the transports, and bad water at Pittsburg Landing, proved disastrous to the health of the troops, and the 72d was very much reduced in numbers. On the 3d

of April Buckland's Brigade was engaged in a reconnoissance, in which the 72d met the Rebel pickets and exchanged shots. On the next day Companies B and H were ordered to reconnoiter the front of the picket line. The companies became engaged, separately, with the Rebel cavalry, and Major Crockett and two or three men of Company H were captured and several were wounded. Company B was surrounded, but it fought for an hour against great odds, and was saved by the arrival of Companies A, D and F. Company B lost 4 men wounded.

Buckland's Brigade met the enemy about 7 o'clock on the morning of April 6, and withstood the onset of three successive Rebel lines; and, notwithstanding the defection of the brigade on the left, held its position for two hours, when General Sherman ordered it to retire. The Rebels had advanced on the left and threatened to cut off the retreat, but the brigade made a rapid detour to the right, through a dense woods, and at 11 o'clock was in position on the right of the National line. The regiment was at the front constantly, and on the 7th it participated in the final charge, which swept the enemy from the field, and that night rested in the camp which it had abandoned the day before. The regiment lost 2 officers killed, 3 wounded, and 1 missing; and 13 men killed, 70 wounded, and 45 missing. The regiment participated in the pursuit as far as Monterey.

In the siege of Corinth the 72d bore a conspicuous part. Its losses were trifling in action but terrible by disease. During the siege General J. W. Denver assumed command of Buckland's Brigade, and Colonel Buckland returned to the regiment. After the evacuation Sherman's Division moved westward along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and on the 21st of July the regiment entered Memphis. No clothes had been drawn since the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and the men were covered with rags. The 72d was posted at Fort Pickering, and was engaged in the ordinary camp and garrison duties. The regiment was brigaded with the 32d Wisconsin, 93d Indiana, 93d Illinois, and 114th Illinois. The brigade was designated the 1st Brigade of the 3d Division. General Lanman commanded the division and Colonel Buckland the brigade.

On the 26th of November the regiment marched toward Wyatt, on the Tallahatchie. The Rebels retreated, and

Sherman's forces were ordered back to Memphis. When the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was reached, the regiment was ordered to Moscow to hold the bridge over Wolf river. Here the regiment fell in with Richardson's guerrillas, but experienced no loss. The regiment remained at Moscow about two weeks, performing picket duty, and on the 9th of January, 1863, it was ordered to Corinth. It made the march in seven days, by way of Bolivar and Purdy. On the night after arriving, the weather turned intensely cold, and the men suffered severely. Buckland's Brigade was assigned to the 16th Corps, and was concentrated near Memphis. The 72d reached White's Station, nine miles east of Memphis, on the 31st of January, and was engaged in picket duty and in work on the fortifications.

On the 13th of March the regiment moved to Memphis, embarked on steamer Champion, and on the 14th proceeded down stream. The regiment had been reenforced by about 40 nine-months' recruits, and these, with the addition of some returned convalescents, increased somewhat its effective strength. On the 2d of April the regiment went into camp four miles above Young's Point. It engaged in work on the canal, and in preparations for the coming campaign. The regiment commenced the march for the rear of Vicksburg on the 2d of May. It moved 70 miles southward through Louisiana, and struck the Mississippi opposite Grand Gulf. It crossed the river on the 7th, and the next day moved for Jackson, Miss. It participated in the battle of Jackson on the 14th, and on the next day continued the march toward Vicksburg, where it arrived on the 18th. It participated in the assault on the Rebel works on the 19th and 22d of May, and after that came the labor of the siege. It occupied a position on the right of Tuttle's Division, and within half a mile of the Mississippi, on the north of Vicksburg. On the 22d of June he regiment formed part of the force ordered to Big Black river to intercept General Joe Johnston, who was attempting the relief of Vicksburg. The 72d was thrown out on the advance picket line, and continued to hold that position until the surrender of Vicksburg. The regiment then moved against General Johnston at Jackson, and, after the battle, pursued the Rebels to Brandon, where it had an engagement. After destroying a portion of the railroad, it returned to Big Black to rest and refit.

The regiment moved to Oak Ridge, 21 miles from Vicksburg, and near Yazoo river, in the latter part of the summer, and in September it participated in a four days' scout to Mechanicsville, in which it experienced some severe marching and lively skirmishing. On the 15th of October the regiment moved on General McPherson's expedition to Canton, and on its return went into camp 8 miles in the rear of Vicksburg. About the middle of November the regiment was ordered with its division to Memphis, to guard the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. It was stationed at Germantown, 14 miles east of Memphis. On the 2d of January, 1864, the regiment reenlisted and soon after moved to Memphis, and in February it took part in the expedition under Colonel McMillan to the Tallahatchie river, to create a diversion in favor of General W. S. Smith's cavalry expedition; all being a part of General Sherman's Meridian expedition. This lasted 13 days, and the regiment marched 150 miles.

On the 23d of February it received its veteran furlough and proceeded North. It arrived at Fremont, Ohio, on the 28th of February, and received a cordial welcome from the citizens of Sandusky County. On the 5th of April the regiment reassembled at Fremont and moved to Cleveland. During the furlough recruiting had been brisk, and the regiment returned to the front numbering nearly 500 men.

On the 8th of April the 72d moved by rail to Cairo, where it arrived on the 10th, and while awaiting river transportation, it was ordered to Paducah, Ky., to assist in the defense of that place against Forrest. On the 14th the Rebels made a slight attack, but it was nothing more than a skirmish. The regiment remained at Paducah until the 22d, when it embarked for Memphis, where it arrived the next day. The regiment remained quietly in camp, drilling the new recruits, until the 30th of April, when it joined an expedition under General Sturgis against Forrest. The infantry moved by rail nearly to Wolf river, 38 miles east of Memphis, and from there marched to Bolivar, arriving just in time to find the place evacuated. From here the expedition marched southward toward Ripley, Miss., but finding no enemy it turned back, and on the 9th of May reached Memphis.

On the 1st of June the regiment formed part of an expedition, consisting of 12 regiments of infantry and a division

of cavalry, against Forrest. At one o'clock p. m., on the 10th of June, Forrest was encountered at Brice's Cross Roads, Miss., and the cavalry commenced skirmishing. The enemy was in a well chosen position, behind Tishomingo Creek. The infantry was brought up on the double-quick for several miles, and at once thrown into action. No attempt was made to establish a line, and the regiments were hurled against the enemy, one at a time; and thus each regiment was subjected to great odds, and was badly cut up. To make matters worse, an attempt was made to advance the wagon train across the creek, directly under the enemy's fire. Great confusion ensued. A retreat was ordered and the retreat became a panic. A portion of the train had been destroyed, and the rest fell into the hands of the Rebels; so the National troops were without ammunition and without rations. No attempt was made to cover the rear and to secure an orderly retreat. It was a regular stampede; and on the same day of the fight the expedition fell back 23 miles to Ripley. Here an attempt was made to reorganize, but to no purpose. The officer in command of the expedition surrounded himself with cavalry and started for Memphis, leaving the infantry, as he expressively remarked, "to go to the devil." The only safety to the infantry from death or Rebel prisons lay in reaching Memphis, and to do this it must outmarch the Rebel cavalry. Incredible as it may seem, 9 officers and 140 men of the 72d reached Germantown on the morning of the 12th, thus marching at the close of the battle, and without a morsel of food, 100 miles in 41 hours. Eleven officers and 237 men of the 72d were killed, wounded, or captured—the greater portion were captured—and of these very few ever returned to the regiment. Many of those who reached Germantown were broken down completely, and upon reaching Memphis, where the regiment was transported by rail, many of the men were utterly helpless, and could neither walk nor stand.

The regiment was assigned to the 1st Brigade (General McMillan commanding) of Mower's Division, 16th Corps; and on the 22d of June it was ordered on an expedition, moving in the direction of Tupelo, Miss. On the 11th of July the Rebels were found in position near Pontotoc. The corps made a feint against the enemy, and then moved rapidly eastward toward the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Tupelo. In

this movement McMillan's Brigade, barely 900 strong, was in rear of the infantry column, and just in advance of the wagon train. When about 2 miles west of Tupelo Bell's Brigade of N. B. Forrest's command, which was in ambush, attacked the column. The attack fell mainly upon the 72d. The regiment at once charged the enemy. The remainder of the brigade was brought into action, and within 20 minutes the Rebels were driven from the field, utterly routed. On the return march, McMillan's Brigade again marched in rear of the infantry column; and just as it was going into bivouac for the night at Tishomingo Creek, Bell's Brigade fell upon the cavalry rear guard and drove it into camp. McMillan's Brigade formed rapidly and advanced. A volley checked the enemy and a charge drove him from the field. In this charge Major E. A. Ransom, a gallant officer, who was in command of the 72d, was mortally wounded. The expedition reached Memphis without further molestation. During this expedition the casualties in the 72d were 2 officers and 19 men wounded, and of these 1 officer and 4 men mortally.

About the 27th of July the regiment moved with the corps in the direction of Oxford, Miss., but the 3d Division of the corps was ordered to Atlanta, and the troops returned to Memphis. On the 1st of September Mower's Division was ordered to Arkansas to resist Price. On the 2d the regiment embarked on a steamer for Duvall's Bluff, but it did not reach its destination until Price had passed north; thus it failed to intercept him. After a short delay at Duvall's Bluff Mower's Division moved northward. The march was continued for 18 days; and in that time the troops traveled 350 miles, forded 4 rivers, and reached the Mississippi at Cape Girardeau, Mo. The weather was very warm, and the men were on less than half rations. At Cape Girardeau the division took transports for St. Louis, and, after a short halt there, moved to Jefferson City. From this point the division moved against Price. The troops marched from early in the morning till late at night, making every day from 30 to 45 miles. But Price's force was well mounted, and it was impossible to overtake him. The pursuit continued as far as Little Sante Fe, on the Kansas line, and there the infantry turned back to St. Louis. The weather became intensely cold. The men had only the clothing which was on their backs and a rubber

blanket. Wood was not to be found, and snow fell to the depth of 12 inches. After enduring many hardships the 72d reached St. Louis on the 16th of November.

The rest was brief. The division was ordered up the Cumberland, and on the 30th of November it joined the forces under General Thomas at Nashville, and was posted on the right of the line. General J. A. McArthur now commanded the division, General Mower having been ordered to join General Sherman in October. On the 7th of December the 72d was on a reconnoissance, and became warmly engaged, losing 11 men killed and wounded. During the first day of the battle of Nashville the regiment participated in a charge, in which 350 prisoners and 6 pieces of artillery were captured. At night it was sent to Nashville with prisoners, but it returned in time to take part in the fight on the 16th, and was engaged in the charge on Walnut Hills. In this battle McMillan's Brigade, numbering less than 1,200 men, captured 2,000 prisoners and 13 pieces of artillery, while its total loss was only 160. The division moved to Eastport, Miss., and went into camp. Supplies were scarce, and the troops subsisted for some days on parched corn.

In February, 1865, it moved to New Orleans and camped on the old battleground. On the 28th of February it embarked on the ocean steamer *Empire City*, and on the 3d of March it landed at Fort Gaines, on Dauphin Island. On the 19th it crossed the east side of Mobile Bay, moved up Fish river, and landed about 30 miles east of Spanish Fort. A short time was allowed for bringing up supplies, and on the 27th Spanish Fort was invested. The siege lasted until the 8th of April, when the fort was evacuated. In these operations the 72d lost 1 man killed and 3 wounded. On the 9th of April the regiment moved against Fort Blakely, which was captured on that same day. On the 13th of April it marched for Montgomery, Ala., and, after 13 days, reached its destination. On the 10th of May the division moved to Selma, arriving on the 14th, and on the following day McMillan's Brigade was ordered to Meridian, Miss. Here the regiment remained on garrison duty until June, when it was placed along the line of the railroad west of Meridian. About the same time orders were received to muster out all men in the regiment whose term of service would expire before October

1, 1865. Under this order 41 men were discharged. In September the 72d moved to Corinth, but it was soon ordered to Vicksburg, where it was mustered out on the 11th of September, 1865. It at once embarked for Ohio, and was paid and discharged at Camp Chase.

During its term of service this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Shiloh, Tenn.....	April 6, 7, 1862
Corinth, Miss. (siege of).....	April 30 to May 31, 1862
Russell House, Miss.....	May 17, 1862
Jackson, Miss.....	May 14, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (assaults).....	May 19 and May 22, 1863
Big Black river, Miss.....	July 6, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-15, 1863
Brandon, Miss.....	July 19, 1863
Hickahala Creek, Miss.....	February 10, 1864
Brice's Cross Roads, Miss. (Gun-town).....	June 10, 1864
Harrisburg, Miss.....	July 13, 1864
Tupelo, Miss.....	July 14, 1864
Oldtown Creek, Miss.....	July 15, 1864
Little Harpeth, Tenn.....	December 6, 1864
Nashville, Tenn.....	December 15, 16, 1864
Pursuit of Hood.....	Dec. 17 to Jan. 1, 1865
Spanish Fort, Ala.....	March 26 to April 9, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 72d Regiment Ohio Infantry in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CASUALTIES.

"In the assault, May 19, 1863, killed 1, wounded 13, total 14. In the assault, May 22, wounded 1. In the affair on the picket line the night of June 19, wounded 2; and during the siege not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege, killed 1, wounded 16, total 17."

76th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

CAPTAIN CHARLES R. WOODS, of the 9th United States Infantry, having been authorized to raise a regiment for the three years' service, recruited and organized the 76th Ohio Volunteer Infantry at Newark, Ohio, on the 9th of February, 1862. The regiment left Newark, and, proceeding via Paducah, Ky., to Fort Donelson, took an active part in the engagement at that place. On the 6th of March it moved to the Tennessee river, and then up the river to Crump's Landing, where it remained until the 31st, when it marched to Adamsville, and took position in General Lew. Wallace's Division, in the right wing of General Grant's army. The division made a forced march to Pittsburg Landing on the 6th of April, and was in line of battle by dark, and during the entire engagement was constantly exposed to the enemy's fire. In the latter part of April the regiment formed a part of a reconnoitering party toward Corinth, charging the Rebels, driving them from their position, and destroying their camp equipage. It formed a part of the grand reserve during the advance on Corinth, and, after the evacuation, moved to Memphis, arriving on the 17th of June, having marched 130 miles with wagon supplies. The 76th moved down the river on the 24th of July, and encamped near Helena, Ark.

In the reorganization of the Army of the Southwest, the 76th was placed in the 2d Brigade, commanded by Colonel C. R. Woods, and in the 3d Division, commanded by General P. J. Osterhaus. On the 16th of August the regiment, forming a part of an expedition of observation, moved down the Mississippi, landed at Milliken's Bend on the 18th, surprised the 31st Louisiana Regiment, and captured all its camp and garrison equipage. The enemy was followed 9 miles, and 40 prisoners were captured. The fleet dropped down to the mouth of the Yazoo, and a detachment, comprising a portion of the 76th, proceeded up the mouth of the Yazoo, surprised Haines' Bluff, and captured 4 siege guns, 2 field pieces, and a large quantity of fixed ammunition. The expedition returned to Helena on the 27th. The regiment embarked for St. Gene-

vieve, Mo., early in October, and, remaining a week, moved with the division to Pilot Knob, where it encamped for rest and reorganization. It became very healthy and efficient during its stay here, and on the 12th of November returned to St. Genevieve and embarked for Camp Steele, Miss. On the 21st of December it formed a part of General Sherman's expedition for Vicksburg. The fleet arrived at Johnson's Landing, on the Yazoo, on the 26th, and the division, then commanded by General Steele, disembarked; and Hovey's Brigade, of which the 76th was a part, made a feint on Haines' Bluff, and then took position on the extreme left of the army. On the 29th the division moved to the main army at Chickasaw bayou; and, during the battle, the regiment was held in reserve.

General Sherman having abandoned the assault on Vicksburg, the troops reembarked and proceeded up the Mississippi, landing at Arkansas Post on the evening of the 10th of January, 1863. That night the regiment marched 6 miles through mud and water, and by 2 o'clock next morning the troops occupied the cantonments of the enemy. Shortly after daylight they moved upon the enemy's works, and about 1 o'clock the 76th charged within 100 yards of the rifle-pits, halted, opened fire, and held the position for 3 hours, when the enemy surrendered. On the 14th, after burning the cantonments of the enemy, it returned to the river, and, embarking on the 23d, the troops landed at Young's Point, La. On the night of the 14th of February two noncommissioned officers of Company B were killed and four disabled by lightning. During the entire month heavy details were made from the regiment to work upon the canal then in progress across the neck of land opposite Vicksburg. On the 2d of April the regiment, with Steele's Division, proceeded on transports up the river to Greenville, Miss. The command marched down Deer Creek after the Rebel force under Colonel Ferguson, and on the 7th made an attack and routed them. The command returned to Greenville after destroying a million dollars' worth of corn and cotton, and bringing off a large number of cattle, horses, and mules. About 300 negroes followed the troops on their return, and were enlisted in colored regiments.

On the 24th the 76th returned to Young's Point, and on the 26th moved to Milliken's Bend, and prepared to march

with the grand army southward. On the 2d of May the 15th Corps started for Hard Times Landing, where it arrived on the 6th, and crossed to Grand Gulf. The 76th moved eastward, and, at Fourteen Mile Creek, the division was attacked by a mounted force of the enemy. Colonel Wood's Brigade pushed across the creek in the face of a sharp fire and drove the enemy back. At Jackson the regiment charged the works on the enemy's left. The works were evacuated and the city surrendered. On the 16th the corps marched for Vicksburg, and on the 18th took position in the line of investment. The next day the regiment pushed along the foot of the bluffs near the river, and established itself in position 600 yards from the main lines of the enemy. The batteries of the enemy in front of the 76th were silenced, and none of his guns could be manned except those of the water batteries. Heavy details were constantly made for strengthening the works. In the course of several nights 8 guns were taken off the sunken gunboat Cincinnati and placed in position with telling effect. After the surrender of Vicksburg the regiment marched in pursuit of Johnston, and arrived at Jackson on the 10th of July. While here it was chiefly employed in foraging and making reconnoissances. On the 23d the regiment marched for Big Black bridge, where the corps went into camp for rest and reorganization.

On the 23d of September the division (General Osterhaus in command) embarked at Vicksburg for Memphis; and on the 30th moved from the latter place by railroad to Corinth. During the months of October and November the regiment marched and skirmished in northern Alabama and Tennessee, arriving at Chattanooga in time to join General Hooker in the assault on Lookout Mountain; was engaged at Mission Ridge; and on the 27th of November charged up Taylor's Ridge under a heavy fire, suffering a fearful loss. In one company of 20 men, 8 were killed and 8 wounded, and 7 men were shot down while carrying the regimental colors. After marching and bivouacking in various places, on the 1st of January, 1864, the regiment went into camp for the winter at Paint Rock, Ala.

On the 4th of January about two-thirds of the regiment reenlisted as veterans, and leave was granted to proceed to Ohio. On the 30th it moved, via Nashville, Louisville and

Cincinnati, to Columbus, Ohio, and on the 8th of February took the train for Newark. The regiment disembarked one mile from the city, and moved into town in column by company. It was enthusiastically welcomed by a large concourse of the citizens; speeches were made and a sumptuous repast was partaken of at the City Hall. The members were furloughed to their homes. The 76th went away 962 strong, and returned in two years with less than 300. The regiment returned to Cincinnati on the 15th of March, and proceeded, via Louisville, Nashville and Huntsville, to the old camp at Paint Rock. On the 1st of May it broke camp and marched with the division for Chattanooga. At Bridgeport it was presented with a new stand of colors from the citizens of Newark. The troops arrived at Chattanooga on the 6th, and pushed forward 12 miles. On the 9th the regiment moved through Snake Creek Gap, and continued moving forward, skirmishing and fortifying, until the 14th, at 6 o'clock in the evening, when the regiment, with the brigade, charged across the fields under a hot fire, and gained a footing on the first line of hills west of Resaca. On the 16th, the enemy having evacuated, the 76th moved through Resaca and Adairsville to Dallas. Hardee's Corps assaulted the lines of the 15th Corps on the 28th, and was repulsed, leaving many dead on the field, some of them within 50 yards of the works in front of the 76th Ohio.

On the 1st of June the corps moved to the left, near New Hope Church, then to Acworth, then south, and so on, each day advancing and fortifying, until, on the 22d, it occupied a position near the railroad at the foot of Kenesaw Mountain. The regiment remained in the rifle-pits until after the Rebels evacuated it; then moved to Rossville; thence across the Chattahoochie, through Decatur, to within four miles of Atlanta, on the 20th of July. On the 22d the Rebels captured four 20-pound Parrott guns, and the 76th Ohio and the 13th Iowa, of the 1st Brigade, were the first to drive the enemy from the works and to recapture the guns. About noon on the 28th the enemy attacked the whole line of the 15th Corps; and three successive charges being made, each one proved unavailing. 1,000 of the Rebel dead were found in front of the 15th Corps. On the 13th of August the skirmish line in front of the division was advanced, and the 76th captured 50 prisoners. On the 26th the regiment moved out of the works, with the

division, to the West Point and Montgomery Railroad, which they destroyed, marched southward toward Jonesboro'; and on the night of the 30th formed in line across Flint river. The next day the Rebels charged the line and were repulsed, the 76th taking an active share in the engagement, without the protection of rifle-pits.

On the 8th of September the division moved to East Point and encamped for rest and reorganization. On the 4th of October the regiment crossed the Chattahoochie, marched through Marietta, north of Kenesaw Mountain, near Adairsville; through Resaca; through Snake Creek Gap; and on the 16th skirmished with the enemy at Ship's Gap. On the next day the regiment marched through Lafayette, and on the 18th moved south through Summerville and bivouacked. Here the nonveterans were mustered out. The regiment moved with the army to Little river, Cave Springs, and near to Atlanta. On the 15th of November the 15th Corps cut loose from Atlanta and moved southward with the right wing of the army, averaging 15 miles per day, and foraging off the country.

The route of the 15th Corps was via McDonough, Indian Springs, Clinton, and Irwintown, crossing the Macon and Augusta Railroad 20 miles east of Macon; thence eastward across the Oconee river to the Ogeechee, and down the west bank of that stream to the mouth of the Cannouchee; thence across the Ogeechee eastward to Savannah, where it formed on the 18th of December, being 26 days out from Atlanta.

After the evacuation the regiment performed provost guard duty in the city until the 9th of January, 1865, when it embarked on the gunboat Winona for Beaufort, S. C. From Beaufort it marched to Gardner's Corners, where preparations were made for the march northward; and on the 31st the command broke camp and started on the "Campaign of the Carolinas." On the 16th of February the troops formed on the outskirts of Columbia, and the 76th was engaged in skirmishing until the evacuation of the city, when it again performed provost guard duty for 4 days. The troops arrived at Fayetteville on the 12th of March; crossed Cape Fear and Black rivers; moved to Bentonville, where they engaged the enemy; and thence via Goldsboro' to Raleigh, where the 76th remained until Johnston's surrender.

On the 30th of April the army broke camp and marched, via Richmond and Hanover C. H., to Washington, reaching

OHIO



SEVENTY SIXTH INFANTRY,
COL. CHARLES R. WOODS,
LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM B. WOODS.
2^D BRIG., 1ST DIV., 15TH CORPS.



the capital on the 23d of May, 1865. The 76th shared in the Grand Review, and shortly after moved to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out. It then proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, and was discharged on the 24th of July, 1865.

This regiment participated in 44 battles; moved 9,625 miles on foot, by rail, and by water; passed through the rebellious states of Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia. 241 men were wounded in battle; 351 died on the field or in hospitals; 222 carry scars as evidence of their struggle with the enemy, and 282 have the seeds of disease contracted in the line of duty. It is a sad, but noble record, and the survivors may well be proud of the part they have taken in establishing the greatness and permanence of the American Union.

During its term of service this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Fort Donelson, Tenn.....	February 14-16, 1862
Shiloh, Tenn.....	April 6-7, 1862
Corinth, Miss. (siege of).....	April 30 to May 30, 1862
Milliken's Bend, La.....	August 18, 1862
Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.....	December 28, 29, 1862
Arkansas Post, Miss. (Ft. Hind- man).....	January 11, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Canton, Miss.....	July 18, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Lookout Mountain, Tenn.....	November 24, 1863
Mission Ridge, Tenn.....	November 25, 1863
Ringold, Ga.....	November 27, 1863
Resaca, Ga.....	May 13-16, 1864
Dallas, Ga.....	May 25 to June 4, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	June 9-30, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (Hood's first sortie) : ..	July 22, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (siege of).....	July 28 to Sept. 1, 1864
Jonesboro, Ga.....	August 31, Sept. 1, 1864
Lovejoy Station, Ga.....	September 2-6, 1864
Ship's Gap, Ga.....	October 16, 1864
Gadsden, Ala.....	October 26, 1864
Columbia, S. C.	February 16, 17, 1865
Bentonville, N. C.	March 19-21, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 76th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CASUALTIES.

"In the assault, May 19, 1863, sustained no casualties. In the assault, May 22, wounded 5. During the siege, killed 1—Lieutenant Charles Luther. Other casualties during the siege not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege, killed 1, wounded 5, total 6."

78th REGIMENT OHIO VETERAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

RECORD BY SERGEANT WM. P. GAULT.

THIS regiment was recruited and organized in Camp Gilbert, Zanesville, Ohio, during the months of November and December, 1861, to serve for 3 years or during the war, and was mustered into the United States service January 11, 1862, with a total enlistment of 980 officers and men, the enlistments coming largely from the counties of Muskingum, Morgan, Noble, Guernsey and Columbiana.

Captain Charles C. Gilbert, of the regular army, had been selected for its colonel, but at the time the selection was made, Captain Gilbert was an officer on the staff of General Buell, and that officer, learning of Captain Gilbert's intentions, used his influence with the War Department to prevent the consummation of the plan, and finally succeeded in having the War Department revoke the order to be issued giving Captain Gilbert the commission, and Mortimer D. Leggett was finally commissioned colonel of the regiment.

The field officers as mustered with the original organization were as follows: Mortimer D. Leggett, colonel; Benjamin F. Hawkes, lieutenant-colonel; David F. Carnahan, major; John E. Jewett, adjutant; John C. Douglass, quartermaster; Oliphant M. Todd, chaplain; James S. Reeves, surgeon; Samuel C. Mendenhall, assistant-surgeon.

The first order to move was received by Colonel Leggett January 31, but the regiment not yet having received their arms, at the request of Colonel Leggett, the order was countermanded, and on February 2, 1862, the regiment was furnished with Enfield rifles and all necessary accoutrements. From that date, drilling, both in manual of arms, company, and battalion drill, was the order of the day, until February 10, when orders came to move the next day; but apparently no one knew where the move would take the regiment. Early the morning of February 11 the bugler sounded "Strike Tents" and soon all were busily engaged in packing their knapsacks, which necessary accoutrement, the boys well remember, at that time of their service, was a much heavier load than they would think of carrying one year later when in the field or on the march.

By 6 p. m. February 11 all were on board the cars, the last farewell given, and the start was made, reaching Cincinnati the morning of the 12th, where they remained only long enough to ship on board the boats that were in waiting for them. The right wing of the regiment was assigned the steamer Tecumseh, and the left wing the steamer Neptune. As soon as all were on board, the start was made down the river, but the destination as yet was unknown. That night on the Ohio river was made miserable by reason of a severe storm of wind and snow, giving the boys of the regiment their first experience to the exposure of a storm of wind and snow without any shelter, and the mercury hovering about the zero mark. The storm became almost a hurricane, compelling the Tecumseh to tie up until morning. When the wind subsided the boat weighed anchor, and again was ploughing her way down the Ohio, until she reached the mouth of the Cumberland, when orders were received to draw five days' rations, and press on up the Cumberland river to Fort Donelson as fast as possible. Reaching a point within 3 miles of the fort, the evening of February 15, the boats anchored and remained there until the morning of the 16th, when orders came to disembark, and march to the scene of action. They reached the battlefield in front of the enemy's lines, not in time to participate in the battle, but in time to see the white flag appear on the parapets of the enemy in token of their unconditional surrender. On the 18th Colonel Leggett was appointed provost marshal in

Dover, and the regiment was marched into the town, and camped on the hillside below the village. The camp proved very unsanitary, both in location and the water they were necessarily compelled to use, which soon caused sickness and disease to become prevalent, causing more than half of the regiment to report to sick call. They remained in that camp until March 7, when orders came to move to Metal Landing on the Tennessee river, where they camped the evening of the 8th. About this date the 78th Regiment was brigaded with the 20th, 56th, and 76th Ohio Regiments, forming an Ohio Brigade, under command of Colonel Whittlesey of the 20th O. V. I., and assigned to the 3d Division commanded by General Lew. Wallace. They remained at Metal Landing until March 16, when they were ordered on board the steamer Choutau, and started for Crump's Landing, reaching that place the same evening, where they disembarked and went into camp, remaining there until the morning of the 31st, when they marched inland 6 miles to Adamsville, where the division formed an outpost on the right flank of the army then concentrating at Pittsburg Landing. For the next three or four days the division was constantly threatened with an attack by the enemy, and several slight skirmishes took place, but none rising to the dignity of an engagement. However, the danger was so great that General Wallace had his entire division in line of battle every morning before daylight, ready to give battle should the enemy make an attack. Early Sunday morning, April 6, the roar of musketry and the booming of cannon in the direction of Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh) indicated too plainly that a fierce battle was raging there. Immediately the 78th Regiment with its division, was ordered to pack knapsacks and be ready to move as reinforcements to General Grant at Shiloh. After a strenuous march through mud over shoetops, and a downpour of rain, the 78th with its brigade, took position in line of battle on the extreme right of Grant's army, about 9 p. m. the same evening, and awaited the onslaught of the enemy in the morning. Early the morning of April 7 the enemy opened fire on the entire brigade, inflicting some losses. However, the brigade held their position on the line, but did not attempt to advance until about 2 p. m., when, securing the support of a battery of 6 guns, the regiment, with its division, was ordered to advance, which order was gallantly

obeyed, driving the left flank of the enemy back to and across the Purdy Road. Soon after our advance the entire line of the enemy commenced retreating, and by 4 p. m. was in full retreat back to Corinth, and the battle of Shiloh was a victory for the Union arms. After the battle of Shiloh, the regiment began to show the results of their exposure to all kinds of weather, and the effect of their sudden transition from comfortable homes to the unsanitary conditions of their food and camp life. Sickness and death began to invade the ranks of both officers and men, and by April 15, out of the 980 able-bodied men who left Zanesville, Ohio, February 11, just 2 months before in the best of health, there could not be mustered sufficient men able for duty to form a camp guard, and they had to be discontinued for the present. The regiment with its brigade remained in camp at Shiloh, making an occasional reconnoissance until a general advance against Corinth was ordered.

In the advance on Corinth the 78th, with its brigade, held the extreme right of the line, and took part in several light skirmishes. After the fall of Corinth, they were ordered to Bethel on the Mobile Ohio Railroad, which place they reached the evening of June 3, where they remained until the morning of June 7, when they, with part of the 30th Illinois Regiment, under command of Colonel Leggett, boarded the cars, went up the road to Jackson, Tenn., and took possession of the town, driving the enemy out. Soon the flag of the 78th Regiment was seen floating over the Courthouse, and some of the citizens remarked that it was the first American flag that had been unfurled in the city since the ordinance of secession was passed.

During the greater part of the summer of 1862, the regiment was stationed in different parts of west Tennessee, being engaged in reconnoitering the country and breaking up Confederate camps, but making their camp the greater part of the time at Bolivar, Tennessee. The garrison at Bolivar being reduced to the minimum, the Confederate General, Van Dorn, with a force of about 5,000 cavalry, decided to capture what was left. On August 30 he made the attack. The 78th and 20th Ohio Regiments, one company of the 11th Illinois Cavalry, and one section of the 9th Indiana Battery, under command of Colonel Leggett, met and engaged them at Spring Creek. After

a spirited engagement, with losses on both sides, the enemy, after fighting stubbornly for about 5 hours, fell back, and victory again perched on the banners of the Union arms. From this date the regiment, with its brigade, remained quietly at Bolivar until orders were issued the evening of September 14, to be ready to move in the morning by way of Jackson, Tenn., and Corinth to reinforce Rosecrans who was advancing against the Confederate General, Price, at Iuka, Miss. Corinth was reached the evening of the 15th, and early the next morning the 78th, with its division, left Corinth for Iuka. At the same time General Rosecrans was advancing from another direction with the intention of cutting off General Price's retreat, and capturing him. But the wily Price, discovering Rosecrans' move, attacked his advance in force, driving him back, capturing a battery, and during the same night effected his escape by the Fulton Road. Early the next morning the regiment, with its division, advanced on Iuka, but the enemy had fled during the night, and the division entered the town without opposition. Resting only about an hour the division started on the return march for their old camp at Bolivar, Tenn., reaching there the evening of the 22d, hungry and tired, as the regiment, since leaving Bolivar, had not secured one good night's sleep, and had been on the march all the time.

The 78th Regiment had now comparative rest, with the exception of a few reconnoitering trips until November 3, when orders came to move to La Grange, reaching there the next day, and with the exception of a few scouting trips, remained there until the morning of the 28th, when orders came to the regiment to turn over their Sibley tents, and draw the "pup tents" and be ready to march at a moment's notice. The evening of the 28th the start was made by the regiment as part of the army under General Grant, on the march down through northern Mississippi, with a view of capturing Grenada, and Jackson, Miss., thereby threatening Vicksburg, and compelling its evacuation, or fight to retain it. The army continued the march until the advance had reached Water Valley, about 18 miles north from Grenada, when the Rebel General, Van Dorn, attacked Grant's secondary base of supplies at Holly Springs, and demanded its surrender, which demand was disgracefully acceded to by the commandant of the garri-

son, Colonel Robert C. Murphy, of the 8th Wisconsin Infantry. General Van Dorn, of course, destroyed all of Grant's supplies, thereby compelling his army to fall back to La Grange and Memphis. On this march the 78th Ohio, with its brigade, had reached Water Valley, the farthest point south of any infantry command on the expedition. After the surrender of Holly Springs, the regiment marched to Memphis, where the 17th Corps was concentrating preparatory to making the second move against Vicksburg.

On the march from Water Valley to Memphis, the regiment spent New Year's Day at Abbeville, Miss., and much to the regret of the boys of the regiment, New Year's dinner was only a dream. Instead of a sumptuous feast, they were in good luck if they secured a "nubbin of corn" to eat a la parched. The reason for the scarcity of rations was the fact that on the advance south, they destroyed all food and forage they could not use for 10 miles on either side of the line of march, to prevent the enemy subsisting on our rear. And when Grant's army had to retrace their steps over the same road, they found that they had destroyed food and forage quite to a finish on their way down the state. The regiment reached Memphis January 19, where they remained until February 20, when they, with their division and corps (3d Division, 17th Corps), entered on the second campaign under General Grant, looking to the capture of Vicksburg. Embarking with the division and corps they moved down the Mississippi river to Lake Providence, La., where for the next 6 weeks they were busily engaged in trying to open a passage-way for boats through the Bayous Macon and Baxter in to the Tensas, Washita and Red river, to the Mississippi river below the city. While at this point, the regiment formed part of a force that went to Eagle's Bend, and up Mud Bayou to rescue some Union gunboats and transports that were in danger of being captured. After six weeks hard work, and great exposure on the different bayou schemes General Grant had contemplated, and in fact tried for the purpose of effecting a landing for his army to the east of Vicksburg, he, on March 27, abandoned all of them as not being practical, and decided on the third and final campaign against Vicksburg. Preparatory to that move, he began concentrating his army at Milliken's Bend, where, on April 16, the 78th Regiment, with its division and corps, moved to from Lake Providence.

Soon after reaching the Bend, volunteers were called for from Logan's Division, 17th Corps, to man the boats that were to run the blockade of 14 miles past the river batteries that were defending Vicksburg. Over 100 officers and men volunteered from the 78th Regiment for the dangerous work, but so many having volunteered, the selection of men was confined to those who had experience in river navigation. The regiment furnished 9 of the volunteers.

Early the morning of April 26, the regiment, with its division and corps, started from Milliken's Bend down the west bank of the Mississippi river to DeShroon's landing below Grand Gulf, reaching there the evening of April 29, and as soon as transports could be provided, crossed the river to Bruinsburg, Miss., reaching that place about noon of April 30. As soon as ammunition and rations could be distributed, the division started inland for Port Gibson, following closely the 13th Corps, who had the advance. All went well, until reaching Thompson's Hill, when the advance of the 13th Corps, General McClelland commanding, was checked by a strong line of the enemy's skirmishers, when they halted for the night. By break of day the next morning, the battle opened with McClelland's advance, and 2 brigades of Logan's Division, 17th Corps. After fighting all day, with both sides sustaining heavy casualties, the enemy, late in the evening, was forced to retire through Port Gibson, and across Bayou Pierre. The night of May 1, the regiment slept on their arms, and early the morning of May 2, they, as part of their brigade, advanced crossing Bayou Pierre, and on to the north fork of the bayou, where they bivouacked for the night. From this date the 78th Regiment followed the fortunes of Logan's Division, 17th Corps, during the campaign and siege. On May 3 the regiment, with its brigade, had reached Hankinson's ferry on the Big Black River, where on the morning of the 4th they were subjected to an artillery fire from the enemy, which was soon silenced by the batteries of the division. At this point Colonel Z. M. Chandler, by reason of impaired health, resigned his commission, and Major John T. Rainey assumed command of the regiment. The division remained at Hankinson's ferry until the morning of the 7th, when they marched to Rocky Spring, and on the 9th to Utica crossroads, on the 10th to Utica, on the 11th 5 miles

east of Utica, and on the 12th the regiment with its division, Logan commanding, encountered the enemy about 2 miles west of Raymond under command of the Confederate General, Gregg, 5,000 strong, well posted across the road. Logan immediately deployed his division in line with the 78th regiment and its brigade across the road, with the 1st and 3d Brigades of the division making a similar formation to the right and the battle opened. For the next 4 hours the fighting was fierce on both sides, and both sides sustained heavy losses. At last the enemy gave way, and the regiment and division advanced, camping that night at Raymond. Next morning, May 13, they continued their advance marching to Clinton, on the railroad between Jackson and Vicksburg, and the morning of the 14th advanced to Jackson, Miss., the capital of the State. Crocker's Division, 17th Corps, having the advance, came upon the enemy near Jackson, when they formed line with Logan's Division in support, and soon the battle opened. After a few hours' hard fighting the enemy gave way, retreating across Pearl river, and Jackson was in our possession. Quick movements were the order of the day. Hence early the morning of the 15th, the 17th Corps about-faced, and marched back in the direction of Vicksburg, encamping that night at Bolton, in the rear of Hovey's Division, 13th Corps. Captain G. F. Wiles this morning (May 16), having received his commission as lieutenant-colonel of the 78th Regiment assumed command immediately, and Major Rainey reported to General Leggett as brigade staff officer. Early the morning of the 16th Hovey advanced; with Logan a close second, until about 9 a. m., General Hovey's advance encountered the enemy's pickets well posted on Champion's Hill. He immediately formed his division in line of battle, and Logan's Division hurried forward. The 78th regiment on the left of its brigade formed on the immediate right of Hovey's line. About 10:30 the battle opened with Hovey advancing and Logan making a simultaneous advance, and the hardest fought battle of the campaign or siege was on in earnest. After repeated charges and countercharges with a terrific slaughter of men on both sides, the enemy was finally compelled to give way, falling back to the Big Black river bridge. The battle lasted from about 10:30 until 4 p. m. In this engagement the casualties

of the 78th Regiment, as officially reported, were 60, but this should have been a greater number, as many were not reported. Logan's Division immediately pursued the retreating enemy until darkness came on, when they bivouacked on their arms until morning. The morning of the 17th they advanced to near Black river, and there waited until pontoons could be laid across the river, which were completed about noon of the 18th, when the regiment, as part of Logan's Division, crossed and advanced to the Confederate defenses around the city of Vicksburg. In the assaults of May 19 and May 22, the 78th Regiment participated, supporting the line of the 1st Brigade, reaching a point toward the enemy's lines about half way between the historical White House on the Jackson road, and the 3d Louisiana redan. May 26, the brigade was detached as part of an expeditionary force under command of General F. P. Blair, and marched northeast 26 miles to Mechanicsburg for the purpose of dispersing a force of Rebels that had crossed the river, and was a menace to Grant's rear. The object of the march was successfully accomplished, and they returned to the investment line June 4, where they took their position in the siege. The position occupied by the regiment and its brigade from June 4 until June 26, was under the crest of the ridge directly south of, and nearly on a line with, the White House, with the right of the brigade resting on the Jackson road, and in front of Battery McPherson's siege guns. They maintained that position, and daily furnished details to work on the sap leading up to and under the 3d Louisiana redan, until June 26, when the brigade was detached from Logan's Division and marched out to Big Black river as reinforcements to the exterior line that were holding the Confederate General, Joseph E. Johnston, in check, and preventing him from crossing Big Black river and attacking Grant's forces in the rear, for the purpose of assisting General Pemberton to escape from his unenviable position within the defenses of Vicksburg. The regiment remained on Big Black river until after the surrender, July 4, when they took up their line of march with their division against Johnston, crossing Big Black river and advancing toward Jackson as far as Clinton. At this point the regiment was detached from the brigade for the purpose of guarding the supply train left at this place. While performing this duty at Clinton, before

daylight the morning of July 16, 1863, the long roll sounded and the regiment in five minutes was in line ready to repel any attack that might be made on them. Being without any support, the enemy had discovered that fact, and a force of Rebel cavalry undertook to destroy the supplies and capture the regiment. Companies were detached by order of Colonel Wiles, and stationed on the different roads leading into the town. Soon the advance guard of the enemy appeared on one of the roads, which was promptly captured by the outpost of Company F, of the regiment. The prisoners reported a force of about 3,000 cavalry deployed around the town, under command of General Wirt Adams. Skirmishing continued for some time, when the advance column of a brigade appeared coming back from Jackson, and as soon as they were discovered by the enemy, they quickly withdrew and the skirmish was over. After laying at Clinton for several days, orders were issued for the regiment to march back to Vicksburg, reaching there on the 23d, and camped on Granny's Knob, just above the city cemetery.

Quiet, rest, and recuperation from the strenuous hardships of the last 6 months were now the order of the day, with the exception of two hours drill, either company or battalion, as exercise, until August 21, when orders came to be ready to march. The regiment as part of Logan's (now Leggett's) Division embarked on the steamer Ohio Bell, and ran up the river to Goodrich Landing, where they disembarked, and started on one of the most tiresome marches they ever endured. The march was from the Mississippi river to Monroe, La., a distance of 83 miles, and for what purpose the march was made is not known to any person making it, unless it was known to a few "cotton speculators," who wanted to get the cotton and were afraid to go after it themselves, hence they secured an order for a division to guard them while they confiscated the cotton. This march was made through swamps filled with all kinds of reptiles, even to rattlesnakes, which some of the boys killed before spreading their blankets down for the night. The roads were cut through jungles about 8 feet wide, and the sun at noonday beaming down with a temperature of 100 degrees in the shade, made life not worth living. Such were the conditions of that useless march. But finally the division reached Monroe, and immediately turned around and

marched back, reaching their old camp at Vicksburg the evening of September 1, more dead than alive, but the speculators brought back lots of "cotton."

During the remaining three months of 1863, the regiment had its camp at Vicksburg, but frequently marched out on a reconnoissance in the direction of either Bogue-Chitto Creek, Brownsville, Goose Pond, or Clinton, with an occasional skirmish to relieve the monotony of the march.

On January 5 the regiment, having completed its veteran organization, was mustered into the service of the United States for 3 years or during the war. Those of the regiment who had reenlisted as veterans fully expected to immediately go home to Ohio on 30 days' veteran furlough. But they were again doomed to disappointment, as about the time they expected their furlough, General Sherman came down from Memphis with part of the 16th Corps, issued orders to the 17th Corps to join them on an expedition across the State of Mississippi to Meridian, making a march for the round trip of a little over 300 miles. The veterans of the regiment indulged in the usual amount of kicking and growling, but in the end they joined with the rest of the command and made the trip, starting from Vicksburg, February 3, 1864. The morning of February 5, when the regiment was crossing the bridge spanning Baker's Creek, the Rebel Cavalry opened artillery fire on them, killing 2 men. The regiment with its brigade formed line and advanced, steadily driving them from hill to hill for 20 miles, and camped at Jackson that night. The rest of the march was made without any incident worthy of mention, reaching Meridian February 15, and the next morning started on their return march, reaching their old camp at Vicksburg March 4. The march consumed 30 days, and very few of the men or officers had the pleasure of a change of linen in all these days, and their beds were Mother Earth. One can imagine their condition when reaching Vicksburg. The camp kettles were brought into use, and when not boiling the beans, were, for the next few days, constantly in use boiling the clothing of both officers and men, and the mortality among a certain named insect was frightful to contemplate. After another wait of several days the furloughs of the veterans came, and on March 20 the veterans of the regiments were ordered on board a boat and started for Ohio, arriving at Columbus, Ohio, March 27,

and at Zanesville April 5, where they were warmly received by the good citizens of that patriotic city. Each veteran then made haste to get home, glad that his life had been spared, and that he would once more look in the face of the dear ones they had left behind more than two years before. The thirty days' furlough soon passed, and the bugle call again sounded.

On May 6, 1864, the veterans of the regiment again reassembled at Zanesville, where late that night they boarded the cars for Columbus, and at 6 p. m. the evening of May 7 started again for the front by way of Cincinnati and Cairo, Ill. Before leaving Cairo the regiment exchanged their old Enfield rifles for new Springfields, then went on board a boat bound for Clifton, Tenn., where they remained until the morning of the 16th, when they started on the long march of 328 miles across Tennessee, northern Alabama, and into the heart of Georgia, reaching Acworth, Ga., June 8, and taking position on the left flank of Sherman's forces, then on the march against Atlanta.

Plunging again into the realities of war, the regiment, on the 10th, was ordered to advance to Big Shanty, where they encountered the enemy, and soon were engaged in a very hard skirmish. The regiment, having rejoined its old brigade, was given position on the left flank of the army, and continued to skirmish during the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, and the morning of the 15th advanced and captured Brush Mountain. Here a very pleasant incident occurred. The regiment starting very early in the morning, were, by noon, the possessors of very ravenous appetites. Early that same morning the commissary wagon of the Confederates holding the mountain sent their wagon back to Marietta for a fresh supply of mule meat and corn bread. Before the wagon had time to return to their command on Brush Mountain, Leggett's Division had the mountain, and, soon after we got possession of it, the commissary wagon came leisurely driving up the mountain with his wagon loaded with provisions. On discovering his mistake he decided that discretion was the better part of valor, and turned over his wagon load of mule meat and corn bread to the quartermaster, who immediately issued it to the division.

June 27 the regiment, with the division, made a strong demonstration against the right flank of the Rebels then hold-

ing Kenesaw Mountain, for the purpose of weakening their left. After fighting all day at different places on the line the regiment returned to camp at nightfall. June 2 the order of march was given to the regiment and division, and with it an order not to speak above a whisper, to have our tin cups and frying pans so tied that they would not make any noise, and all batteries were ordered to be muffled. In that manner, when all were in readiness, the 78th, as part of the forces under orders to move, silently stole out in the darkness of the night, which was so dark that one could scarcely see his file leader. In that way they marched all night, only stopping long enough in the morning to make a cup of coffee, when they resumed their march, swinging around the mountain with all of the 17th Corps to the extreme right of Sherman's line, which then was extended to the Chattahoochie river at the mouth of the Nickajack Creek. Here they remained until the 15th, when they marched to Marietta, and on the 17th to Roswell ferry on the Chattahoochie river, where late that evening they crossed and advanced about four miles, when they halted for the night. The march was continued during the 18th and 19th, by which time they had reached Decatur, Ga., six miles out from Atlanta. On the 20th the regiment and division advanced some three miles in the direction of Atlanta, when they encountered the pickets of the enemy, and the division immediately formed line and lay on their arms all night without either coffee or fire. By daybreak the morning of the 21st the 78th with its division charged and captured Bald Knob, a position commanding the city of Atlanta. The enemy occupied the Knob in force behind strong earthworks. In carrying it the division suffered severely. This position being captured, shells were at once thrown into the city by the artillery of the division. This position was considered so important by the Confederate General, Hood, that in his anxiety to retake it, the night of the 21st, he threw the greater part of his army on the left flank and rear of the 17th Corps, and a frightful battle occurred on the next day (July 22), costing the life of our brave and our beloved General, James B. McPherson. In this battle the 78th Ohio Regiment suffered severely. Its casualties that afternoon were 203 officers and men. During the battle, about 4 p. m., the Rebels captured a battery on the flank of our brigade, turned

* the guns already loaded with grape and canister balls against the line of the brigade, and opened fire, completely enfilading the line of the brigade from right to left. Under a most galling fire the brigade reformed in a cornfield, with the right of the 68th Ohio Regiment resting on Bald Knob (afterwards known as Leggett's Hill), and the 78th Regiment joining on the left of the 68th, and the 20th Ohio in reserve. While in this position the enemy, with fresh troops massed on our front, determined to make one more desperate effort to drive our brigade from the field and retake the Knob. The 68th and 78th, both being old veteran regiments, knew the great importance of holding the Knob, and determined to hold it at all hazards. As soon as the Rebels were formed en masse, they advanced with their old familiar yell, and were met half way by the 68th and 78th Regiments. Immediately a hand-to-hand conflict was raging, in which the bayonet and club musket were freely used. In this assault and battle the 78th Regiment lost 13 color bearers and guards, but finally held, not only their ground, but Bald Knob, that Hood sacrificed nearly one-fourth of his army to retake.

Quoting from General Leggett's official report on this battle he says: "The 2d Brigade consisting of the 20th, 68th, and 78th Ohio Regiments and the 30th Illinois Regiment, was then formed with its right resting on Bald Knob and its left upon the 4th Division, facing south. This change of front was made under a heavy fire of musketry and of grape and canister, and in the face of a rapidly advancing force of fresh troops, composed probably of the best fighting men on the enemy's line (Cheatam's Division). Our men were greatly fatigued with about five hours hard fighting, and were now obliged to meet the enemy in open field, without protection of any kind whatever. In this assault the troops showed their true soldierly qualities. They stood like rocks of adamant, and received repeated charges of the enemy without yielding an inch. The engagement in front of the 68th and 78th Ohio Regiments became finally a hand-to-hand fight, in which the sword, the bayonet, and even the fists were freely and effectually used, and the enemy finally repulsed with a slaughter I never before witnessed. This assault ended the conflict for the day. In this battle the division captured about 400 prisoners, and, from less than two-thirds of the ground fought over by the

division, buried and delivered to the enemy under flag of truce between 900 and 1,000 dead Rebels. I am fully convinced that my division killed and wounded more Rebels than I had men engaged."

The 78th remained in the same position held by them at the close of the battle until the night of the 26th, when, as a part of the 17th Corps, they quietly withdrew from the front of the enemy, and marched all night, and until the evening of the 27th, when they halted, formed line and the entire brigade advanced towards Ezra Chapel. Early next morning, July 28, the battle of Ezra Chapel opened on the front of the 15th Corps, and gradually extended along the front of the 17th Corps, until late in the afternoon General Hood saw that he could not dislodge the Army of the Tennessee, slowly fell back and the battle of Ezra Chapel was another victory for General Sherman.

The regiment remained practically on this line until August 26, when the entire army under General Sherman was under orders to move. The 20th Corps was ordered to move back to Chattahoochie river and fortify, and the rest of Sherman's army was ordered to quietly withdraw from in front of Atlanta, and march to Jonesboro, reaching there on the 31st. The next day, September 1, the entire force was engaged in the last fight of the campaign, with the usual results of a victory for General Sherman, and General Hood falling back to Lovejoy Station. Early the morning of September 2 Leggett's Division followed the retreating Hood until they came up to him at Lovejoy, where, after some skirmishing, the division formed line and fortified, remaining in that position until the morning of the 5th, when the Union forces withdrew and marched to Atlanta, which place General Hood had evacuated the night of the Jonesboro fight. The 78th, as part of Leggett's Division, reached Atlanta September 7, and went into camp to rest from the long and arduous campaign. From June 8 until September 5 the regiment, with the exception of four days, were constantly within the sound of cannon and small arms of either the Union or Rebel armies.

The rest for the regiment was of short duration, as General Hood, on October 4, attacked Sherman's line of communication by boldly marching on his rear, and occupying Acworth,

Ga. Immediately the army was in motion, and advanced against him, but General Hood did not intend to risk a battle just then, and managed to keep out of General Sherman's road. General Sherman followed him north along the line of railroad, until October 20, when the 17th Corps reached Gaylesville, Ala., where he turned General Hood over to the tender mercies of General ("Old Pap") Thomas, and General Sherman, with the 14th, 15th, 17th and 20th Corps returned to Atlanta, and prepared to march to the sea. The army under General Sherman again reached Atlanta, November 13, and the morning of the 15th the four corps (after destroying all public property in Atlanta) started on the march to the sea. The 78th Regiment followed the fortunes of its division (Leggett's) during the six weeks' march, and arrived in front of the intrenchments at Savannah, Ga., the evening of December 10. After sieging the place for a few days, the night of December 20, General Hardee commanding the forces defending Savannah, quietly evacuated the city, and the morning of the 21st General Sherman's forces occupied the town.

The march to the sea was made on five days' government rations. The rest was obtained by means of foragers, commonly known as "Sherman's Bummers." During the ten days' sieging Savannah the 78th Regiment lived principally on rice in the sheaf. In front of the line there were large stacks of rice in the sheaf, and after dark the boys would steal out to the ricks, get their sheaves of rice, and the next morning would thrash it out in a hollowed piece of wood, blow out the chaff, and boil it without salt, and make a meal of it. That was the main diet of the army while they were besieging the city. The 78th remained at Savannah until the evening of January 4, 1865, when they were ordered to Port Royal Island (Beaufort), where they remained until the 13th. While at Beaufort, the term of service of those of the regiment not reenlisting having expired, they were discharged, and returned to their homes. Extracts taken from the farewell address of General Leggett (their first colonel) to the non-veterans show that the 78th Ohio Regiment, during their first three years' service, had traveled on foot 3,289 miles, by water 2,214 miles, and by rail 1,699 miles, making the whole distance traveled by the regiment in their three years' service 7,202

miles. Their casualties during the three years' service were 81 killed in action, 207 wounded in action, 589 discharged for disability, and 27 missing.

The morning of January 13 the regiment marched to the north shore of the island, where they remained until night-fall, when Companies F and D were loaded in skiffs, crossed the Coosa river, and routed the enemy on the north side, after which the remaining companies of the regiment crossed over, and bivouacked for the night. Early the next morning they were on the road to Pocotaligo, S. C., which point they reached after some skirmishing on the 15th, where they remained until the morning of February 1, when they as part of General Sherman's forces took up the line of march to invade South Carolina and North Carolina. During the march through South Carolina the forces met with but little opposition, marching perhaps 13 or 14 miles per day, and finally reached Columbia, S. C., the afternoon of February 16, and the next afternoon crossed the Congaree river and camped within two miles of the city.

The remembrance of the conflagration in that city the night of February 17, 1865, can never be erased from the memories of those who witnessed it, be they friend or foe. Much has been written as to the cause of the commencement of the fire that night, and who was responsible for it. The writer of this record, who was present at the time, desires to state facts just as he remembers them, and feels confident that the soldiers of General Leggett's Division, 17th Corps, will fully endorse them. During the forenoon of the 17th the regiment with its division lay on the banks of the Congaree river opposite the city, and during the forenoon there was practically no air stirring. About 1.30 p. m. the bugle sounded attention, and the division formed, and soon started to cross the pontoons to the city. Within half an hour the wind began blowing a strong gale, and within an hour had almost become a hurricane, which continued until about 2 a. m. General Wade Hampton, commanding the Confederate army, prior to evacuating the city, set on fire a large quantity of cotton bales near the depot, which was located on the edge of the city. Soon the flying flecks of cotton could be seen all ablaze falling on the roofs of the buildings near by, and the conflagration was commenced, and continued until after midnight,

when the city was almost in ashes. About the same time the fire ceased for want of fuel the wind fell, and there was a calm. The significance of that wind storm commencing with the fire, and as suddenly ceasing with the close of it, created an impression on my mind that has never been erased from my memory. In that city the first ordinance of secession was passed, and her day of retribution had surely overtaken her. "Truly there is a God in Israel."

The next morning, February 18, the regiment again was on the march, destroying the railroad as they advanced, which work they did most effectually, by taking the rails from the ties, and then making a fire with the ties, laying the rails on the burning pile until red hot, then with telegraph wire fastened to either end of the rail draw them from the fire, and while hot, quickly twist them around a tree or telegraph pole. During the next four days the division tore up and destroyed 47 miles of road, and on the 22d passed through Winsboro, and continued the march north, until the night of March 3 found the regiment at Cheraw, N. C., on the Pedee river. At this place were found great quantities of jewelry and other valuables that had been sent from Charleston, S. C., in hopes of saving them from (as the citizens supposed) the wanton depredations of Sherman's Bummers. The valuables were mostly buried in a field.

From here the regiment continued its march north, passing through Bennettsville, Floral College, Rockfish and Fayetteville, crossing the Black Swamp the night of March 15. This night will long be remembered by the survivors of the 78th. The regiment was up all night crossing the swamp, and the rain coming down in torrents, while the pine forest was all ablaze, affording light to see where we were going, and heat to dry our "dress suits" that we were wearing. Shortly after daylight the regiment and brigade landed on solid ground on the north side of the swamp, and, after a cup of coffee, continued the march north without any very serious opposition until March 20, when suddenly we could hear the boom of cannon far away to the left, and started on a forced march to the scene of conflict, which proved to be a battle royal between the Confederate General, Johnston, and the 14th Corps. General Johnston for a time had the best of the fight, overpowering the 14th Corps, and forcing them back, when the

advance of the 17th Corps began to arrive, and form line, which very soon turned the tide of battle in our favor. The 78th Regiment with its brigade reached the field about 3:30 p. m. and immediately formed line advancing its skirmishers, and soon they became engaged. The fight lasted until darkness came on when firing ceased, and the next morning found General Johnston far on the road toward Raleigh, N. C., and the last battle of the rebellion was fought and won by General Sherman's invaders.

The morning after the battle the regiment started for Goldsboro, reaching there March 24. While in camp here the news came that General Grant had entered Richmond, and that General Lee was on the retreat. The news of the capture of Richmond threw the camp into the wildest delight, as all recognized that the war would soon be over, and they be permitted once more to look in the face of their dear ones at home. At this point Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Munson, having received his commission, assumed command of the regiment, and continued in command until its arrival at Washington. The regiment remained here until April 10, when they started with the corps in pursuit of General Johnston, overtaking him at Raleigh, N. C., on the 14th. Early next morning the regiment as part of the corps started after Johnston's army, but had not marched more than two miles when the head of column was met by emissaries from General Johnston, asking a cessation of hostilities for the purpose of arranging terms of surrender. After several days of delay, in making satisfactory terms, they were finally completed to the satisfaction of both Generals Sherman and Johnston, and were signed by both generals on April 26, 1865, at Bennett's house near Durham Station, N. C.

The regiment remained at Raleigh until the 29th, when they as part of Sherman's army started on the march by way of Petersburg, and Richmond, Va., for the Grand Review at Washington City, reaching the latter place the afternoon of May 23, 1865, and camping on the bank of the Potomac near the Long Bridge opposite the city. The next day, May 24, the regiment participated with Sherman's army in the Grand Review along Pennsylvania avenue and the White House, marching out about four miles where they camped for the night. Here they remained

until June 6, when they received orders to move to Louisville, Ky., which place they reached on June 11. They remained here until July 11, when the regiment was mustered out of the service of the United States, and ordered to report at Columbus, Ohio, at which place they arrived on July 15, and on the 16th day of July, 1865, was paid off, discharged, and immediately returned to their homes, once more as citizens of the great State of Ohio, conscious of duty well performed during their three and one-half years' service for their country.

The regiment traveled on foot over 4,000 miles, 3,000 by railroad and 2,600 by water. Making a grand total of 9,600 miles it traveled in various ways from its muster in until its muster out. They seen service in every state that was in rebellion except Texas and Florida.

The 78th Regiment never was defeated in battle, never turned its back to the enemy, was always ready to obey orders and perform any duties called for. In fact the entire record of its service was one that any soldier might be proud of.

Record of the 78th Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry from its muster in January 11, 1862, until its muster out July 11, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., and final discharge at Todd Barracks, Columbus, Ohio, July 16, 1865, by reason of close of war:

Total number of enlistments in regiment	1748
Total number of first enlistment	980
Total number of new recruits in regiment	768
Number of veterans who served with the regiment during its entire term of service, and mustered out July 11, 1865, by reason of close of war	222
Number of new recruits mustered out July 11, 1865, by reason of close of war	266
Number mustered out on expiration of term of service prior to close of war	278
Casualties and losses in regiment from muster in until muster out are as follows:	
Killed in battle	81
Wounded in action (not counted in losses)	227
Missing in action	30
Died of disease	234
Discharged for disability	589

Transferred to Invalid Corps.....	31
Deserted	17
	<hr/>
Total	1748

During its term of service, this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles and engagements:

Shiloh, Tenn.....April 7, 1862

Corinth, Miss. (advance on and
siege).....April 30, May 30, 1862

Jackson, Tenn.....June 7, 1862

Bolivar, Tenn.....August 30, 1862

Raymond, Miss.....May 12, 1863

Jackson, Miss.....May 14, 1863

Champion's Hill, Miss.....May 16, 1863

Vicksburg, Miss. (first assault)....May 19, 1863

Vicksburg, Miss. (second assault)...May 22, 1863

Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....May 22 to July 4, 1863

Clinton, Miss.....July 16, 1863

Bear Creek, Miss.....February 5, 1864

Big Shanty, Ga.....June 11, 1864

Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....June 27, 1864

Nickajack Creek, Ga.....July 2-5, 1864

Atlanta, Ga. (assault and capture
of Bald Knob).....July 21, 1864

Atlanta, Ga. (Hood's first sortie) ...July 22, 1864

Atlanta, Ga. (siege of)July 28 to Sept. 1, 1864

Jonesboro, Ga.....August 31, Sept. 1, 1864

Lovejoy Station, Ga.....September 2-6, 1864

March to the Sea.....Nov. 15, Dec. 10, 1864

Savannah, Ga. (siege of)December 10-21, 1864

Columbia, S. C.....February 17, 1865

Bentonville, N. C.....March 19-21, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 78th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CASUALTIES.

"In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, sustained no casualties. In the battle of Raymond, May 12, killed 1, wounded 10, total 11. In the engagement at Jackson, May 14,

sustained no casualties. In the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 8, wounded 52, total 60; Lieutenant James T. Caldwell mortally wounded. In the assault, May 19, sustained no casualties. In the assault, May 22, sustained no casualties, and during the siege not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege, killed 9, wounded 62, total 71."

80th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THE 80th Ohio was recruited principally in the counties of Tuscarawas, Coshocton and Carroll, and was organized at Camp Meigs, near Canal Dover, in Tuscarawas County. It left Camp Meigs with 919 men, in February, 1862, and was taken by rail to Columbus, and thence by rail and river to Paducah, Ky. The regiment was not armed until it reached Paducah.

On April 20, 1862, it left Paducah, and was taken up the Tennessee river on transports to Hamburg Landing. Here it was assigned to General Pope's command, and it operated with that army throughout the siege of Corinth. On the 9th of May the regiment was ordered to the support of a Missouri battery in front of Farmington, and in performing that duty was for the first time under fire. Thereafter during the siege it was frequently under fire in skirmishes and reconnoissances.

On the evacuation of Corinth it pursued the enemy as far as Booneville, Miss., and then returned to Corinth. On June 22 the regiment made a forced march to Ripley, Miss., a distance of 46 miles, during which it suffered intensely from the dust and heat, and a number of the men died from the effects of sunstroke.

On September 19 the regiment took part in the battle of Iuka, and lost 45 men killed and wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Bartleson commanded the regiment in this battle, and was severely wounded in the thigh. His horse was killed under him at the same time. Adjutant James E. Philpot was also wounded.

The 80th was now ordered to Jacinto for the purpose of watching the movements of the Rebels under General Price.

It remained there some days scouting and drilling; then moved to Corinth. It took a prominent part in the battle that ensued and lost heavily. Major Richard Lanning, in command of the regiment, was killed, as also was 1st Lieutenant John J. Robinson of Company C. Lieutenants Oliver C. Bowleson and George F. Robinson were both severely wounded. The total loss of the regiment in this battle was 80 officers and men killed and wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Bartleson, although yet suffering severely from his wound, hearing of Major Lanning's death, mounted his horse and commanded the regiment through the remainder of the battle. It joined in the pursuit of the Rebels, and made some very severe marches. Returning to Corinth it remained there but a few days, and then marched with Grant's army through central Mississippi. On this march the 80th, in company with General Sullivan's Brigade, took part in a reconnoissance from Davis' Mills to Cold Water. General Sullivan, in pressing forward, went into Holly Springs, Miss., surprised the Rebels, and took a number of prisoners. Holly Springs was beyond the point to which General Sullivan was ordered, and he was immediately ordered back to Davis' Mills. In executing that order a forced march of 22 miles was made. For several miles on this march the Rebels in heavy force were in plain view, but for some cause they failed to attack.

The march toward Vicksburg was resumed, but owing to the destruction by the Rebels of the National stores at Holly Springs the whole army abandoned the movement, and returned to Holly Springs. The 80th, with General Quinby's Division, was ordered as guard of a provision train to Memphis, Tenn., there to load with rations and return to the remainder of the army, then making its way toward Memphis, repairing the railroad as it marched.

The regiment remained in camp at Forrest Hill, 18 miles east of Memphis, until about the middle of February. Marching into Memphis, it went into camp in the suburbs of the city, preparatory to the Vicksburg expedition. While at Memphis Colonel Eckly resigned his commission and returned to Ohio.

On March 1, 1863, the regiment embarked on the steamer Ed. Walsh and was taken to Woodruff's Landing. From this point it was ordered back to Helena, and in a few days there-

after it went with Quinby's Division on the Yazoo Pass expedition. This was one of the wildest the regiment participated in during its whole service.

Returning to Helena it almost immediately moved to Milliken's Bend. It there disembarked and marched around through Richmond, La., and crossed the Mississippi river at Bruinsburg, with Grant's forces, on the 1st of May, 1863. The battle of Port Gibson was fought on that day, but the regiment did not get up in time to participate. It marched, however, in line of battle, and skirmished with the enemy almost the whole way to Little Black river.

On May 12 the regiment participated in the battle of Raymond, but did not lose any men. Two days later, at Jackson, the 80th with its brigade had a desperate fight, and in a charge made by the brigade lost about one-third of its number killed and wounded. Captain Wallace and Lieutenant Tidball were wounded. Just after the charge was ended, General McPherson, in command of the 17th Corps, rode up to the regiment, and lifting his hat, exclaimed, "God Almighty, bless the 80th Ohio." Its loss was 90 killed and wounded.

At Champion's Hill, May 16, the 80th occupied the rear as train guard, and did not actively participate in the battle. The next morning it was detailed as guard to 1,500 Rebel prisoners, and ordered to take them to Memphis. This duty performed, it returned to Vicksburg and took part in the entire siege and capture of that Rebel stronghold.

About a month after the capture of Vicksburg the regiment went to Helena to reenforce General Steele, who was moving on Little Rock. But before it reached General Steele information was received of the repulse at Chickamauga, and it was immediately ordered to Memphis, there to join General Sherman's forces in their march to Chattanooga, a distance of nearly 400 miles. It reached the bank of the Tennessee river, opposite the mouth of the Chickamauga Creek, and the regiment with other troops crossed in pontoon boats soon after midnight of the 22d of November. By daylight strong earthworks were thrown up to cover the men until the pontoon bridge was laid over the river.

On the evening of the 23d the regiment with its division marched out and took the east end of Mission Ridge. That night the regiment was on the skirmish line for seven hours

without relief. Next day the regiment in entering the battle was compelled to pass around a point of rocks covered by three Rebel batteries, and was exposed to a most terrific artillery fire. Singular to relate, not a man was hit. It entered the fight just east of the tunnel, was hotly engaged until near nightfall, and lost several commissioned officers and nearly 100 men. Captain John Kinney was shot through the heart and killed. Lieutenant F. M. Ross was also killed. Lieutenant F. Robinson was wounded and captured. Lieutenant George Maw was captured.

After the battle the regiment pursued the Rebels to Graysville, Ga., and then returned to its old camp near Chattanooga. From thence it went to Bridgeport. While here the regiment and division were permanently transferred from the 17th to the 15th Corps.

January 6, 1864, found the regiment at Huntsville, Ala. Shortly after this it reenlisted for another term. After wintering near Huntsville the regiment started, on the 1st of April, to enjoy its veteran furlough of thirty days at home, in Ohio.

At the expiration of its furlough the 80th returned to Larkinsville, Ala., where it performed guard duty on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

In June, 1864, the regiment went from Huntsville to Charleston, Ga., a long and tedious march. From Kingston it went to Alatoona, and remained 2 weeks, and was then ordered back to Resaca to relieve the 10th Missouri. While at Resaca the Rebel General, Hood, made his dash to the rear of Sherman's army. On the 12th of October 28,000 Rebels appeared before Resaca, invested the place, and demanded its surrender. Colonel Weaver of the 17th Iowa, in command of Resaca, replied that "he was there to defend the post, and if the Rebel commander wanted it he might come and take it." They immediately opened on the garrison with artillery and musketry from the entire line. The National force numbered barely 1,000 men, but by a ruse, in displaying numerous flags, and placing the entire force on the picket line, the Rebels were made to believe that it consisted of at least 10,000 men, and that it would cost too much loss of life to risk an assault. After annoying the little garrison for two days the enemy withdrew, and swept up the railroad toward Chattanooga, destroying the road as they marched.

CHIC



EIGHTIETH INFANTRY

COL. MATTHIAS K. BARTILSON,
MAJ. PREN METHAM.

2ND BRIG., 7TH DIV.,
17TH CORPS.



From Resaca the 80th marched back to Atlanta, and joined General Sherman's "march to the sea." It went through to Savannah without meeting or performing anything of special interest. After the capture of Savannah the regiment was quartered near the city, and remained in camp until the 19th of January, 1865. It was then, with its division, ordered to Pocotaligo, and from that point made its way through to Goldsboro', participating on the way in a brisk skirmish with the enemy at Salkahatchie river.

On March 19, at Cox's bridge, over the Neuse river, the regiment performed an important flank movement, under Colonel Morris, for the purpose of preventing the Rebels from burning the bridge. The movement was successful, the Rebels being compelled to withdraw and leave the way open to Goldsboro'.

The 80th Ohio then marched to Bentonville, and reached that place in time to participate in the closing scenes of that battle. It then marched to Goldsboro', where, after being refitted, it went to Raleigh, N. C. On this march the 80th Ohio held the advance of the whole army the day it crossed the Neuse river. It was ordered to make a forced march to an important bridge over that river, and, if possible, prevent the Rebels from destroying it. In four hours' time it made 17 miles, and accomplished its order to the letter. As it came in sight of the bridge several Rebel wagons were in the act of crossing it. When the regiment reached it one end was on fire, but it was easily extinguished.

Raleigh was reached on the day it was first occupied by Federal troops. After the surrender of Johnston's Rebel army to General Sherman, the 80th Ohio marched, with the rest of the National forces, through Richmond to Washington City, and there participated in the Grand Review. A few days thereafter it was taken by rail and river to Louisville, Ky., and from thence to Little Rock, Ark., where, for some months, it performed guard and garrison duty.

The last named duty closed its military career. It was mustered out of the service at Little Rock, August 15, 1865, arrived at Columbus, Ohio, in a few days thereafter, and was finally discharged August 25, 1865.

During its term of service this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Corinth, Miss. (siege of) April 30 to May 30, 1862

Farmington, Miss.....	May 9, 1862
Iuka, Miss.....	September 19, 20, 1862
Corinth, Miss.....	October 4, 1862
Raymond, Miss.....	May 12, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	May 14, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Mission Ridge, Tenn.....	November 25, 1863
Salkahatchie, S. C.....	February 3-9, 1865
Bentonville, N. C.....	March 19-21, 1865
Sherman's March to the Sea.	

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 80th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CASUALTIES.

"In the engagement at Jackson, May 14, 1863, killed 4, wounded 47, total 51. In the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, detailed as train guard, sustained no casualties. Detailed May 18 to guard prisoners to Memphis, Tenn.; rejoined its brigade June 4, and during the remainder of the siege not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege, killed 4, wounded 47, total 51."

83d REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THE 83d was recruited in the counties of Hamilton and Butler; seven companies being from the former, and three from the latter county. On the 3d of September, 1862, the seven companies from Hamilton County, then at Camp Dennison, were ordered into Kentucky to check Kirby Smith's advance on Cincinnati. On the night of the 3d the companies bivouacked in the streets of Covington. They were ordered at first to Fort Mitchell, but they moved from there to Camp King; and thence across Licking river to the support of Beechwood Battery, on the Alexandria Turnpike. For several days the picket duty was severe, and then the companies were withdrawn to Camp Orchard. On the 12th of September these seven companies were joined by the three from Butler

County, which had been organized at Camp Dennison; but as all the companies had the requisite number of men on the 22d of August, the regimental organization dated from that time. The 83d now numbered 1,010 men.

On the 18th the regiment, forming part of an expedition under General Q. A. Gillmore, moved to Cynthiana; but encountering no organized force it returned to camp. The march was exceedingly fatiguing to raw troops, as the weather was warm, the roads were dusty, and water was scarce. On the 25th the 83d moved to Camp Schaler and reported to General Green Clay Smith. It arrived at Paris on the 15th of October, and at that point was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 10th Division, Army of the Tennessee, General Burbidge commanding the brigade, and General A. J. Smith the division. On the 28th of October the division moved for Louisville, halting two weeks on the way at Nicholasville. Here Mr. L'Hommedieu, on behalf of the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, presented the 83d with an elegantly embroidered banner. While in Kentucky the regiment was allowed two 2-horse and one 4-horse ambulance, and twenty-six 6-mule wagons; and yet this amount of transportation was inadequate to supply the wants of the regiment. Two years later three wagons to a regiment was deemed an extravagant allowance.

Smith's Division sailed for Memphis on the 23d of November, and on the 20th of December it again embarked and proceeded down the Mississippi, under General Sherman. Milliken's Bend was reached on Christmas Day, and Burbidge's Brigade was ordered to debark and move in light marching order to destroy the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad bridge over Tensas river, some 28 miles distant. That bridge, 200 feet long, and two others of less importance were destroyed, and a large amount of Confederate cotton was burned. The brigade returned at midnight on the 26th, greatly fatigued by thirty hours' continuous marching and labor. On the 27th the fleet moved down to the mouth of the Yazoo, and up that stream to Old river, where the troops debarked, and moved against the enemy at Chickasaw Bayou. Here the regiment obtained its first full view of the grim visage of war. In the engagement it did not lose heavily but the men were under fire for several days, and were compelled to eat their rations uncooked.

From Chickasaw Bayou the troops moved to Arkansas Post. On the morning of the 11th of January dispositions were made for an attack on the enemy's position. The regiment formed the left of the first line of Smith's Division, and when an advance was ordered moved forward on the double-quick. The right wing of the 83d suffered a temporary check from a force of Rebels sheltered by a cluster of cabins, but the companies rallied immediately, made a gallant charge, and drove the enemy to the fort. For more than two hours the regiment held its position under a murderous fire of musketry and artillery, advancing little by little, until within 80 yards of the fort, when, the guns commanding the glacis and ditch having been silenced, the 83d dashed forward through the broad muddy ditch, partly filled with water, and mounted the parapet. It was the first regiment to plant the colors on the enemy's battlements. It was honorably mentioned in the official reports, and the Legislature of Ohio showed its appreciation of the regiment's bravery by a unanimous vote of thanks. The regimental colors were riddled completely, and more than one-fifth of the men were killed or wounded.

After a few days spent in demolishing the fort, burying the dead, and caring for the wounded, the army moved down the river, and on the 23d of January, 1863, arrived at Young's Point. Here the regiment lost many men by disease. On the 14th of April the baggage was placed on barges and run past the batteries to Perkin's plantation, five miles below New Carthage, where the 83d arrived on the 25th, having moved by land to Smith's plantation, and thence by boat down Bayou Vidale and the Mississippi. The Mississippi was crossed at Bruinsburg, and at midnight on the 30th the troops commenced moving for the rear of Vicksburg. On the morning of the 1st of May the enemy was encountered. He fell back slowly, contesting every foot of ground. Fighting lasted all day. Smith's Division marched on through Port Gibson, Willow Springs and Raymond. Following the railroad from Raymond the Rebel pickets were met and driven in on the 16th. The troops marched briskly forward, and about 10 o'clock found the enemy strongly posted on a ridge. The 17th Ohio Battery being short of men, 16 men from the 83d were sent to help work the guns. The battle raged fiercely for more than two hours, when the enemy was forced from

his position. He fell back about a mile, and made a stand until night enabled him to retire. The march was continued by way of Edward's Station to Big Black bridge. The approach to the bridge was defended by an extensive earthwork, mounting seventeen guns. Burbridge's Brigade advanced against the center of the work, across an open field, and the 83d was one of the first regiments to reach the works. Big Black was crossed on the next day, and on the 20th the regiment was confronting the Rebel works at Vicksburg. On the 22d an assault was made, the 83d forming a part of the line. The regiment lost about 8 percent of the number engaged. It assisted in the subsequent siege operations until the surrender of the city.

On the 5th of July Smith's Division moved against General Johnston's forces. The regiment participated in the operations around Jackson, and upon the evacuation of that place followed the fleeing Rebels as far as Brandon, and then returned to Vicksburg. The weather was intensely warm, and but little water was to be found; and what was found was often unfit to drink, having been rendered nauseous by the putrid carcasses of animals. Adequate provision for supplying the officers with rations had not been made, and in addition to their other hardships many of them were forced to subsist entirely on green corn for several days. On the 24th of August the 83d moved to Carrollton, La. With the exception of an expedition to Donaldsonville the regiment remained in camp until the 3d of October, when it started on the Teche campaign. The troops moved up the Teche to New Iberia, and thence by way of Opelousas to Barre's Landing, on Bayou Cortabateau. On the 1st of November the troops fell back through Grand Coteau, and Burbridge's Brigade went into camp near Carronero Bayou. On the 3d a force of Rebels made a sudden attack on the brigade and the camp was thrown into some confusion. The 83d chanced to be out in charge of a forage train, and was thoroughly prepared to meet the enemy. It hastened back, and by its timely arrival the brigade was able to hold the enemy in check, and fall back in good order until reinforcements came up, when the Rebels were driven from the field. In this encounter the 83d lost 56 men, mostly captured. The troops fell back to New Iberia, and after remaining a month in camp moved to Berwick. From this point the regiment

was sent to Algiers in charge of a wagon train. It was ordered in haste to Fort Jackson to check a mutiny among colored troops, and after remaining four weeks it returned to New Orleans, and was ordered to Madisonville, where it was assigned to the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 13th Corps. The division left Madisonville on the 25th of February, 1864, and proceeded to Franklin. The 83d was here transferred to the 1st Brigade, 4th Division, 13th Corps.

On the 13th of March the 4th Division started on the Red river expedition. It moved by way of Natchitoches and Pleasant Hills. On the morning of the 8th of April the 83d was placed in charge of the ammunition train of 150 wagons, while the remainder of the brigade was ordered to report to General Lee, commanding the cavalry. At 1 o'clock p. m. the regiment was ordered to join the brigade as soon as possible. It marched ten miles in two hours, and went into position in a woods on the extreme right of the line of battle. At 3:30 p. m. the enemy commenced to advance. The 83d moved out of the woods, closed up on the skirmish line, and opened a deadly fire, which checked the enemy at 200 yards and threw the first line back upon the second. The enemy rallied, advanced again; was again checked, and this time was compelled to lie down in order to avoid the fire. The Rebel left extended a long distance to the right of the 83d, and being unopposed it swung round as if to envelope the right of the National line. As the 83d was changing front in order to oppose this advance on the flank, it received directions to move to the left for the purpose of reenforcing a portion of the line that was wavering. Although subjected to a severe crossfire the regiment moved off in perfect order; but upon reaching the point designated it was found that the line had fallen back. The regiment retired to the crest of a ridge where the other troops were reforming, and a gallant stand was made. The position was held for half an hour, and then the line was forced back some 200 yards. The men were supplied with ammunition, and the 83d, with the 96th Ohio, was ordered to the right to ascertain if the enemy was attempting to cut off the retreat. These regiments came upon the enemy concealed in thick undergrowth, and being assailed on three sides were obliged to fall back. The troops fell back about two miles from the battlefield, and at dark the enemy was checked. The troops were withdrawn

late in the evening, and at 10 o'clock they commenced the return march to Pleasant Hills. The regiment remained at Pleasant Hills in line of battle all the next day. Toward night the line fell back, and on the 11th the troops reached Grand Ecore. On the 21st the troops were again in motion, and on the 25th Alexandria was reached.

On the 2d of May the 83d and a company of cavalry, with 50 wagons, started on a foraging expedition. After a march of nine miles and a brisk skirmish, the regiment occupied the buildings on Governor Morris' plantation; but finding a superior force of the enemy strongly posted it withdrew to a favorable position and awaited the attack. In a few minutes a force of cavalry and mounted infantry formed for a charge, and came dashing down in gallant style. Every man stood steady until the enemy was within 75 yards, when a well-aimed volley from the rear rank, followed by one from the front rank, and then by another from the rear rank, sent the Rebels back as rapidly as they had advanced. Quite a number of saddles were emptied, and several horses were killed. The wagons were loaded with corn, and the regiment returned to camp without further molestation. During its stay at Alexandria the 83d furnished heavy details to work on the dam. On the 13th it moved from Alexandria, and marching by way of Yellow Bayou and Markesville, reached Fort Taylor, four miles from Simmsport. The Atchafalaya was bridged by lashing 23 steamboats side by side. The 83d crossed on the 20th, and on the 22d arrived at Morganza, on the Mississippi.

On the 28th of May it moved down to Baton Rouge, where it remained in camp until the 21st of July, when it left for Algiers. From there the regiment moved to Morganza to reenforce that post against an expected attack. It arrived on the 28th and quietly went into camp. On the 1st of October the 83d, with other troops, marched from Morganza to seize Morgan's ferry, on the Atchafalaya. The position was occupied and held until the 9th, when the expedition returned to Morganza. On the 18th the regiment moved on another expedition to the Atchafalaya, at Simmsport. Here some prisoners were exchanged, and on the 29th the troops returned to Morganza. On the 1st of November the 83d embarked and moved to the mouth of White river, where it remained until December 6, when it returned to Morganza. It was

ordered to Natchez for consolidation with the 48th Ohio. The 83d was consolidated into six companies, and the 48th into four companies. All the field officers of the 83d were retained.

On the 28th of January, 1865, the 83d was ordered to Kennerville, and after a short stay it proceeded to New Orleans. It moved out to Lakeport on the cars, and embarked on an ocean steamer for Barrancas, where it arrived in three days and five hours from Natchez. The celerity of the movement was acknowledged in a complimentary order. The regiment was assigned to the 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 13th Army Corps. On the 11th of March the division moved to Pensacola, and on the 20th started on the campaign against Mobile. After severe marching on short rations, over very bad roads, the division arrived in the vicinity of Fort Blakely on the 2d of April. Siege operations were pushed forward vigorously, the 83d rendering its full share of assistance. About 5 o'clock p. m. on the 9th of April the regiment was moved into the advance rifle-pit, and was deployed to cover the brigade front. The works about to be assaulted were 600 yards distant, and consisted of a series of forts connected by an elaborately constructed breastwork. The most formidable fort was in front of the regiment's center; and another well-built fort was on the left. These works were protected by two lines of abattis by rifle-pits, and a telegraph wire stretched as high as the knee; and in addition to all this the ground was thickly planted with torpedoes. At the word of command the men sprang forward on the run, and advanced under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. When within fifty feet of the fort the center halted a moment to allow the wings, which had been delayed by obstacles, to close up, and then the whole line went over the works almost together. The gunners left some of their pieces partly loaded; some of the Rebels surrendered, and others fled. The fort and prisoners were placed under guard, and the regiment turned to the left, and after a spirited fight the other fort was captured and placed under guard. The 83d pursued the enemy, who fled to the landing. The brigade left the rifle-pit just as the regiment went over the enemy's works, but did not come up until the whole line of works had been placed under guard by the 83d. The regiment captured two forts, eight cannon, two mortars, a long line of breastworks, 800

prisoners, two flags, and a large quantity of small arms, ammunition, and other stores. It lost 36 officers and men killed and wounded. The colors were well riddled, and the staffs, both of the regimental banner and the National color, were shot in two; but the color-bearers gallantly carried the tattered flags over the parapet of the fort.

On the 20th the 83d left Blakely for Mobile. On the morning of the 21st it debarked, moved out beyond the city, and went into line of battle; but in the evening it returned to the landing, embarked, and anchored in the channel. On the next day it proceeded up the river to Selma, where it performed provost duty until the 12th of May, when it returned to Mobile, where it remained until the 13th of June, and then embarked for Galveston. The regiment performed guard duty in the city of Galveston until the 26th of July, when it embarked for New Orleans. On the 29th it started up the river. It arrived at Cairo on the 3d of August, embarked on the cars, and reached Cincinnati on the 5th. It proceeded to Camp Dennison, where it was paid and discharged on the 10th of August, 1865.

During its term of service this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.....	December 28, 29, 1862
Arkansas Post (Ft. Hindman), Ark .	January 11, 1863
Port Gibson, Miss.....	May 1, 1863
Champion's Hill, Miss.....	May 16, 1863
Big Black river, Miss.....	May 17, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (second assault)...	May 22, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Grand Coteau, La.....	November 3, 1863
Sabine Cross Roads, La.....	April 8, 1864
Cane river, La.....	April 23, 1864
Governor Moore's plantation, La. .	May 2, 1864
Fort Blakeley, Ala.....	April 2-9, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 83d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CASUALTIES.

“In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, wounded 3. In the battle of Champion’s Hill, May 16, wounded 3. In the engagement at Big Black river bridge, May 17, sustained no casualties. In the assault, May 19, killed 1, wounded 7, total 8. In the assault, May 22, killed 4, wounded 19, total 23; and during the siege not reported.

“Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege, killed 5, wounded 32, total 37.”

. 95th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

RECORD BY CAPT. H. WARREN PHELPS.

THE 95th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized in July, 1862, under the call by President Abraham Lincoln for 300,000 men for three years’ service, in June, 1862. The regiment was mustered into the United States service at Camp Chase, Ohio, by Captain A. B. Dod, 15th United States Infantry, and Captain C. O. Howard, 18th United States Infantry, on August 18 and 19, 1862. Companies A, C, D, H and I were composed of men from Franklin County, Companies B and K from Madison County, E and G from Champaign County, and Company F from southwestern Licking County. William Linn McMillen, a prominent physician and surgeon of Columbus, Ohio, was commissioned colonel. He was with the Russian army in the Crimean War in the study of surgery; was surgeon in the 1st Ohio Volunteer Infantry in first-call three-months’ men in 1861; was surgeon-general of Ohio 1861-2. He was a native of Hillsboro, Ohio. James B. Armstrong, a banker of Urbana, Champaign County, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. Jefferson Brumback, a lawyer of Newark, Licking County, was commissioned major. Arms and accoutrements were issued to the regiment on the afternoon of the 20th, and on that evening was held the first regimental dress parade with arms. Governor David Tod reviewed the regiment and passed the usual compliment in a patriotic address. The wife of Ex-Governor William Dennison, of Ohio, presented, on behalf of the lady friends of the regiment, a fine flag, which was received by the colonel. The

adjutant, Alf. G. Tuther, then read an official order from the Governor that the regiment should march at sunrise the next morning and proceed by railway to Lexington, Ky. At sunrise of the morning of the 21st the regiment marched from their camp and proceeded to the Little Miami Railroad, about one mile away, and there boarded cars. The men were very heavily laden with extra clothing in knapsacks, which one year afterwards were dispensed with. There were many friends and relatives present at that early hour to say goodbye.

As the train passed along carrying this regiment of buoyant men and boys, some of whom were to die so soon on a battlefield, many loyal citizens along the line cheered them on with flags and speech at the towns and stations. The regiment was well received at Cincinnati and given a fine dinner, as were other regiments which stopped there. Crossing the Ohio river on ferryboats to Covington, Ky., the command, at dark, boarded box freight cars without seats and proceeded to Lexington, Ky., arriving there about 1 o'clock p. m., reporting to Brigadier-General Lewis Wallace, who met the command at the depot. He was in command of the post, and assigned the regiment to fine camp grounds on the Clay farm, near the city. Large Sibley tents were issued, together with rations, details of guards made, and tenting in the field began.

Major-General William Nelson commanded the Army of Kentucky, with headquarters at Lexington. At 10 o'clock p. m. orders were received to be ready to March at sunrise next morning to Richmond, Ky., 25 miles southeast. General E. Kirby Smith, with a force of 10,000 men of the Confederate army, had come from Tennessee, via the Cumberland Gap, and was advancing upon Richmond. At sunrise of the morning of the 23d the regiment was in line, leaving 1 officer and 60 men to guard the camp, all knapsacks being left. The march was on a limestone pike, the weather had been dry, there was much dust, the sun shone out hot. At 5 o'clock p. m. the Kentucky river, 15 miles away, was reached, and every man was tired. Couriers arrived from Richmond urging haste, as the enemy was reported to be near. A hasty march was made for a few miles, then the tired officers and men fell down to rest; thus the march was kept up until 2 o'clock a. m., when not more than 20 men to the company arrived in Richmond, with very few company officers. Pickets

were thrown out, and the other tired men lay down upon the pavements to sleep. The next day the tired out men came in; the wagons and ambulances brought in the discarded blouses and blankets.

The 12th and 66th Indiana Infantry, 18th Kentucky, and one battalion of the 3d Tennessee Infantry, and the 95th Ohio, with Andrew's Battery, 1st Michigan Light Artillery, constituted the 2d Brigade, commanded by Colonel William H. Link, of the 12th Indiana. During the week Brigadier-General Charles Cruft took command of the brigade. Brigadier-General Mahlon D. Manson had command of another brigade, the 1st, about 7 miles in our front. On Saturday, August 30, at about 7:30 a. m., the booming of cannon was heard at the front. Soon orders came for our brigade to march to the support of General Manson's Brigade. We arrived on the battlefield at 9 o'clock, just as Manson's Brigade was being driven back. As our brigade, after resting for five minutes, advanced into line the enemy gave us a tremendous volley from artillery and musketry, then rushed with infantry, charging our line. The orders to retreat by right flank were given. The command moved to the right of the road; while making this movement the enemy pressed forward, and of the four companies of the left of the regiment, E, K, G and B, many were taken prisoners, together with the lieutenant-colonel. John Huffman and John Hill, of Company D; William Murphy, August Riddle and Edwin Parker, of Company H; A. W. Stonestreet, Henry Barker and Nicholas Barnett, of Company A; William Link and James Seeman, of Company B; Samuel Eli and Joseph S. Simms, of Company C; Perry Bounds and David Dodson, of Company F; Daniel W. Smith and John Schmidt, of Company G; Warner Z. Lubas and Elphus Tarpening, of Company K, were killed during the first stand. Several officers and men were wounded.

The retreat was continued for about two miles, when a determined stand was made for an hour. The enemy pressed on through a field of corn, losing many men in killed and wounded; as the writer of this has, since the close of the war, been informed by men who were there in the Confederate army. About 3 o'clock p. m. Major-General William Nelson, with his staff officers, met the retreating army about two miles from Richmond. He formed the lines and for an hour des-

perate fighting was done, then another retreat. General Nelson had ordered Brigadier-General Manson not to bring on an engagement with the enemy, but to fall back to where the 2d Brigade was located at Richmond, then all to retreat to the Kentucky river, where reenforcements could be sent from Lexington. He had ridden from Lancaster more than 25 miles after hearing the reports of the artillery firing.

Another stand was made near Richmond, where the battle was continued until dark; many being killed and wounded. We had seen the enemy's cavalry passing to our left in the distance before 12 o'clock noon. We were very confident in belief that our retreat was cut off. At the last stand the fighting was furious and desperate, but the enemy, who had been in the service for a year or more, pressed on and drove our forces back, and surrender of our forces became a necessity. General Nelson was wounded, but rode away with his staff after dark and escaped to Lexington, as did many others during the night. The loss in killed and wounded was mostly during the first and last engagements. Killed and mortally wounded 32 enlisted men; wounded officers 6, enlisted men 86, total 92. Taken prisoners and paroled, commissioned officers 33, enlisted men 639; this includes the wounded; 9 men left in Ohio.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Armstrong, owning a valuable horse, had persuaded General E. Kirby Smith, commanding the Confederate army, to let him retain the horse, but after being paroled, another officer was in command, who ordered the colonel to give up the horse. Colonel Armstrong put spurs to the horse and galloped away, reaching Ohio in safety. The paroled officers and men returned to Camp Chase, Ohio, walking to Cincinnati; those who escaped returned to Lexington, where, with those left there, they joined with other commands of the army and marched to Louisville, Ky. (There were 4 commissioned officers and 233 enlisted men.) They were ordered to Madison and Columbus, Ind., where they guarded railroad bridges until in December following, when they returned to Camp Chase. One commissioned officer, two noncommissioned officers and 20 men, who escaped during the night, made their way through deep ravines to the Kentucky river, and to Cincinnati, where they remained during the siege. They were then ordered to Camp Chase, Ohio; the writer was one of the party.

During the first week of December, 1862, the regiment was again united; the paroled officers and men having been encamped at Camp Lewis Wallace, four miles north of Columbus, Ohio. Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong, claiming he had not been regularly mustered into the United States service, retired; and Major Jefferson Brumback was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. Captain Joseph M. Stuart, of Company A, was commissioned major. Twelve commissioned officers for various reasons resigned their commissions; 12 noncommissioned officers and private soldiers, who were known to be well qualified, were commissioned in their stead.

On January 12, 1863, Special Order No. 24, Headquarters Department of Ohio, Cincinnati, was issued, which read as follows: "Colonel William L. McMillen will proceed without delay with his regiment, the 95th Ohio Infantry Volunteers, now at Camp Chase, Ohio, to Memphis, Tenn., and report to Major-General U. S. Grant, commanding the Department of Tennessee. By order of Major General H. G. Wright. C. W. Foster, A. A. G." There had been many changes—141 men had been discharged for wounds received in battle and on account of disabilities, while two men from each company, under orders from the War Department, were allowed to enlist by transfer into regiments in the United States Regular service; 5 men had been thus transferred, 2 to Company E, 1 to Company K, 1st United States Cavalry, 1 in General Mounted United States Service, and 1 in Regular United States Cavalry. 11 commissioned officers had resigned; 23 men had died; 8 men were never mustered into United States service; total loss, officers 11, enlisted men 207, including 32 men killed, and 12 commissioned. Then adding 11 recruits, totals 39 commissioned officers and 769 noncommissioned officers and men, were on the rolls of the regiment on January 18, 1863, as there was on August 21, 1862, 39 commissioned officers, and 976 noncommissioned officers and men carried upon the rolls of the regiment.

On Sunday, January 18, the regiment again marched from Camp Chase to the Columbus Station and boarded cars for Cincinnati, and there went on board the steamboat Jacob Strader, and arriving at Memphis, Tenn., on Saturday, the 24th, disembarked and went into Fort Pickering on the 25th, two miles below the city, and encamped in tents. Rain fell

every day for ten days. An epidemic of measles and mumps broke out, and during the week following took more than 100 officers and men to the hospitals; of these 19 enlisted men died and 31 were discharged. The regiment remained in Fort Pickering on duty as a part of the command of Brigadier-General James C. Veatch. About March 1 the regiment was moved out into a fine grove of timber, which was called Camp Tod.

On Sunday, March 15, the regiment embarked on a steamboat and went with the fleet to join the army, then beginning the advance upon the stronghold of Vicksburg, Miss. They were then in Brigadier-General John E. Smith's 8th Division, Army of the Tennessee. (See Vol. 24, Series 1, Part 3, page 130, War of the Rebellion Records.) Disembarked at Helena for a few days, then moved by steamboats to Young's Point, La. On March 22 Major-General U. S. Grant ordered General John E. Smith to proceed with his command to Lake Providence, La., and report to Major-General James B. McPherson, commanding the 17th Army Corps. (See Special Orders No. 81, Part 3, Series 1, page 130, Vol. 24, War of Rebellion Records.)

The following order was issued:

"Lake Providence, La., March 23, 1863.

"Brigadier-General John E. Smith,

"Commanding 8th Division:

"General:

"Inclosed please find copy of order from Major-General Grant, assigning your division to the 17th Army Corps. You will embark your command as soon as possible and report here for orders. I have no steamboats at my disposal now to send for your command, so you may experience a little delay in getting boats.

Very respectfully,

James B. McPherson."

"Lake Providence, La., March 31, 1863.

"Brigadier-General John E. Smith,

"Commanding 8th Division:

"General:

In accordance with instructions from Major-General

Grant you will embark your division and proceed forthwith to Young's Point, and report to Major-General W. T. Sherman, commanding 15th Army Corps.

Respectfully,

“James B. McPherson, Major-General,
Commanding 17th Army Corps.”

The regiment was brigaded with the 72d Ohio, 93d Indiana and 114th Illinois Infantry and Battery E, 1st Illinois Light Artillery, Captain Allen C. Waterhouse. This the 1st Brigade was commanded by Brigadier-General Ralph P. Buckland, former colonel of the 72d Ohio Infantry. 3d Division, General James M. Tuttle, 15th Army Corps. The officers and men were well pleased when they learned that, after so many months, they were finally placed in an army which had prominent commanders.

They were soon moved to Duckport and engaged in digging in the canal. On May 2 the command started on the march to Hard Times Landing, with three days' rations in haversacks, and two in the wagons; 40 rounds of ammunition in cartridge boxes, and 60 to the man in the wagons. The march was made in six days, down along Willow, and Walnut Bayous, which was deep in mud, Richmond, Perkins, then Lake St. Joseph, crossing the outlet on pontoon bridges—73 miles to Hard Times Landing—arriving about noon. Then crossing the Mississippi river on steamboats to Grand Gulf during the latter part of the afternoon, having neither cooking utensils, rations nor wagons. On the 8th started out hungry, having by some means missed the issue of rations by the division commissary. Encamped that night at Willow Springs, remaining until 4 p. m. next day. Fresh beef and corn meal was issued.

On the 12th was ordered to go to Hall's ferry, on the Big Black river, to guard that crossing, but by being misdirected by citizens the road to Baldwin's ferry was taken. Drove the enemy's pickets across the river, remained there over night, then returned to the command. On the 13th encountered the enemy's pickets, after passing Raymond, and nearing Mississippi Springs. Approaching the enemy's intrenchments at Jackson, by the road to the right of the road passing through Clinton, the rain falling continually. When within three

miles of Jackson, on the 14th, at about 10 a. m., heavy firing was heard to our left front, and we were soon receiving shells from the enemy's batteries, as we neared the enemy. One of General Sherman's staff officers came to General Tuttle for a detail of a regiment. The 95th Ohio was ordered, and was conducted by the staff officer to the right and along the railroad into the town by back streets; the staff officer then called for volunteers to accompany Sergeant-Major J. B. Vance to advance to a line of defences and ascertain if there was any of the enemy there. Ezra Peters, George Brotherly, and three other men of Company C volunteered, and, advancing boldly, found that the enemy had retreated from the works. It was a daring deed. The regiment then, piloted by a negro, passed to the rear of a battery, capturing it with 9 pieces, taking prisoner 1 captain, 5 lieutenants and 46 men with their arms. Thus the 95th Ohio was the first Union command to enter and plant the United States flag in the capital city of Mississippi. (Volume 24, Series 1, Part 1, page 762.)

The camp that night was in a grove of timber on the road leading west from the city, but the regiment lay along near to the trenches a part of the night. On the 15th and 16th was engaged in destroying the railroad towards Clinton, had very light rations. The men did not heed the rainfall; wet clothing was an every day matter. On the 17th started out at 5 a. m., on through Clinton, Champion's Hill battlefield, Edwards Depot, and on the 18th crossed Big Black river on a pontoon bridge. Marched to the Willis' plantation, there the road turns to the right; advanced along that road towards Snider's Landing some distance, then turned to the left and was soon in front of the enemy's works. The division in reserve of the 15th Corps; the regiment in support of a battery.

On the 19th at 2 p. m. the briagde was advanced by the right flank to the support of General Blair's 2d Division; two regiments were sent over the ridge to the left of the road leading into Vicksburg, via the city graveyard; the 72d and 95th Ohio on the right of the road; the regiment had 2 men wounded; the brigade lost 5 men killed and 27 wounded. General Blair's Division withdrew from their position on the evening of the 19th leaving Buckland's Brigade in the advance. This position was maintained; sharpshooting during daytime and

pushing reconnoitering parties to the front at night to locate the enemy's picket line, and secure a good position to fortify near to the enemy's intrenchments. On the night of the 20th Captain Wells Allis, with his Company C, advanced in the supreme darkness to the top of the bluff, and into the garden near to the shed which stood near a pile of bricks where a house had been burned. Sergeant James Burns, John Fox, and Ezra Peters secured some vegetables from the garden; they were within a few feet of the enemy's pickets, who were talking in whispers. They captured a man who came crawling along carefully, but he proved to be a lieutenant of an Iowa regiment.

On the evening of the 21st the brigade was withdrawn from the position. On the 22d the brigade supported Blairs' Division, and was on the left of the road during the time of the assault. On the 23d the brigade took position on the bluff to the right rear of the Waterhouse Battery. The 95th Ohio holding the right of the brigade and near the two gun battery on its right, near the west point of the bluff, dropping down into Mint Spring Valley.

On the night of June 18 Captain William R. Warnock, with his company G, 95th Ohio, was ordered to advance to a position in front of the brigade on the left of the road leading to the enemy's works and near to them, and hold the position while the sappers and miners could dig trenches and throw up works of defense. The captain and his men crawled up the hillside upon their hands and knees. The night was very dark. When they reached the crest of the bluff, and not hearing any sound, the captain advanced towards a large tree, which was dimly outlined. When within about 15 feet of the tree a man stepped out with pointed gun; a cap was snapped, the gun missed fire; the form of the man disappeared, running across the head of the ravine.

The position was held in silence until about 4 o'clock a. m. of the 19th, when a staff officer approached and said that it had been impossible to secure picks and shovels, and ordered the company to withdraw. On the night of the 19th Lieutenant-Colonel Jefferson Brumback, with four companies, Captain S. A. J. Snyder's Company C, and Andrew Nuhfer's Company D, of the 72d Ohio, 1 company from the 93d Indiana, and Captain Marcus L. Stansbury's Company E, of the 95th Ohio, were ordered to take possession of the same hill and

protect the sappers and miners who were to commence earth-works in the vicinity of the brick pile where the house had been burned, and the board shed. They crawled upon their hands and knees to near the top of the hill when they received a volley from the enemy's pickets, who were in readiness, resulting in the wounding severely of Major J. D. McClure, of General Tuttle's staff. Our men again advanced, but were met with another volley, they returning the fire. The command was recalled, and our artillery threw a few shells at the enemy, which seemed to do them injury. Our losses were Company E, 95th Ohio, killed 1, wounded 8, three of whom died soon after.

On June 22 the regiment moved with the division with Major-General Sherman's command to near Big Black river and remained there until July 4, when at 10:25 a. m. word was received of the surrender of the enemy at Vicksburg. On the 5th moved two miles to Messinger's ferry and assisted in building a bridge across the Big Black river, with timbers taken from a cotton gin building. On the 6th crossed over the river about 4 o'clock p. m. (1st Lieutenant H. W. Phelps, Company H, 95th Ohio, diary), and commenced the advance towards Jackson, driving the enemy's pickets and skirmishers. On July 6 Captain James Kilbourne, of Company H, being sick and refusing to go to hospital, was detailed upon the staff of Brigadier-General Jas. M. Tuttle as division picket officer, succeeding Major J. D. McClure, who had been wounded. There was a great rainfall on the night of the 7th. Passed through Clinton and arrived in front of Jackson within one and a half miles about 11:30 a. m. the 10th.

The regiment did not take any part in the engagements although the brigade did. On the 12th moved back two miles, and until the 23d was engaged in picket duty and foraging. Moved with the army; crossed the Big Black river on the 25th; was in camp at Little Bear Creek, Oak Ridge and Chestnut Ridge until November 7. Lieutenant Vincent Allen, of Company K, Lieutenant James C. Calvert, of Company A, and 86 men died during the months of June to December, 1863, at Vicksburg, and in hospitals, the result of the Vicksburg campaign.

Major Joseph M. Stuart resigned for reason of sickness July 23d. Captain William R. Warnock, of Company G, was

commissioned major. Captains E. L. Taylor, of Company D, and I. B. Potts, of Company A, having been disabled, resigned in July. All able and valiant officers. In October, while on an expedition towards Mechanicsburg, during a night march, B. Neff and William P. Fike, of Company H, were captured by the enemy, taken to Andersonville prison and died there.

In November the division embarked on steamboats and moved to Memphis, Tenn., arriving there on the 12th. The command in a short time was stationed at Colliersville, Tenn., 23 miles from Memphis. On December 20 the designation of command was changed from the 3d Division, 15th Army Corps, to the 1st Division, 16th Army Corps. On December 27 the enemy, under command of General Chalmers, attacked the cavalry pickets, driving them back, then made a night attack upon the regiment at Colliersville, capturing 2 men, 1 of them escaping, but the other man, Barton Durant, was taken to Andersonville prison where he died. The command, during the spring months of 1864, was out on two expeditions in western Tennessee and northern Mississippi. The regiment was with the expedition commanded by Brigadier-General S. D. Sturgess in June, 1864. Colonel William L. McMillen, of the 95th Ohio, having command of the Infantry, numbering 5,000. Meeting the enemy under command of General N. B. Forrest, who retreated through swampy country, finally gave battle on grounds of his own selection; defeated our force of 3,300 cavalry and 5,000 infantry with a quantity of artillery; taking train, artillery and many prisoners and harassing our forces on their retreat from the battle grounds at Brice's Cross Roads, Miss., for 90 miles to Colliersville. The regiment lost in killed Lieutenant Oscar D. Kelton, of Company A, and 5 enlisted men, taken prisoner Captains Robert M. Hanson and Wells Allis, who were almost fatally wounded with gunshots through the body. Captains A. V. Peters, M. L. Stansbury, Lieutenants I. M. Davidson, I. G. Peetrey, B. E. Robinson and Joseph Houston, and 147 noncommissioned officers and privates, many of whom were seriously wounded, 27 of them died while in prison, and 9 suffered death by the explosion of the steamer Sultana on the Mississippi river near Memphis, Tenn., April 27, 1865. The officers all returned after long confinement in prison. Very few of the men were fitted for any military duty after returning from prison. Two men, Henry C. Titus and

Joseph Coleman, after being taken prisoner and being tired and slow to march, were allowed to stop to rest, two guards remained with them; the other prisoners were moved on; several shots were heard, the guards came up with the column of prisoners, but the two men have never been heard from.

On June 22 another expedition was fitted out and Major-General A. J. Smith was put in command, with Brigadier-General Joseph A. Mower second in command; three divisions, the right wing of the 16th Army Corps. The regiment was with this expedition, which at Tupelo, Miss., not far from where the battle of June 10 was fought, met the enemy on July 13 and 15, commanded by General N. B. Forrest, and after fast and furious fighting punished them severely. The loss to the regiment was 1 man killed, wounded 8, died of wounds 1, taken prisoner 3, died in prison 2. These two campaigns were very severe on the men of the regiment, many who returned were not again in physical condition for any duty, and several died. Again in the month of August the regiment went with Generals Smith and Mower's command to Oxford, Miss., and had some skirmish fighting at Abbeville, Miss.

On September 2 the division commanded by Brigadier-General J. A. Mower went by steamboats to Du Valls Bluff, Ark., on the White river, then proceeded by marching to Brownsville, near Little Rock. General F. Steele had asked for assistance to repel the invasion of the state, and the threatened taking of Little Rock, by General Sterling Price, with his army, and other commands of southwestern Missouri.

After campaigning for 19 days on 12 days' rations through Arkansas, and Missouri, the command arrived, tired and hungry, at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, on the Mississippi river, at 7 o'clock p. m., October 5, where Major-General Andrew J. Smith, commanding the right wing of the 16th Army Corps, was waiting with a fleet of steamboats and two Divisions expecting to take the command to Louisville, Ky., and then go by railroad to join General Sherman's army. But Major-General W. S. Rosecrans, who had command of the Department of Missouri, had secured consent to use General Smith's troops in western Missouri. The steamboats conveyed the command to St. Louis, where clothing and rations were drawn, then on to Jefferson City, and by railroad to Lamine river. A campaign after General Price's forces

and other Confederate commands began; closing with the battle on the Little Blue river at Westport, seven miles then, from Kansas City, Mo., on October 24, at sunrise, after marching 36 miles during the previous 24 hours. General Blount coming from the west with his cavalry command, and, with the aid of General Pleasanton's Cavalry, who were in the advance of our command of Infantry, were holding General Price's forces, who were mounted, until General Smith's command could come up; but they making a desperate charge cut their way through the cavalry command and escaped, General Blount's command following them through Kansas, into the Indian Territory. General A. J. Smith's command stopped for one day and buried the dead of both armies. Thus the infantry command, after 38 days of pursuit of the enemy, were cheated out of a battle with the enemy. The regiment, with Smith's command, marched for one day in Kansas, on October 26, through prairie, the tall grass being set on fire by the retreating enemy to prevent pursuit.

The return to St. Louis was begun on Sunday, October 30. On Thursday, November 3, rain fell, then snow to depth of 13 inches, near Otterville. After marching 18 miles the officers and men's clothing was wet, the weather turned cold and with only gummed cloth blankets and with shoe soles worn out the men suffered terribly. On November 8, the day for casting ballots for election of President and Vice-President, 107 votes were cast by members of the regiment; every man present voted except those not of age. This was near Jefferson City; the vote was Lincoln 91, McClellan 16. The command arrived at St. Louis, Mo., after severe hardships, on November 15. Were paid four months' pay up to October 31. November 23 went on board steamboat J. Raymond and started with General A. J. Smith's command for Nashville, Tenn. Brigadier-General John McArthur, commanding the 1st Division since October 10, relieving Brigadier-General Joseph A. Mower, who was ordered to join Major-General Sherman's army.

The command arrived at Nashville on the night of November 30, disembarked on December 1, and marched three and one-half miles out to the hills and began to fortify that afternoon, working until 10 o'clock p. m. Finished the works the next day. The right of General Smith's 16th Army

Corps resting on the Cumberland river. There were three divisions. On December 5 one company of the 95th Ohio (Companies H and I in one command, as there were but seven company officers present for duty) was deployed as skirmishers, the enemy's cavalry coming in sight. On the 6th the 72d Ohio lost 1 man killed while reconnoitering. Picket and trench duty continued until the 15th. The sleet and ice during the 13th and 14th prevented any movements by either army. On the 15th the regiment with the brigade assisted in taking two forts, with 7 commissioned officers and 148 enlisted men prisoners, 8 cannon, eight caissons, and 1 wagon with arms and accoutrements.

On the morning of the 16th the command, after lying on the captured field during the night without fires, and on arms, moved out and occupied works constructed during the night, then moved in two lines towards Shy's Hill, which was occupied by the enemy. Supporting the battery of Cogswell's Independent Illinois Light Artillery and a battery of the 15th Indiana Light Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Fred. Fouts, and were in front of General Couch's Division of the 23d Army Corps. About 12 o'clock noon the brigade moved to the left along a hillside, and lying down began to dig a trench and throw the dirt against a fence and thus make defenses against the enemy's sharpshooters, and guard against an assault, also to attract the attention of the enemy while another battery could be placed in position on the hill in front of General Couch's Division. This battery was commanded by Lieutenant Fred Fouts, as per letter received from him in February, 1886, from St. Louis, Mo., who has since died. The regiment lost 1 man mortally wounded, Heseekiah Biggs, Sergeant of Company I, and several men were wounded while in that position. It was intended to assault the enemy on the hill in front should General Couch's Division make an assault upon the hill in their front. Generals A. J. Smith, and John McArthur, finally, after much persuasion, succeeded in gaining the consent of Major-General George H. Thomas, commanding the army, to make an assault upon the enemy on the hill in front, the one held by Colonel Shy's Brigade, in General William Bate's Division. General Thomas thought the risk of life in an assault too great, but would permit it.

General William L. McMillen, commanding the 1st Brigade, of the 1st Division, 16th Army Corps, then consented

with his brigade to make the assault. He retired the brigade from the position it held, and moved by the right flank to a point on the hill in front of the hill to be assaulted, forming in two lines outside of the works occupied by and in front of General Couch's Division. The regiments of the brigade were the 72d Ohio, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Eaton; 95th Ohio, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Jefferson Brumback; 93d Indiana, Captain C. A. Hubbard; 114th Illinois, Captain J. M. Johnson; 10th Minnesota Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel S. P. Jennison; numbering officers and enlisted men about 1,400.

At 3.30 p. m. after instructing the officers commanding the batteries to open upon the enemy on the hill and to continue firing rapidly until the assaulting column was up in range on the hill assaulted, General McMillen gave the command to advance with fixed bayonets and take the hill without firing a shot; that was done in the face of a terrific fire of musketry and shell; the last 30 yards before reaching the enemy's works a sheet of flame was in our faces. The brigades to the right and left and all of the army rushed in when they saw the desperate position of that small brigade, and the entire line of the enemy was either taken prisoner or driven back. The regiment lost 1 man killed; Sergeant James Price, of Company H, who was color sergeant of the regiment, died from gunshot wound after he had planted the colors of his regiment upon the enemy's works while in hand to hand combat. The hill in ascent was so steep that the enemy shot over their advancing foes. General McMillen followed closely his brigade and cheered the men on to victory. Wounded men of the enemy stood in the trenches and attempted to prevent our men from going over. Not a single wounded man of the enemy was bayoneted.

Brigadier-General Smith, 84 field, staff and line officers and 1,533 enlisted men were captured in this charge on that hill, together with 4 battle flags, 8 cannon, 8 caissons and a large number of small arms. (General William L. McMillen, during his last sickness and only a few days previous to his death on Feb. 8, 1902, while sitting propped up in bed, related to the writer of this, who was also present in that charge, the preliminary arrangements for the charge, and the consent given by General Thomas. The reports of the battles, see

Vol. 45, Series 1, Part 1, pages 432 to 444 inclusive, and 458-9, War of the Rebellion Records, bear out his statements.) Of the brigade, 2 field officers wounded, also 6 line officers and 60 enlisted men killed and wounded.

The regiment with the command followed Hood's retreating army one mile that night, and continued to follow them, after burying the dead, passing through Franklin, Columbia, Pulaski, Lawrenceburg, to Clifton, on the Tennessee river. Roads extremely bad; much rainfall; many Confederate prisoners taken. Arrived at Eastport, Miss., on the Tennessee river, on Friday, January 6, 1865. Had no rations except corn from 9th to 15th. Remained at Eastport until February 6, when General Smith's command boarded steamboats and started to join General E. R. S. Canby's Army at New Orleans. The regiment was on board steamer City of Memphis. Arrived at Cairo on the 8th and remained until the 10th coaling the boats; arrived at Vicksburg on the 14th, remained there until 19th; was encamped five miles out. Left there on same boat, arrived at New Orleans on the 22d; was encamped on the Andrew Jackson battlefield. Embarked on an ocean steamship on the 28th. Arrived at Dauphine island, and disembarked March 3, not far from Fort Gaines, an island of white coarse sand with no vegetation on one side, 30 miles from Mobile. On the 9th heard of the burning of Columbia, S. C. On the 12th the command was inspected by Major-General P. J. Osterhaus. On the 19th left the island and boarded steamboats; landed at Crawford's landing, right bank of Fish river.

On the 24th commenced to advance towards Spanish Fort. On the 28th the fort was closely invested by the land forces and gunboats. Two of our guns were silenced; gunboats were throwing shells into the fort. 29th, close firing all day by gunboats, land artillery and musketry. 30th, heavy firing by artillery both sides last night; the brigade helped to take two 30-pounder Parrott guns from a gunboat today, and by means of cable ropes 300 men and as many mules as could well be hitched dragged the guns through the sand about one-third mile and mounted them on parapet of logs and sand. The regiment is in the trenches every alternate day digging to mine the fort. The pickets on either side talk with each other during the night time. 31st, heavy and continued dueling with

artillery; 6 to 7 p. m., the two large guns mounted yesterday doing tremendous execution. The regiment was in the trenches on the low land within one-eighth mile of the fort, which is situated on an elevation of fully 100 feet. The enemy cannot depress their guns so as to throw shells into our trenches. Whenever their sharpshooters show themselves they draw the fire of our men. With short wooden mortars the enemy toss small shells over into our trenches, but they come so slowly that when they fall, our men fall down, while the pieces as the shells burst fly upward and do no harm.

April 4 the regiment was on picket 24 hours. 1 man was seriously wounded. There was heavy artillery firing on our left. At 5 o'clock p. m. the regiment went into the trenches; the artillery opened a bombardment of the fort and continued until dark. On the 6th the regiment guarded artillery over to Fort Blakely. On the night of April 7 Daniel Waldron, of Company G, with two men of the 72d Ohio, volunteered to go out 200 feet towards the fort from our trenches and tie ropes to cheval-de-frise, which had been put out the night previous by the enemy. Our men in the trenches, which were then within 400 feet of the fort, pulled on the rope too soon, believing that they had the proper signal. The three men were wounded by gunshots from the enemy's pickets. On the 8th George W. Schrock, of Company A, 95th Ohio, was wounded in the head by gunshot from the enemy while on picket; he died April 25 at New Orleans.

Our trenches were within 100 yards of the fort. The brigade was in the trenches when at 5 p. m. our artillery commenced bombarding and continued until darkness set in. Thomas I. Stephenson, corporal of Company B, was shot and killed by an enemy sharpshooter. At 10 o'clock p. m. the brigade advanced with other troops, believing that the enemy was evacuating the fort and going by steamboat and gunboat to Mobile. Some prisoners who had been taken piloted the way into the fort, taking up torpedos which had been planted; the brigade went into the fort at 10:30 p. m., and found but few of the late enemy there. Thus ended our warfare. 9th, the regiment marched over to Fort Blakely and witnessed the taking of that fort on the 10th, then marched to Montgomery, Ala., arriving on April 25, then first learning of the surrender of General R. E. Lee, with his army, and the assassination of

the President. Then went to Enterprise, Miss., and remained until July 21, making contracts between the Colored people, for the United States government, and the Southern planters. Then proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where on August 14 was mustered out of the United States service, to be discharged at Columbus, Ohio, which was done on the 19th, just three years from date of muster into the service.

RECAPITULATION 95TH O. V. I.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service on August 18 and 19 by Captain C. O. Howard, 18th United States Infantry, and Captain A. B. Dod, 15th United States Infantry, at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, with 9 field and staff officers and 30 company officers, and 976 noncommissioned officers and men. It went into the field on August 21, 1862, with its full strength. Was engaged in battle August 30, 1862, with loss in killed and mortally wounded noncommissioned officers and men 32, commissioned officers wounded 6; noncommissioned officers and men wounded 86. Taken prisoner and paroled commissioned officers 33; noncommissioned officers and men 639.

It returned to the field January 18, 1863, with a full complement of commissioned officers, and 769 noncommissioned officers and men. 11 commissioned officers had resigned, 1 enlisted man had been commissioned in another regiment, 2 men discharged to accept appointment in regular service, 11 men were commissioned as officers, 35 men were discharged on account of wounds received, 106 men discharged for disability, 6 men discharged by civil authority, 5 men enlisted in regular service, 1 man was accidentally killed, 16 men died, 8 men deserted, 8 men claimed never to have been mustered, 32 men killed in battle, 11 recruits enlisted.

Subsequently 1 commissioned officer killed in battle, 2 died, 7 resigned, 1 was transferred to command colored troops. Captain Morris Youmans commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. Surgeon H. Z. Gill had been commissioned surgeon of United States Volunteers; Lieutenant Murray Davis had been commissioned captain of the United States Volunteers.

Ten commissioned officers were wounded, 8 of whom were prisoners of war confined in prisons; 3 noncommissioned

officers commissioned and transferred to command colored troops. Killed in battle 16, wounded 41, prisoners of war confined in prisons 156, died while in prison 29, died after exchanged on steamer Sultana 10, in other places 4, murdered by guards while on road to prison 3. Died in our hospitals and camps and at home 124, discharged for wounds received 7, for disability 53, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps 38. Recruits to 72d O. V. I. 19, mustered out absent from command 37, drowned 2, recruits 51. Total officers 54, enlisted men 1,038. Commissioned officers at muster out 30. Enlisted men 456. Was engaged in 23 battles and 2 sieges. Marched through 8 states; more than 12,000 miles, and had many skirmishes.

During its term of service this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Richmond, Ky.....	August 30, 1862
Jackson, Miss.....	May 14, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (assaults).....	May 19-22, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Big Black river, Miss.....	July 6, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Brandon, Miss.....	July 19, 1863
Hickahala Creek, Miss.....	February 10, 1864
Brice's Cross Roads (Guntown),	

Miss.....	June 10, 1864
Harrisburg, Miss.....	July 13, 1864
Tupelo, Miss.....	July 14, 1864
Old Town Creek, Miss.....	July 15, 1864
Abbeville, Miss.....	August 23, 1864
Little Harpeth, Tenn.....	December 6, 1864
Nashville, Tenn.....	December 15, 16, 1864
Pursuit of Hood.....	Dec. 17, 1864, to Jan. 1, '65
Spanish Fort, Ala.....	March 26 to April 9, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 95th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CASUALTIES.

"In the assault, May 19, 1863, wounded 2; In the assault, May 22, wounded 4. In affair on the picket line the night of June 19, wounded 8, missing 1, total 9; and during the siege, not otherwise reported.



NINETY FIFTH INFANTRY,
COL. WILLIAM L. McMILLEN,
LIEUT. COL. JEFFERSON BRUNBACK,
1st BRIG., 3d DIV., 15th CORPS.

OHIO



“Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege, wounded 14, missing 1, total 15.”

The one reported missing was killed, Ira S. Sargeant, Company E, and of the wounded two died soon of their wounds, Daniel D. Taylor and Jeremiah Richwine, of Company E.

Colonel William L. McMillen was Brevet-Brigadier-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Jefferson Brumback and Major William R. Warnock were brevetted Colonels; Captain James Kilbourne was brevetted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel, in U. S. Volunteers.

96th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

RECORD BY CAPTAIN ROBERT P. BARTLETT.

THIS regiment was recruited in July and August, 1862, in the counties of Delaware, Knox, Logan, Marion, Morrow and Union, and was organized at Camp Delaware, Ohio, and mustered into the service of the United States, August 19, for three years, by Charles C. Goddard, captain of the 17th United States Infantry.

On September 1 it went to Covington, Ky., and for several nights was quartered at public halls, and was first ordered out to Fort Mitchell. On September 8 it went into camp about three miles southeast of Newport on the ground where Fort Thomas is located, without tents. Brush arbors were erected to protect the men from the sun, but they took the rains. On September 17 the regiment got five tents, and on September 25 four more, and the complement came shortly after. This camp was called Beechwood Battery, and the regiment was drilled, and many times called into rifle-pits in the early hours of the morning. A strong picket was maintained, as the Rebel forces, under General Kirby Smith, were threatening Covington and Cincinnati. In the meantime the regiment was armed with Austrian rifles, which would carry scarcely 40 rods.

On October 8 the regiment broke camp and started on the march to Falmouth, Ky., where it arrived at noon on October 11 and went into camp, and remained until October 19, when the march of 23 miles over a stony pike was resumed

to Cynthiana, where the men arrived foot-sore, and with blistered feet, and here the regiment camped until October 23, when the march was resumed to Paris, Ky. Here it went into camp near the town on the farm of Honorable Garret Davis. On the afternoon of October 25 a snow storm set in, and by the next morning six inches of snow had fallen; the men dug trenches through their tents for furnaces, and took stones from the stone fences to cover the trenches, and built fires in the improvised furnaces to protect them from the cold, from which they were suffering. Colonel Vance ordered the captains to have the men return the stone coverings to the fences, and Captains Kimball, Kendall, Coulter and Riechlderfere refused so to do, and were put under arrest. Colonel Vance relented, after considering the sufferings of the men, and when, on the 28th, the march was resumed to Lexington, he released the captains from arrest and nothing more was ever heard about it. In the meantime part of the companies were on provost guard duty in Paris. The regiment arrived in camp near Lexington, Ky., on the 28th, and on the 31st arrived at Nicholasville, where winter quarters were built, only to be deserted on the 11th of November, on orders to march to Louisville, where the regiment arrived on November 15, and camped along the canal around the falls. Here our Austrian rifles were exchanged for Belgians that carried an ounce and one-half ball.

On November 21 the regiment embarked on the steamboats *Ida May* and *Lady Franklin* and arrived at Memphis, Tenn., on November 27, and camped about two miles from the landing, near Elmwood Cemetery

December 20 the regiment embarked on steamer *Hiawatha* with Sherman's expedition to Vicksburg; arriving at Milliken's Bend December 25, and with its brigade, under command of General S. G. Burbridge, made a forced march to Dallas Station, on the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railway, where, and at Delhi Station, the brigade burned 3 bridges and trestle works, tore up and destroyed one and one-half miles of railroad, heated and twisted the rails, burning depots, cotton and cotton-gins galore; captured 200 head of cattle and 100 head of mules and many horses, and destroyed other stores and supplies that could not be moved. (See report of General Burbridge, Vol. XVII, Part I, page 629, Official Records of the Rebellion.) The brigade had marched 75 miles in 36 hours.

Reembarking, it continued with Sherman's army down the river and up the Yazoo river, landing at Johnston's plantation on the evening of December 27, and marched out to Chickasaw Bayou, where the regiment formed in line of battle on the right of the line with A. J. Smith's Division, and took part in that unfortunate attack against the defenses of Vicksburg, on December 28 and 29. After the battle the regiment, with McClernand's forces, was transported up the river to the mouth of the White river; thence up the White river and the Arkansas river to the vicinity of Arkansas Post, where the army was disembarked on the evening of January 10, 1863. The next day the forces under General McClernand attacked the fort in force and soon compelled its surrender, capturing 4,691 prisoners. The brigade of which this regiment formed a part was most conspicuous in the assault and was accorded great honors during the assault and capture. The casualties of the regiment were, killed and died of wounds 17, wounded 38.

Soon after, the regiment landed with its brigade at Young's Point, and went into camp with Grant's army. (See reports of Generals McClernand, A. J. Smith and Burnbridge, *Official Records of War of the Rebellion*, Vol. XVII, pages 700 et seq.)

On February 14 the regiment, with its brigade, and one week's rations, went on the Greenville expedition, after guerrillas, and did not return for two weeks, having marched in the rain and slept in mule barns, or any possible place without tents or shelter, and returned to Camp at Young's Point, where it remained until March 15, when it moved camp with the army to Milliken's Bend, the enemy having cut the levee and flooded the camp at Young's Point.

On March 29, 1863, one of the grandest campaigns ever attempted during the war was inaugurated by General Grant's order for General Osterhaus, 9th Division of the 13th Army Corps, to advance down the west side of the Mississippi river and cross over to the east side. General A. J. Smith's 10th Division (of which the 96th was a part) and the other divisions of the corps quickly followed and the carnival of war soon commenced. The terrific fighting, the strategy, and the success of the Vicksburg campaign has been the wonder and admiration of all military men.

The 96th advanced over corduroy roads or steamboats on bayous, with its brigade, as far as Perkins' plantation, where

with the 60th Indiana Infantry, it was stationed to garrison the "Cracker" line, and then on May 28, it was ordered to Warrenton, at which place it disembarked from the steamer Silver Wave the same afternoon, and immediately marched around to the investment line and took its place on the right center of the brigade, and up to the rifle-pits of the investment line, and was active in the operations of the siege until the surrender of the garrison, July 4, 1863.

On June 3 William W. Reed, of Company D (who was on detail to the 17th Ohio Battery), was shot by a sharpshooter of the enemy, through the right arm (near the elbow) and face (from side to side), and very severely wounded; and on June 30, John N. Geyer, of Company D, was fatally wounded in the head by a stray shot from the enemy, and died July 16, 1863, of said wound at Division Hospital, although it seems no casualties were reported.

During the siege B. J. Williams, of Company E, 96th (then on the staff of General Burbridge), assisted by Corporal Thomas F. Zuck, of Company D, as draughtsman, made plats of the division and brigade headquarters, and camps of regiments and batteries of the division, and rifle-pits and forts and works in the front of the division, and one of said plats has been preserved by B. J. Williams (now of Shelby, Ohio), and loaned to Captain William T. Rigby, chairman of the National Commission on Vicksburg National Military Park, and has been of much assistance in definitely locating the headquarters, camps of regiments and batteries, and location of the guns of same, and rifle-pits and embrasures, and of the six Confederate forts which appear in sight.

This map, or plat, shows Burbridge's Brigade camped up to the rifle-pits and line of investment, which Union avenue now follows; and the regiments in position as follows, to wit: the 96th Ohio on right center, and the 16th and 60th Indiana to right of the 96th; the 83d Ohio on the left center, and the 67th Indiana and 23d Wisconsin to the left of the 83d. The camps of the regiments of the 2d Brigade are to the rear of those of the 1st Brigade.

On the morning of July 3, about 10 o'clock, a flag of truce bearer approached the front Union rifle-pits and picket line of General A. J. Smith's Division, 13th Army Corps, and was followed by General John S. Bowen and Colonel L. M. Mont-

gomery of the Confederate army. Albert Davis, a heroic young soldier of Company D, 96th Ohio, on duty at a front picket post, halted the flag of truce bearer, and called Captain Joseph Leonard of Company B, 96th, who was the officer of the picket line, and he blindfolded General Bowen and Colonel Montgomery, and with the aid of some officers of the 83d Ohio, conducted them through the camps of the division, first to General Burbridge's headquarters, and thence they were conducted to General A. J. Smith, who communicated with General Grant, who refused to receive them and treat with them, and they returned inside of the Confederate lines.

In the afternoon of the same day Generals Grant and Pemberton, with corps and division commanders, met in front of General Logan's Division, and about in front of the camp of the 32d Ohio, at the place marked by "Surrender Monument" in the Park, and the terms of surrender of the fortress and its defenders were agreed upon. (See General Grant's Memoirs, Vol. I, pages 556-8 and Records of the Rebellion, Vol. XXIV, Part 3, page 460, General Ord. to General Grant.)

The afternoon of July 4 the men were ordered to turn over their Belgian muskets and each man go to the stacks outside the Rebel forts and select for himself a Springfield or an Enfield rifle, which was done; they were double shot and kicked ferociously when fired. Early in the morning of July 5, the regiment, with its brigade and division, was ordered to march, without tents, against General Joe Johnston, who was then strongly fortified at Jackson, Miss., and after the capture of that place, it returned with the corps to Vicksburg, where it camped until September 25, 1863. On August 19 a corporal, Clark Miner, of Company D, was killed; and a private, William Faris, of Company C, was severely wounded by the explosion of the steamboat City of Madison at the landing at Vicksburg.

September 25, 1863, regiment embarked for New Orleans and went into camp at Carrollton, near the city. The regiment was engaged in drilling, reviews by General Grant, and a scouting expedition to New river, until October 3, when camp was broken and the regiment entered on the Teche expedition. On arrival at Algiers a train of flat gravel cars stood on the track (on which was loaded a train of army wagons, occupied in part by the 60th Indiana) waiting to transport the regiment

to Morgan City, and after a little delay, the 96th was ordered to board the cars, *under the wagons*. The patriotism of a true soldier forbids him to murmur at hardships, and his loyalty and faithfulness requires unquestioned obedience to orders, and so the soldiers of the 96th, with a hilarious shout, boarded the cars *under* the army wagons. The soldiers laughed at impossibilities, and always attempted to carry out their orders, and when ordered to a place seemingly impossible, they looked about for transportation.

At Vermillionville (now Lafayette) the regiment on October 13 voted for Governor of Ohio; 222 votes were cast for Brough and 5 for Vallandigham.

But little opposition was met until October 30, when the enemy's pickets were encountered, and some skirmishes were had for three days, and on November 3 a force of more than four to one attacked the rear guard (which was Burbridge's Brigade) at Grand Coteau, and the most terrific fight in which the regiment was ever engaged occurred before reinforcements could come to its aid and drive the enemy off. Some companies lost one-third of their number, killed and wounded. Returning to Algiers the regiment on December 11 embarked for Matagorda Peninsula, Texas, where it remained until February 28, 1864, and then returned to Algiers and entered on the Red river campaign and took part in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, April 8, where they suffered severely in killed and wounded. Colonel J. W. Vance was killed and Captain Samuel Coulter mortally wounded. They were also engaged in battle of Cane river, and endured all the hardships of this unfortunate campaign.

From August 5 to 23 was on the expedition and capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, Ala. September 1 it moved back to Morganza, La., thence on November 1 to the mouth of White river. While at this place the ranks of the regiment became so depleted that, under orders dated November 18, the regiment was consolidated into four companies, and one company transferred from the 42d Ohio, making five companies, and was designated as the 96th Battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Albert H. Brown, who was loved and revered by all his men, and refused to be mustered out, and remained with the battalion until the close of the war.

The battalion remained at the mouth of White river until March 26, when it was ordered to Kennersville, and thence to

Mobile Point, where it was active in the operations around Mobile, taking part in the capture of Spanish Fort April 8, 1865, and in the capture of Mobile April 12, and the next day was engaged with the enemy at Whistler's Station; from April 14 to May 9 was sent on an expedition to Nannahubbah Bluffs on the Tombigbee river, and also to McIntosh Bluffs; on May 9 returned to Mobile where the regiment was mustered out of the United States service July 7, 1865, and embarked from that city for Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, where it arrived July 28, 1865, and July 29 the men received their discharges and returned to their homes.

The 96th Ohio Regiment marched on foot, 1,683 miles; was transported by boat 7,686 miles; and by rail 517 miles, making a grand total of 9,886 miles.

Its casualties were, killed and died of wounds 49, wounded 54, died of disease 217, total 320.

During its term of service this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.....	December 28, 29, 1862
Arkansas Post (Ft. Hindman) Miss.	January 11, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss.....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Grand Coteau, La.....	November 3, 1863
Sabine Cross Roads, La.....	April 8, 1864
Monetts Bluff, La.....	April 23, 1864
Forts Gaines and Morgan, Ala.	August 5-23, 1864
Spanish Fort, Ala.....	March 26 to April 8, 1865
Fort Blakely, Ala.....	April 9, 1865
Mobile, Ala. (siege of).....	March 26 to April 12, 1865
Whistler's Station, Ala.....	April 13, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 96th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

"This regiment was ordered to remain at Perkin's plantation, Louisiana, when its corps crossed the river to Bruinsburg, Mississippi. It rejoined its brigade at Vicksburg about May 24, and served in the trenches until the end of the siege, July 4, without reported casualties."

114th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THE 114th Ohio was recruited in August, 1862, from the counties of Perry, Fairfield, Pickaway, Fayette, Hocking, and Vinton. It rendezvoused at Camp Circleville, and was mustered into the United States service September 11, 1862.

The regiment remained in Camp Circleville until the 19th of September, 1862, when it was ordered to Marietta. Marching from Circleville it took the cars at Chillicothe for Marietta, arriving at the last-named place September 21, 1862, and went into camp six weeks, occupying the time in drilling and equipping for the field. December 1, 1862, it was ordered to Memphis.

On December 20 the regiment moved on transports down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Johnston's Landing, on the Yazoo river, where it joined General Sherman's army, then about to operate in the rear of Vicksburg. On December 26 the regiment landed near Chickasaw Bluffs, and participated in the assault on the enemy's works on Chickasaw Bayou. It was active during the whole of this battle, and was severely engaged on Sunday, December 28, and Monday, 29. In one of these affairs Lieutenant Wilson, of Company F, was severely wounded in the foot by a shell, causing the amputation of the foot a few days thereafter. Lieutenant Marfield, of Company B, was killed by a sharpshooter. The regiment lost several others killed and wounded.

On the night of January 1, 1863, at 10 a. m., the army commenced the retreat, and at sunrise of the 2d the entire command was on board the boats. Before the boats could be detached from shore the Rebels fired into them, wounding one man of the regiment.

During the six days that the regiment remained on this disastrous field the men suffered intensely from the cold and sleeting rain.

After leaving Chickasaw Bluffs the fleet of transports moved up the river, and on the morning of the 10th of January, 1863, cast anchor near Arkansas Post. The forces were landed and preparations made for an attack on the fortifications.

At 10 o'clock a. m., January 11, the attack was commenced, and, after a brisk engagement between the National and Rebel forces, and a heavy cannonade from the National gun-boats stationed in the rear, the post was surrendered, and the fort was occupied at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The National troops, after disposing of the material and prisoners captured, reembarked on the transports and sailed down the Yazoo river to Young's Point, La., where they arrived January 23, 1863. During the stay of the regiment in this camp it suffered severely from sickness and death, losing over 100 men in the space of six weeks' time.

From the 1st of December, 1862, to the 6th of February, 1863, the regiment was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Maynard, Colonel Cradlebaugh being absent in Washington City. From the 6th of February until March, 1863, it was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Kelly. March 1, 1863, Colonel Cradlebaugh returned and took command.

On March 8, 1863, the 114th moved to Milliken's Bend, La., and went into camp, where it remained until April 5, 1863.

On April 5, 1863, the national army, under General Grant, moved against Vicksburg. The 114th was in the whole of this great campaign, and participated in the battles of Thompson's Hill, May 1, 1863; Champion's Hill, May 16; Big Black river bridge, May 17; and the siege of Vicksburg. In the battle of Thompson's Hill it lost several men killed and wounded in a charge made upon the enemy about 5 o'clock in the evening. The enemy was driven from the field, and two pieces of artillery, with a number of prisoners, were captured. The Rebels were pursued until dark.

In the battle of Big Black river bridge the regiment had a number killed and wounded. Among the killed was Lieutenant Kennedy, of Company C.

In the charge at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, Colonel Cradlebaugh was severely wounded in the mouth, and a number of men killed and wounded. May 22, 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly again took command of the regiment, Colonel Cradlebaugh's wound having disabled him from duty.

On the 25th the regiment was ordered to Warrenton (ten miles below Vicksburg) to garrison that post. This duty was quite severe, consisting of strict guard and fatigue

duty. On July 14 the regiment was ordered back to Vicksburg, where it remained in camp until the 13th of August. It was then sent to Carrollton, six miles above New Orleans. On September 6 it moved by rail to Brashear City, or Berwick Bay, and remained there up to October 3. It then marched by way of Franklin, New Iberia, and Vermillionville to Opelousas, La., a distance of about 200 miles from New Orleans. Remaining at Opelousas but a few days, the regiment marched back to New Orleans, where it arrived November 22, 1863. This campaign was rather pleasant, the whole of it being made without the slightest trouble from the enemy.

On November 28, 1863, the regiment embarked at New Orleans and sailed for Texas, landing at Pass Cavallo, and going into camp at Decrow's Point, on Matagorda Peninsula, December 3, 1863. It remained on this barren sand-coast until January 14, 1864, and then moved to Matagorda Island. Remaining at this place until April 18, 1864, it was ordered to Alexandria, La., and arrived there April 26. General Bank's army was met at Alexandria, where it had fallen back after its disastrous repulse. While at Alexandria the regiment was engaged in the affair at Graham's plantation, 12 miles out on the road.

The National forces retreated from Alexandria May 13, and arrived at Morganza, La., on the Mississippi river, May 22. The enemy was engaged and defeated at Marksville, and at Yellow Bayou. This campaign was very severe. Forced marches of ten days' duration, through the stifling heat and dust, and being continually harassed by the enemy on both flank and rear, made it almost unendurable. As the Mississippi appeared in view the weary host sent up a glad shout at the certainty that their troubles and fatigues had for the time ended.

Colonel Cradlebaugh did not take command of the regiment after having been wounded, but resigned October 20, 1863. Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Kelly was promoted and commissioned colonel, to rank from October 20, 1863, but was not mustered, the regiment being reduced below the minimum.

While the 114th lay at Morganza it was concerned in several raids, scouts, and skirmishes, but did not meet with any severe engagements. On November 21, 1864, the regi-





ment was ordered to the mouth of White river, Ark., arriving there November 26. While at this point the 120th Ohio was consolidated with the 114th, by which the following-named officers were rendered supernumerary, and were honorably mustered out of the service: Captains James Duffy, William H. Shultz, John C. Hays, John B. Brandt; First-Lieutenants M. B. Radcliff, A. B. Messmore, Benjamin S. Shirley, James M. Davis, Alexander S. Thompson; Adjutant Lewis M. Earnest, and Surgeon O. E. French.

On December 6, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Morganza, La., where it arrived on the 8th, and went into camp the next day. On the 13th and 14th it was out on an expedition to the Atchafalaya river, but did not find the enemy.

On January 8, 1865, the regiment moved to Kenna, La., where it remained until the 24th, and was then ordered to Barrancas, Florida. It remained at this camp up to May, 1865, when, the war having virtually ended, it was sent with other forces to Texas. In July it was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, to be paid off and mustered out.

During its term of service the 114th marched by land and water over 10,000 miles, performed duty in ten different states, and was engaged in eight hard fought battles, and many skirmishes. It was successful in all except the affair at Chickasaw Bayou. It lost in killed and wounded 6 officers and 80 men. The loss by disease was very great the first year, about 200 men having died, and quite a number discharged for disability.

The latter part of the service of the regiment was singularly free from casualties. For 19 months no regimental burying occurred—an almost miraculous exception.

During its term of service this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.....	December 28, 29, 1862
Arkansas Post (Ft. Hindman), Miss.....	January 11, 1863
Port Gibson, Miss.....	May 1, 1863
Champion's Hill, Miss.....	May 16, 1863
Big Black river bridge, Miss.....	May 17, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Graham's plantation, La.....	May 5-7, 1864
Avoyelle's Prairie, La.....	May 14, 16, 1864
Bayou De Glaize, La.....	May 18, 1864

Mobile, Ala. (siege of).....March 26 to April 9, 1865
 Fort Blakely, Ala.....April 2-9, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 114th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CASUALTIES.

“In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, killed 2, wounded 8, total 10. In the battle of Champion’s Hill, May 16, wounded 1. In the engagement at Big Black river bridge, May 17, killed 3, wounded 1, total 4. In the assault, May 19, wounded 10. In skirmish about Vicksburg, May 20, killed 1. In the assault, May 22, killed 6, wounded 23, total 29. In skirmish about Vicksburg, May 23, wounded 6, and during the siege not reported.

“Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege, killed 12, wounded 49, total 61.”

120th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THE 120th Ohio was organized at Camp Mansfield, near Mansfield, Ohio (under the call of the President for the second 300,000 men), in the month of August, 1862.

Five companies, raised in the counties of Wayne and Ashland, formed the nucleus of the regiment, and assembled at the camp of rendezvous on the 29th of August, 1862. The remaining companies came from Richland, Ashland and Holmes counties. On the 17th of October it was armed, equipped, and mustered into the United States service with an aggregate of 949 men. On the 25th of October the 120th left Camp Mansfield with orders to report to General Wright at Cincinnati. On its arrival it was ordered to report to General Ammen, commanding at Covington, Ky., and on the same day it crossed the Ohio and went into camp, where it remained nearly one month. On the 24th of November it embarked on transports at Covington, and reached Memphis on the 7th of December. Upon the organization of the army for the expedition against Vicksburg the regiment was assigned to Colonel Sheldon’s Brigade, of General Morgan’s Division. This,

called the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Major-General W. T. Sherman, embarked at Memphis on the 20th of December, and moved down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Yazoo river; thence up the Yazoo to Johnson's Landing, and there debarked preparatory to an attack on the line of fortifications defending Vicksburg.

The attack was opened by the National forces late on the afternoon of the 26th of November, and on the following day the 120th was for the first time under fire, having been ordered to the support of the 1st Michigan Battery near the left of the attacking column. In the afternoon of the same day Sheldon's Brigade, consisting of the 69th Indiana, 118th Illinois, and the 120th Ohio, charged upon the enemy's forces on the extreme right, and succeeded in driving them into their fortifications. A charge by the 9th Division (General Morgan's) was now contemplated, but night coming on our troops were withdrawn to a place of safety. This charge, though unsuccessful, was made on the following day. The 120th had been ordered to cover a working party engaged in laying a pontoon across Chickasaw Bayou, and hence took no part in this assault, but was exposed to the enemy's fire during the entire day. A terrible rainstorm, peculiar to that climate, raged during the whole of the ensuing night, which, owing to the inexperience of the officers and men of the regiment, proved very disastrous, prostrating a large number with fevers and other virulent diseases common to the South. The fruitlessness of the attack on Vicksburg from the Yazoo being recognized, the National forces were withdrawn and taken on transports to Milliken's Bend, on the Mississippi river, where Major-General McClelland assumed command. The unavoidable use of the miserable water of the Yazoo river, the exposure in the recent storm, close confinement on crowded steamboats, and poorly prepared food, here made its mark to such an extent that more than one-half the number reported "present" were unfit for active service.

The movement against Arkansas Post was now begun. On the 5th of January the fleet moved from Milliken's Bend, and on the 9th ascended the White river, and thence by a connecting canal passed into the Arkansas, and proceeded up that river to a point three miles from Fort Hindman, at Arkansas Post. On the 10th the whole force disembarked, and on

the following night completely invested the entire fortifications, behind which the enemy had about 5,000 troops. The attack commenced on the morning of the 11th of January, and was stubbornly resisted. The 120th was in position on the extreme left of the line, along the river bank below Fort Hindman. At 4 o'clock p. m. a charge was ordered on the left. The brigades of Burbridge and Landrum charged upon the outer fortifications, while the 120th charged directly upon the fort. The enemy, finding that further resistance would be futile, displayed the white flag.

The 120th, it is claimed, was the first regiment of the National forces to enter Fort Hindman, Sergeant Wallace, of Company C, color bearer of the regiment, having gallantly scaled the parapet of the fort and planted the colors of his regiment, an act which shortly afterward brought him a lieutenant's commission.

The fortifications were destroyed by the victorious troops, after which they proceeded by river to Young's Point, La., six miles above Vicksburg. This place proved to be another unhealthy locality, and the 120th suffered so severely from measles and typhus malarial fever that, during the month of February, half the aggregate number present were reported on the sick list. A large number of the officers became discouraged, and, unwilling to await the issue of their illness, tendered their resignations. Among them was Colonel Daniel French, the acceptance of whose resignation bears date February 18, 1863. The Colonel was constrained to take this step because of the reappearance of a disease which he had contracted in the Mexican war. His retirement from the service was deeply regretted. Among the great number who died at Young's Point were three of the best officers of the regiment, viz.: Captain Phelan, of Company H; First-Lieutenant Armstrong, of Company C, and Captain Conyer.

In the month of February the army at Young's Point was reorganized, and General Grant assumed personal command. The 120th was assigned to the 3d Brigade (Garrard's), 9th Division (Osterhaus'), and 13th Army Corps (McClelland's). About the middle of March General McClelland's Corps moved up to Milliken's Bend, and on the 1st of April marched from that point, Garrard's Brigade in advance, to occupy New Carthage. Having reached that place, the 13th Corps

proceeded by a circuitous route to Perkins' plantation, on the west side of the Mississippi, 25 miles below Vicksburg. In the meantime a fleet of iron-clads and several transports had run the gauntlet of the Vicksburg batteries, and on the 29th of April the 13th Corps dropped down to Hard Times Landing, about three miles from Grand Gulf, where the enemy was strongly fortified. The troops were retained on board the transports in readiness to land and take part in the reduction of that place, relying on the navy to silence the enemy's batteries. The navy failed, and the corps debarked and marched to De Shroon, a point three miles below Grand Gulf, and there awaited the arrival of the fleet, which succeeded in running the enemy's batteries that night. Bruinsburg was the next point of debarkation, and the troops having landed, they at once marched in pursuit of the Rebel forces under General Greene. At midnight of April 20 the National forces caught up with the Rebels, who occupied a strong position on Thompson's Hill, near Port Gibson, Miss. The attack began early on the following morning. General Osterhaus' Division was engaged on the extreme left, at which point the 120th was stationed. The position was well and steadily held, and late in the afternoon a charge was made, which resulted in the complete discomfiture and rout of the enemy. Instant pursuit was made, but night put an end to the combat, the National troops bivouacking on the field of battle. The loss of the 120th in this action was one for every eight of the number engaged. The 15th and 17th Corps having come up, the whole force was pushed forward, capturing Jackson, Raymond, and other places of military importance, within the fortnight after the battle of Thompson's Hill.

The 120th remained at Raymond until the 18th of May, when it was ordered to the front, and joined the main army on the morning of the 19th, after a forced march of 24 hours. Captain Eberhart, Lieutenant Wallace, and others of the regiment were left sick in hospital at Raymond, and were captured by the enemy. On the day of the arrival of the regiment within the National lines, in the rear of Vicksburg, a determined assault was made on the enemy's fortifications, in which the 120th participated. It also took part in a still more determined effort on the 22d of May. The division (Osterhaus') remained at Vicksburg, as part of the besieging force, until the

24th of May when it was ordered to Black river bridge to guard against an approach of Rebel forces under General Joe Johnston, and remained there until after the fall of Vicksburg.

On the 6th of July the regiment led the advance of the 13th Corps in the expedition against Jackson, Miss., moving along the line of railroad between that city and Black river. The intrenchments in front of Jackson were reached on the 10th of July. The 13th Corps formed the right wing of the attacking column. The 120th was actively engaged in this attack from the day the investment began until the 17th of July, the day on which the enemy evacuated the place and retreated across the Pearl river. During the investment the regiment was under an almost constant fire of artillery and infantry. Its casualties of officers were Colonel Spiegel and Lieutenant Spear severely, and Lieutenant Totten mortally, wounded.

The regiment returned with the army to Black river bridge, arriving there on the 20th of July, and on the 21st was en route for Vicksburg, where it went into camp. On the 8th of August the 13th Army Corps (now commanded by Major-General Ord, a division of which was commanded by General Washburne, the successor to Osterhaus) left Vicksburg for New Orleans, and, after a week's detention at Port Hudson, arrived at its destination. The 120th went into camp at Carrollton, a suburb of New Orleans, where it remained until the 5th of September, when it accompanied the corps to Berwick City, and thence to Opelousas, returning to Berwick City on the 9th of September. Soon after, the regiment, in company with the 42d Ohio and 22d Kentucky, under the command of Colonel Sheldon, was sent to Plaquemine, a small town on the Mississippi river, 110 miles above New Orleans, where it lay in camp until the 23d of March, 1864, when it moved up to Baton Rouge.

The "Banks' expedition," as it afterwards was named, began to assume proportion. Toward the latter part of April the 13th Army Corps was ordered to reenforce General Banks, then at Alexandria, and about to move on Shreveport, La. On the 1st of May the 120th embarked on the City Belle, with orders to report to General McClernand, who had recently assumed command of the 13th Corps, at Alexandria. At 4 p. m., while the transport bearing the 120th was turning a bend on Red river, a short distance above Snaggy Point, a body of

the enemy, at least 5,000 in number, suddenly rose from a concealed position behind the levee, on the south bank of the river, and poured a murderous volley into the boat. The enemy's batteries also opened on the ill-fated boat, and it was almost instantly rendered unmanageable by a shell. Colonel Spiegel, in command, determined to hold the boat until the arrival of the gunboat *Monarch*, which had convoyed the *City Belle* from the mouth of Red river to Snaggy Point. But the odds were too great, and, after a gallant resistance for half an hour, the white flag was displayed. Two or three companies on the lower deck, not seeing the emblem of surrender, kept on firing, which so incensed the enemy that he also renewed the fire from both artillery and infantry. The boat, now totally unmanageable, floated to the opposite shore from the enemy, and a large portion of the regiment jumped ashore and escaped over the levee. Others remained on the boat, prevented from ascending the bank by the rapid firing of the enemy, covering the only spot at which the bank could be scaled. To prevent further effusion of blood, the white flag was again displayed and a formal surrender effected.

Colonel Spiegel, Surgeon Stanton, Assistant-Surgeon Gill, Captains J. R. Rummel, Miller, Fraunfelder and Jones, Lieutenants Applegate, Baer and Rouch, and 200 men fell into the hands of the Rebels, beside the bodies of the killed. The gallant Colonel Marcus M. Spiegel was mortally wounded, and died on the following morning. The prisoners were at once marched off to Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas.

After a terrible march, enduring the intense heat, the pangs of hunger, and heartless treatment, the wretched captives reached Camp Ford on the 21st of May. In this miserable prison, they remained over a year, and until the final cessation of hostilities in 1865.

Those who were fortunate enough to escape formed themselves into a battalion of three companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Slocum, coming together for that purpose about one mile from the scene of disaster. Recognizing at once the folly of attempting to rescue their comrades from captivity, the battalion resolved to husband the remaining ammunition and use it to defend themselves against the guerrilla bands infesting the country between them and Alexandria. A fatiguing march of 23 hours brought them to Alexandria, where they

reported to General Banks, were kindly cared for by that general and his staff, and furnished with rations, clothing, camp equipage and comfortable quarters. This remnant of the 120th was assigned to duty on the 12th of May in the division commanded by General Lawler.

On the 13th of May General Banks began his memorable retreat. The 120th, having shared its hardships and privations, reached the Mississippi river on the 21st of May, and went into camp at Morganza, La., where it remained until the 23d of August. On that day it started with its division on an expedition into eastern Louisiana, and after dispersing a Rebel force near Clinton, La., returned to Morganza.

On the 13th of September the 120th left Morganza again and proceeded up the Mississippi to the mouth of White river, thence up that river to St. Charles, Ark. On the 21st of October General Slack's Brigade, of General McGinnis's Division, to which the 120th now belonged, moved up to Duvall's Bluff, Ark., and on the 27th returned to the mouth of White river. A second expedition was made to Duvall's Bluff, returning to the mouth of White river on the 24th of November.

On the 25th of November an order was issued from the headquarters of 19th Army Corps for a permanent consolidation of the 120th with the 114th Ohio, and carried into effect the next day, the 120th forming five companies of the new organization. Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, of the 114th Ohio, was made colonel, and Major McKinley, of the 120th, lieutenant-colonel of the consolidated regiment. The following named officers of the 120th rendered supernumerary by the consolidation, were honorably discharged: Lieutenant-Colonel Slocum, Captains Au, Harvey, Taylor and Jones, and Lieutenants Van Osteren and Hughes.

This ended the career of the 120th as a regimental organization. It entered the service in 1862 with 949 officers and men. About 150 recruits joined it in 1864, and when merged into the 114th Ohio, on the 27th day of November, 1864, but 440 of the whole number remained. Up to this time the aggregate number of killed in action, died of wounds and disease, and discharged because of disability, was 600.

During its term of service this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Chickasaw Bayou, Miss. December 28, 29, 1862

Arkansas Post (Ft. Hindman), Miss. January 11, 1863
Thompson's Hills (Port Gibson),

Miss. May 1, 1863

Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of) May 18 to July 4, 1863

Big Black river bridge, Miss. May 17, 1863

Jackson, Miss. July 9-16, 1863

Transport "City Belle" (near

Snaggy Point), Red river, La.. May 3, 1864

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 120th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CASUALTIES.

"In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, killed 2, wounded 18, missing 2, total 22. In the assault, May 19, wounded 3. In the assault, May 22, wounded 1, and during the siege not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege, killed 2, wounded 22, missing 2, total 26."

2d OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

THE 2d Ohio Independent Battery was organized and mustered into the service at Camp Chase, Ohio, on the 6th of August, 1861. It started on the 15th, under orders, to report to Major-General Fremont at St. Louis, Mo. On the 18th it was dispatched by rail for the relief of Colonel Mulligan, at Lexington, Mo., but was disembarked at Jefferson City, Mulligan having surrendered.

While at Jefferson City it received orders (October 4) to march toward Springfield. After four days' march through the most terrific roads, the battery was halted at Tipton, and rested about one week. While lying at Tipton the Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, and Adjutant-General L. Thomas visited and reviewed Fremont's forces. The battery fired a salute in honor of these dignitaries.

The march to Springfield was resumed and continued until Warsaw, on the Osage river, was reached, where, by

reason of a burned bridge, the whole army was delayed. While awaiting the repair of the bridge Captain Carlin took 20 of his men, mounted them, crossed the river, and struck out into the country for a scout. Seeing some corn standing in the shock he halted his men for the purpose of feeding the horses. An old dilapidated log cabin stood near, which, on examination, was found to be filled with corn-fodder. This feed was preferred for the horses, and, in throwing it out, the men discovered, secreted under the floor of the cabin, 22 kegs of powder. A wagon was procured and the powder taken to headquarters. Captain Carlin received from General Fremont a note of thanks for this exploit.

Springfield was reached on the 1st of November, but only to find that Price's army had fled. The campaign was ended for the winter. The battery returned to Rolla and remained there until the 24th of February, 1862. On that day it marched once more against Price's Rebel army, and followed him up to Pea Ridge, where a battle was fought on the 6th and 7th of March.

The battery was closely engaged in this battle, and lost 1 man killed and 12 wounded. Lieutenant W. B. Chapman was badly wounded in this affair. It also lost 7 horses killed, and a caisson, but in turn captured a caisson from the enemy; and, though closely pressed, drew from off the field all of its pieces in safety. The battery thereafter marched, with General Curtis' column, through Arkansas to Helena, on the Mississippi river.

It lay at Helena until January 23, 1863, and then accompanied an expedition up White river to Duvall's Bluff. Not finding the enemy it returned to Helena.

March 20 the battery left Helena, and was taken by transports to the mouth of the Yazoo river, where it joined Grant's army, then operating in the rear of Vicksburg. It took part in the battles of Black river bridge, Raymond, and Champion's Hill, and was on duty until the surrender of Vicksburg.

The battery was then ordered to report to General Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf, at New Orleans, and accompanied the disastrous expedition up Red river. Returning, it was stationed at Plaquemine, La., on the Mississippi river, where it remained, guarding that point, up to February, 1864.



SECOND BATTERY,
LIEUT. AUGUSTUS BEACH.
12TH DIV., 13TH CORPS.

OHIO



February 23 the battery reenlisted and was thoroughly reorganized. It was then ordered to Ship Island, Miss., to guard Rebel prisoners, and remained there on that duty until July, 1865, when it was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, where it was mustered out of the United States service on the 21st of July, 1865.

During its term of service this battery bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Pea Ridge, Ark.....	March 5-8, 1862
Port Gibson, Miss.....	May 1, 1863
Raymond, Miss.....	May 12, 1863
Champion's Hill.....	May 16, 1863
Red River Expedition.....	March, April and early part of May, 1864
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 2d Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

"This battery served with its division until May 24, 1863, when it was ordered with the 1st Brigade, 9th Division, 13th Corps, to Big Black river bridge, and was on duty in and near that position until the end of the siege, July 4.

CASUALTIES.

"In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, wounded 3. In the assault, May 22, sustained no casualties, and during the siege not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in battery during the campaign and siege, wounded 3."

3d OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

THE 3d Ohio (otherwise known as Williams') Battery, was recruited and organized by Captain W. S. Williams, of Canton, Stark County. It left that place in February, 1862. The nucleus of this battery consisted of but one gun, which was taken to the field in the spring of 1861 by Captain Williams, and attached to General J. D. Cox's Division, operating in

western Virginia. At Charleston, after the fight at Scarey Creek, it added another gun by capture from the Rebels, and thereafter served throughout the three-months' service. The exigencies of the service required it to serve an additional three months, and until it could be relieved by other batteries.

In February, 1862, Captain Williams recruited his battery up to 6 guns and 161 men, and again entered the service in time to participate in the second day's fighting at Pittsburg Landing. Following with the army, it took part in the siege and capture of Corinth, where it remained and participated in the battles of Corinth and Iuka, under General Rosecrans. In the battle of Corinth it lost 1 man (private Nicholas Mouse) killed and a number wounded.

In the fall of 1862 it moved with Grant's column on the Tallahatchie, toward Jackson, and in the return to Memphis. In this campaign the men of the battery suffered from want of rations, and were compelled to subsist for some days on parched corn and hominy.

The battery moved with Grant's army to the rear of Vicksburg. In this campaign it was a part of Logan's Division, and operated with it throughout the siege. On the march to Vicksburg it took part in the battles of Raymond, Jackson and Champion's Hill, and was in position in the rear of Vicksburg for 46 days, where it lost a number of men from wounds and exposure.

The battery remained at Vicksburg until the movement on Meridian was made. It accompanied General Sherman on that expedition, and had a heavy artillery fight at Clinton, Miss. In this fight it lost 2 men killed and several wounded. At Meridian it lost 2 men captured, who subsequently died in the prison-pen at Andersonville. Returning to Vicksburg the battery performed duty in that place until the spring of 1864.

In April, 1864, the battery went on transports to Cairo, under orders to join General Sherman's army, then preparing for the Atlanta campaign. Passing up the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, it landed at a point on the last-named river, and marched across the country to Huntsville, Ala. Thence it went to Rome, Ga., and joined Sherman's army at Big Shanty. At this time it was in the 17th Corps, then commanded by General Frank P. Blair, and operated with it at Kenesaw Mountain and Nickajack Creek. On the 22d of July, at

Leggett's Bald Knob, it was engaged from 11 o'clock in the morning until sundown. In this affair it lost 1 man killed, 2 wounded, and 2 captured. One of its guns was captured by the Rebels, but was recaptured in 15 minutes.

The next fight in which the battery was engaged was at Jonesboro'. The Rebels were driven from that point and pursued to Lovejoy's Station. Atlanta having fallen they returned to that place, and remained there until the dash of Hood's army to the rear of the National lines.

The battery followed Hood's forces up to Nashville and aided in its defense. From Nashville it was transferred to Fort Donelson. After remaining there some months it was ordered to Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, for muster out, which was effected August 1, 1865.

During its service the battery lost the following named men: Sergeant Chalmer Peterson, killed at Vicksburg, March 30, 1864; Corporal Jas. M. Whittaker, Clinton, Miss., March 26, 1864; Corporal Henry Wendling, Nashville, Tenn., November 28, 1864; John Aker, July 22, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.; Charles Allen, at New Garden, April 21, 1864; Abraham Best, August 4, 1864; Charles L. Davis, Mound City, May 17, 1864; Henry Gorby, Rome, Ga., August 31, 1864; William Junkins, at Andersonville prison, Ga., September 12, 1864; Joseph Keckley, Marietta, Ga., August 25, 1864; Alex. McIntosh, Atlanta, Ga., September 22, 1864; Adam Miller, Vicksburg, Miss., April 4, 1864; Joseph Neeley, Rome, Ga., August 19, 1864; Samuel Ness, on board steamer Emperor, December 1, 1864; Jacob Rea, Huntsville, Ala.; Gilmore Rae, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 20, 1864; Austin Vanderhoef, Rome, Ga., August 20, 1864; Samuel Black, Vicksburg, Miss., April 4, 1864; Corporal Robinson Supernick, Bolivar, Tenn., August 31, 1862; Peter Leigh, January 17, 1863, at Moscow, Tenn.; John Stevens, Newton J. Burnet, Jacob Barnett, Samuel Butz, September 5, 1863; Marcus Burnet, April 2, 1863; Levi Brandebury, August 25, 1863; Nathan Dawson, Corinth, Miss., July 16, 1862; George Evans, October 31, 1862; Michael Fitzpatrick, August 17, 1863; Solomon Foutz, October 16, 1863; Oliver Hunt, Corinth, Miss., May 10, 1862; Joseph Hooser, June 22, 1862; Benjamin Hackthorn, September 1, 1863; Lester Kern, April 10, 1862; Wm. Koonse, January 17, 1863; Alfred Loutzenheiser, October 8, 1863; John May,

August 15, 1863; Nicholas Mouse, at Corinth; George Morse, October 10, 1863; John McDougall, September 26, 1863; Gustavus Pepin, June 27, 1862; Joseph Rhoads, December 15, 1863; Fred Reinhart; Benj. Riggle, June 14, 1862; John Siege, August 29, 1863; Wm. Speakman, September 17, 1863; William Troxell, June 6, 1862; John Troxell, Reuben Thomas, June 2, 1862; Wm. Wickard, October 8, 1863; George Zollars, October 26, 1863.

Captain Williams left the service November 11, 1864, at the expiration of his commission. The men of his command presented him a fine gold-mounted saber, belt and sash.

During its term of service this battery bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Shiloh, Tenn.....	April 6, 7, 1862
Corinth, Miss. (siege of).....	April 30 to May 30, 1862
Corinth, Miss.....	October 3, 4, 1862
Iuka, Miss.....	September 19, 20, 1862
Raymond, Miss.....	May 12, 1863
Champion's Hill, Miss.....	May 16, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Clinton, Miss.....	February 5, 1864
Meridian, Miss.....	February 14, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	June 9-30, 1864
Nickajack Creek, Ga.....	July 2-5, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (siege of).....	July 21 to Sept. 2, 1864
Jonesboro', Ga.....	Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, 1864

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 3d Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

"This battery was present and served with its division in the engagements at Raymond, May 12, 1863. In the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16. In the assault, May 19. In the assault, May 22, and during the siege with no reported casualties.

"It fired 3,521 rounds of ammunition during the siege."

4th OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY LIGHT
ARTILLERY.

THE 4th Ohio Independent Battery was organized at Cincinnati, August 2, 1861, by Captain Lewis Hoffman, and mustered into the United States service August 17, 1861. Under orders it left Cincinnati on the 18th, and reported at St. Louis, Mo., on the 21st of August. While in camp near the city the battery was supplied with a complete equipment of James' rifled guns, caissons, horses, etc.

September 30 it went by railroad to Jefferson City; thence to Sedalia; and on the 13th of October marched with General Sigel's Division, and was with that division in all its wanderings up to Springfield, passing through Warsaw and over the Osage river. Springfield was occupied on the morning of the 13th of February, 1862, Price's forces having evacuated the place during the night. The battery joined in the pursuit of the enemy, and continued it until the 20th of February, having repeated engagements with the Rebel rear guard. The Rebels having escaped over the Boston Mountains, near Bentonville, Ark., the pursuit was abandoned, and the battery commenced its return march. While passing through Bentonville the rear guard of the National forces was attacked. The battery was ordered to take position in an open field, so as to control the main road, over which the troops were passing. This duty was so efficiently performed as to compel the enemy to abandon his design and uncover the road. The column then marched in good order to Sugar Creek. March 7 the battery was ordered to advance with Colonel Osterhaus' Division on the Leetown Road, the enemy having, during the night, formed a strong line across the Telegraph Road, cutting off the line of retreat; and being brought into position, opened vigorously on the enemy. The battle raged from 10 o'clock a. m. until nearly dark, when the enemy fell back and concentrated his entire force against the right wing of the National forces. Again the battle commenced, but the enemy, being placed under a crossfire of all the batteries of the division, he was compelled to give up the contest and retreat. The 4th

Ohio Battery, during this terrible fight, was in an exposed position, and received the fire of all the enemy's batteries. It lost 4 men and 1 caisson by capture, 3 men wounded, and 1 horse killed. Thus was fought the battle of Pea Ridge, one of the fiercest engagements of the war.

The National forces, under General Curtis, including the 4th Ohio Battery, took up the line of march for Helena, Ark., on the Mississippi river. This march was a most arduous one, made, as it was, over the most wretched roads, obstructed by the enemy in every possible way. The march was commenced on the 12th of March, and ended at Helena, July 14, 1862. The weather was excessively hot, and water so scarce as not to be found, sometimes for an entire day.

On August 16 the battery accompanied an expedition down the Mississippi river on transports, under command of Colonel C. R. Woods. It landed at Milliken's Bend and captured the Rebel steamer *Fair Play*, filled with arms and ammunition, and bound for Little Rock, Ark., as supplies for Price's army. August 21 at the same place the camp of the 31st Louisiana Rebel Infantry was surprised and its entire equipment captured. Pursuing the flying Rebels a short distance inland, a railroad depot and several cars, filled with supplies, were destroyed.

The battery returned to Helena on the 27th of August, and remained in camp during all of September. October 7 it was brought up the river to St. Genevieve, Mo., was at Pilot Knob on the 17th, where it remained in camp until November 11. It then returned to St. Genevieve and embarked on steamers for Helena. Landing opposite that place, November 23, it was taken to Camp Steele, Miss., and remained there until December 19, when it joined General Sherman's expedition against Vicksburg, and took a prominent part in the assault on the enemy's works at Chickasaw Bayou. The battery was also engaged in the attack and capture of Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863. It was in a very exposed position, and had one of its guns disabled by a solid shot from one of the enemy's siege guns.

On January 29 the battery was in position at Perkins' plantation, La., guarding the Mississippi river against transports passing up to Vicksburg. The high water drove it further down (to Ballard's farm), where it remained performing duty up to April 2. It was then taken to Greenville, where it took

care of the enemy until April 26. On that day it embarked on steamers, and arrived at Milliken's Bend the next day. May 2 the battery, under Lieutenant George Frœhlich, left the Bend, marched to a point opposite Grand Gulf, and, crossing the river, bivouacked in that place for the night.

On May 8 the battery left Grand Gulf with the National army, and took part in all the engagements of the march to the rear of Vicksburg. It was also very efficient in the siege of Vicksburg, and remained in its position until the surrender of that place to General Grant, July 4, 1863.

On July 5 the battery was sent, with other troops, to look after General Johnston's Rebel forces at Jackson, Miss. It took position before that place, 850 yards from the enemy's rifle-pits, and fired 451 rounds at the doomed place. Jackson was evacuated on the night of July 16. September 22 found the battery again in Vicksburg. September 28 it was at Memphis, Tenn. While marching up the levee a caisson exploded, killing privates Henry Eggemayer, George Schaub, and Nicholas Markowitz.

On October 1 the battery left Memphis for Corinth, arriving there the same night. October 9 it went to Iuka, and on the 20th was in the engagement at that place. It was also in several other sharp fights about this date. October 30 it marched to Chickasaw, on the Tennessee river, arriving there on the night of the 31st. It crossed the river November 2, and, passing through Florence, Pulaski, Fayetteville, New Market, Maysville, Woodville, Larkinsville, and Bellefonte, reached Bridgeport, November 20. It marched to Shellmound on the 21st, and to Whitesides on the 22d. Chattanooga was reached on the afternoon of the 23d, where it joined the balance of the 15th Army Corps.

On November 24 the division to which the battery belonged (General Osterhaus') was ordered to join General Hooker in his operations against Lookout Mountain. In this affair the battery performed efficient service. Immediately after the battle it crossed Lookout Mountain, and advanced toward Mission Ridge, which was occupied during the day, and camped there until December 3. While here, by order of General Grant, two of the six-pound James rifled guns were exchanged for four 12-pound field guns of the celebrated "Ferguson Battery," captured from the enemy at Mission Ridge.

After marching to and fro during the month of December the battery went into camp at Larkinsville, Ala., and remained there during the rest of the year.

The battery was moved from Larkinsville to Woodville, Ala., the latter part of December, 1863, and arrived at Woodville January 1, 1864. It remained in camp at this place until April 30, 1864.

It is proper to remark here that Captain Lewis Hoffman had been in command of the battery since May 2, 1863, the date of the resignation of Captain George Frœlich.

On May 1, 1864, the battery, in company with the 1st Division of the 15th Army Corps, left Woodville for Atlanta, and by the 13th was before Resaca. All of its guns were placed in position and used on the enemy's works. In this affair 2 men (Jacobs and Nagel) were wounded, the latter mortally. The enemy having evacuated Resaca, the battery marched to Dallas, arriving at that place May 25. On that day the enemy made a desperate charge, coming within 50 yards of the battery and within 15 yards of the National rifle-pits. The battery repulsed the Rebels with heavy loss. Colonel Taylor, chief of artillery, was wounded in this affair.

On June 4 the battery was at New Hope Church, where, during the night, it fired 136 rounds. Passing through Acworth, and over Lost Mountain, it was, on the 12th of June, in position before Kenesaw Mountain, and for some days bombarded the enemy's position. June 27 General Sherman ordered a charge on the enemy's works, which resulted in heavy loss to both parties, and caused the Rebels to evacuate the mountain.

The battery then marched to Marietta, Ga., and went into camp. July 4 it was ordered to take position on the right flank of the army, and by the night of July 8 was behind intrenchments near Atlanta. During the night of the 9th the enemy left this position and crossed the Chattahoochie river. The battery was then taken back to Marietta, arriving there July 12, and by the 14th was at Rossville, on the bank of the Chattahoochie river, where it rebuilt a bridge burnt by the Rebels.

On July 22, near Decatur, the enemy made a determined charge on the 15th Army Corps. 2 men of the battery (Burkhard and Helwig) were wounded, and 4 twenty-pound Parrott





guns, of DeGray's Illinois Battery, fell into the hands of the enemy. The 4th Ohio Battery immediately changed position, killed the horses of the battery captured by the Rebels, and compelled them to abandon the guns of the Illinois Battery and fall back in disorder, leaving many of their number dead upon the field.

On July 24 the battery destroyed five miles of railroad from Decatur to Atlanta, and on the 27th was in position at the outposts on the right flank of the National army. During the memorable battle on the 28th of July, near Atlanta in which the Rebel army made a charge in mass, the battery was for some time in a critical position, but, by determined fighting, was extricated without loss. Fighting was continued up to August 12, 1864, the battery being under fire for the most part of the time.

The three years' term of service for which the battery enlisted having expired, it was relieved on the battleground, August 14, by infantry, and by the 23d of August had reached Cincinnati, where (on the 29th) it was mustered out of the service, and the remaining recruits, whose term of service had not expired, consolidated with the 10th Ohio Battery.

During its term of service this battery bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Bentonville, Ark.....	March 6, 1862
Leetown, Ark.....	March 7, 1862
Pea Ridge, Ark.....	March 8, 1862
Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.....	December 28, 29, 1862
Arkansas Post (Ft. Hindman)....	January 11, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9 to 16, 1863
Cherokee, Ala.....	October 21, 1863
Tuscumbia, Ala.....	October 26, 1863
Lookout Mountain, Tenn.....	November 24, 1863
Resaca, Ga.....	May 13-16, 1864
Dallas, Ga.....	May 25, 1864
New Hope Church, Ga.....	June 4, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	June 9-30, 1864
Decatur, Ga.....	July 22, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (siege of).....	July 28 to August 12, 1864
Jonesboro, Ga.....	September 1, 1864

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 4th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

"This battery was present with its division, and took part in the assaults May 19 and May 22, and served during the siege with no reported casualties."

5th OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

THIS battery of light artillery, which afterward became the 5th Ohio, was recruited by authority of Major-General Fremont, then in command in Missouri. Three weeks of active recruiting, principally in Hamilton, Wayne, Mercer and Jackson Counties filled the battery to a maximum of 170 men, who had been forwarded to St. Louis as fast as enlisted. Some delay occurring in the receipt of commissions from General Fremont, whose authority to issue them was somewhat doubtful, the officers were at length commissioned by the Governor of Ohio; and on the 22d of September, 1861, the battery was organized as the 5th Independent Ohio Battery of Volunteer Light Artillery.

Before armament, clothing, or other essentials could be procured General Fremont and his forces had started on the march, which terminated at Springfield with the removal of the general from command; and on the 11th of October the company was ordered to Jefferson City. A period of three months now elapsed, passed by the men in doing garrison duty, working on fortifications, and drilling with some old iron guns found at the post, and by the captain in vain efforts to procure guns and equipments. At last, upon his personal application to the Governor of Ohio, a full battery, with all necessary adjuncts, was furnished. It arrived January 17, 1862. The six pieces consisted of four six-pounder James rifles and two six-pounder smooth-bores. On March 7, 1862, the battery shipped on a steamer at Jefferson City and proceeded direct to Savannah, Tenn., and thence to Pittsburg Landing, disembarking at the latter point on the 19th. On the 5th of April it joined the command of General Prentiss (6th Division,

Army of the Tennessee), camped about two and a half miles from the river, and not far from Shiloh Church. On the following morning, while the men were at breakfast, a section (two pieces) was ordered out by General Prentiss, and as soon as possible was placed in position, by the general in person, a few hundred yards in advance of the camp. The captain, anticipating an order to that effect, had the rest of the battery prepared, and in a few minutes joined the first section. The infantry support had scarcely been placed in position when the enemy appeared in force. To the right of the battery their line was in advance of the rest, and General Prentiss ordered the battery to change front to the right. This was done, but it exposed the left flank to a close fire of the enemy, which killed many horses and rendered it difficult to manage the rest. The infantry support melted swiftly away, and two pieces were unavoidably left in the hands of the enemy. The others retired through the woods slowly, firing as they fell back, and fighting for some time almost literally without any support. The battery was then ordered further back, and was for a short time out of the line of battle. Soon after noon it took a position further to the right, under General Sherman, and was actively engaged through the remainder of that hard-fought day. The next day, not being in condition to pursue the enemy, from lack of horses to replace those killed, etc., it was not engaged. The battery lost in this, its first battle, 1 man killed and 20 wounded (including Lieutenant Burton), 2 pieces, 4 caissons, 65 horses, and all camp and garrison equipage.

On the 14th of April Captain Hickenlooper was appointed chief of artillery on the staff of Brigadier-General McKean. Subsequently filling different positions of enlarged usefulness, he was never again in command of the battery.

About the middle of September the battery, with its division, marched to Iuka, but was not in position to take part in the action. Having returned to Corinth, the division moved out a short distance, on the 3d of October, to meet the advance of the Rebel forces, then approaching under Van Dorn and Price, and the same night returned to the line of works around Corinth, when the battery took up position immediately on the left of the earthwork known as Fort Phillips. The next day the battery was actively engaged. It suffered no loss, however,

from the fact that the main attack of the enemy on that part of the line was directed against Forts Phillips and Robinett, on its right, which they assaulted repeatedly with great fury. The next morning the battery moved, with the rest of General Rosecrans' army, in pursuit, as far as Ripley, when, Corinth being threatened by Rebel forces from the east side, the army returned there.

General Grant now organized a force to move down into Mississippi by land, to operate against Vicksburg; and in a few days the entire army at Corinth, except sufficient to garrison the place, moved westward, the 6th Division stopping for the time at Grand Junction, Tenn.

In the meantime Lieutenant Burton, having partially recovered from the wound received at Pittsburg Landing, had recruited 40 men for the battery at Cincinnati, and was about to start with them for the command, when the advance of Kirby Smith began to threaten the city. The lieutenant tendered the services of himself and men to General Lew. Wallace, commanding, and was assigned to the service of the guns at Fort Mitchell, an earthwork, two and a half miles south of Covington, Ky. The heavy guns in the fort were soon mounted and a short supply of ammunition procured for them, after some search, in Cincinnati.

On the 24th of September Lieutenant Burton was ordered to organize a light battery with his own recruits and 65 of the 9th Ohio Battery, under Lieutenant Rundell, who were ordered to report to him. Four light twelve-pounder guns, with everything necessary, were drawn, and the battery, when complete, was assigned to the division of General G. Clay Smith. Shortly afterward all available troops started from Covington toward Lexington, under command of General A. J. Smith, too late, however, to take part in any of the fighting in central Kentucky, or to come up with Humphrey Marshall, then retreating westward. The march to Lexington was made by a wide circuit to the west, and was very fatiguing. At Lexington Lieutenant Burton was ordered to turn the guns and all other property of the temporary battery (the emergency having passed which caused its organization) over to the 9th Ohio, which had arrived there, and to proceed with his men to his own battery in Mississippi. On the 11th of November he joined and took command of the 5th at Grand Junction, Tenn.

Two twelve-pounder howitzers were now added to the battery, making six pieces in all once more; and soon after it was transferred from McArthur's 6th to McKean's 4th Division, Army of the Tennessee, part of the command of General McPherson, then at La Grange, Tenn. On the next day it started on the march, with the rest of General Grant's army, southward into Mississippi, and reached Holly Springs on the 29th. From there slow progress was made, owing to so large a body of troops moving on one narrow road, and to the fact that the cavalry was constantly skirmishing with the enemy in the advance. On the 12th of December the battery went into camp on Yocana Creek, eleven miles south of Oxford, which was the turning point of its march, though the cavalry went some distance further. The surrender of Holly Springs, and the loss of an immense quantity of commissary and other stores there, compelled the army to fall back, and the men were at once put on three-quarter, and soon on half rations. Christmas found the battery camped a short distance above the Tallahatchie river, the men entirely out of regular rations, and depending on the country for meat, and on the few mills of the neighborhood, which were being operated by our troops, for a scanty supply of corn meal.

On the 5th of January, 1863, the division marched to Holly Springs, and remained until the 10th, forming the rear guard of the army. During the entire march, both going south and returning, the destruction of property by fire was immense. Everything that would burn was consumed—houses, barns, cotton-presses, negro-quarters, and fences were all destroyed, excepting dwellings that were occupied. Occasionally the battery was obliged to turn off into fields to avoid the burning fences, which fell in the road, and rendered it inadvisable to drive over them with chests of ammunition; but the climax was reached at Holly Springs the night before the last troops left it on the return. Notwithstanding the efforts of officers and of the provost guard, the largest portion of the town was destroyed, and it must have been a night of terror to the women and children in the place.

From Holly Springs the division, commanded by General J. G. Lauman, marched to Moscow, Tenn., and the battery remained at that place, assisting in guarding the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, until March 8, when it proceeded to

Memphis. Two months of inaction occurred here, which were used to good advantage in drilling; and when orders were received, on the 17th of May, to embark for Vicksburg, the battery was in the best possible condition, the men in excellent health, and thoroughly drilled; horses looking well, and appointments complete.

On the passage down the river the fleet of transports was fired into at Friar's Point by guerrillas, with artillery, on the Mississippi shore, and a number of soldiers were killed and wounded. In retaliation, the troops landed and burned the village of Greenville.

The division disembarked at Haines' Bluff, on Yazoo river, and took position on the heights to meet an expected attack from General Jos. Johnston's forces, which, however, was not made. After remaining here for some days the division was ordered to the extreme left of the forces besieging Vicksburg, and was assigned to the 13th Army Corps, General McClermand commanding. On the 1st of June the battery took position in the siege proper, and was not again off duty till the end of the siege. After some days a forty-two-pounder rifle and an eight-inch smooth-bore gun, captured from the Rebels at Warrenton, were brought up and put into position, and were worked by the battery throughout the siege, in addition to its own guns. The position it held was on a prominent hill rather in advance of the general line, and the view was uninterrupted for several miles to the right. About 3,000 rounds of ammunition were fired by the battery during the siege. A number of the men were wounded, more or less severely, as the siege progressed, but none were killed outright. On the morning of July 4 white flags were put up on the Rebel works in token of surrender, and in two hours afterward the battery was under orders to march in pursuit of General Johnston. Leaving the works in which it had been so long and actively engaged, preparations were at once made for the march.

The first day's march from Vicksburg was the most intensely hot, dusty, and exhausting the battery had probably ever experienced, though the distance traveled was only ten miles. The expedition was under command of General Sherman, and consisted of the 13th (now Ord's), 15th and 9th Army Corps. Jackson was reached on the 11th, and the lines were formed around it, the flanks resting on Pearl river, above and below

the town. The 4th Division was placed on the extreme right. On the next morning a demonstration by the whole line was made on the enemy's works, but no assault was ordered. The battery was posted on an eminence, and kept up a steady fire for some time, when two pieces were ordered to an advanced position; and subsequently the other four were ordered up, the whole supported by the 3d Iowa and the 41st and 53d Illinois Infantry. The little brigade was exposed to a tremendous fire at short range from the enemy's works, but the infantry pressed forward and attempted an assault. No other troops but those named were within supporting distance; and, having lost half their number killed and wounded in a few minutes, they were compelled to fall back.' The battery lost 1 killed and 8 wounded. Of the 800 infantry engaged, 404 were killed and wounded, including a large proportion of the officers. General Lauman was at once placed under arrest by General Ord for disobedience of orders in making the assault; but it is probable that the infantry advanced impetuously without direct orders.

The morning of Friday, July 17, found Jackson evacuated by the Rebels, and it was at once occupied by our troops, who did not pursue General Johnston any further. Nearly all the large buildings in the place had been burned at its former occupation, previous to the siege of Vicksburg, and the work was now completed. The capitol, penitentiary, and two or three other large buildings were, however, spared, through the watchfulness of the provost guard, which was at once established. Four days afterward the march back to Vicksburg was commenced, and concluded on the 24th, without incident.

The battery was now ordered to report at Helena, Ark., and, embarking on a steamer, it reached that place July 29 and disembarked. The troops with which it was thenceforward associated were then styled the Army of Arkansas, and were subsequently recognized as the 7th Army Corps, Major-General F. Steele commanding. On the 13th of September an expedition, composed of all the troops which had been concentrated at Helena, started into the interior with the intention of capturing and occupying Little Rock. There was much sickness among the troops, and the battery suffered very severely. Fourteen men had died before Little Rock was reached, and at one time, at Duvall's Bluff, there were

but two well men in the command. The Rebels attempted to make a stand at Little Rock, and a slight engagement took place there. The 5th Ohio and other batteries took position on the north bank of the Arkansas river, opposite the city, and engaged the attention of the enemy by a fire of shell, while a force of cavalry crossed some distance below and advanced rapidly upon the town. Thus flanked, the enemy retreated in great haste, and General Steele's headquarters were soon established in the place.

A period of much-needed rest now occurred, during which the number of the battery was brought up to its proper standard by the arrival of recruits from Ohio. It formed a part of the Army of Occupation of Arkansas, and of the garrison of Little Rock, for the remainder of its term of service, the quiet of which was broken only by a march in April to Pine Bluff and some distance south of that place to reenforce General Steele's expedition, then returning from Camden, and two other marches in August, 1864, in pursuit of a force of Rebels under Shelby. One or two pieces were also frequently sent as guard on transports going to Fort Smith.

On the 20th of September those of the original members of the battery who were left, with the exception of 15 who had reenlisted as veterans, were mustered out and returned home. The battery was then remustered into service for a new term, and the arrival of more recruits shortly afterward restored it to nearly its original strength. Lieutenant T. Kates having been commissioned captain, went on duty as such, but was subsequently mustered out by special order of the War Department, his appointment being deemed irregular, and Captain Hickenlooper's name was again taken up on the rolls.

Nothing further of note occurred until the 31st of July, 1865, when, the war being over, and its services no longer required, the entire battery was mustered out and ceased to exist.

During its term of service this battery bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Shiloh, Tenn.....	April 6, 1862
Corinth, Miss. (siege of).....	April 30 to May 30, 1862
Iuka, Miss.....	Sept. 19, 20, 1862
Corinth, Miss.....	October 3, 4, 1862
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863

Jackson, Miss. July 9-16, 1863

Little Rock, Ark. Sept. 10, 1863

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 5th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

“This battery served with its division on the investment line from May 25, 1863, until the end of the siege, July 4, with no reported casualties.”

7th OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

THIS battery was recruited in the county of Meigs, Ohio, by Captain S. A. Burnap. It was organized at Camp Dennison, and was mustered into the United States service January 1, 1862. On March 13, 1862, it received its arms and equipments, and on the 18th of the same month it marched to Cincinnati. It was there placed in cars and taken to St. Louis, with orders to report to General Halleck.

On April 6 it received orders to report to General Grant at Pittsburg Landing, and on the same day went on board the steamer Edward Walsh, bound for that place. On April 11 it disembarked at Pittsburg Landing and reported to General Grant.

On April 20 the battery was assigned to General Sherman's 5th Division, of General Grant's army. On April 26 20 men of the 13th Ohio Battery were transferred to the 7th, the first-named battery being disbanded by order of General Hurlbut.

On April 28 the advance on Corinth, Miss., was commenced, and the 7th moved with the army until the evacuation of that place.

Having been transferred to Hurlbut's 4th Division, the battery marched with it to Grand Junction, by the way of Big Hatchie. It was quartered at Lagrange, Tenn., for about one week, and then marched to Coldwater, where it had a skirmish with the enemy. It then returned to Lagrange, and thereafter marched to Memphis, Tenn., arriving at the last-named place on July 21, 1862.

While at Memphis it made several reconnoissances, and remained up to September 6. It then marched to Bolivar,

Tenn., where it arrived on the 16th of September. On a reconnoissance to Lagrange it came in contact with a large force of the Rebels, under Van Dorn and Price, and but for its rapid marching would have been overwhelmed.

On October 4 the battery marched with its division to the relief of Corinth, then heavily pressed by the enemy. On this march the Rebels, in superior force, were met at the Big Hatchie and routed. In this affair a Rebel battery was captured; and, in consideration of the gallantry of the 7th Ohio Battery, it was presented by General Hurlbut with two of the captured guns.

On December 12 the battery was at Yocona, Miss., below Coldwater and Holly Springs, having marched with General Grant's column to that place. The Rebels having captured Holly Springs, the troops were compelled to fall back to Memphis.

On May 13, 1863, the battery was taken on transports to Young's Point, opposite Vicksburg, and thence it sailed up the Yazoo river and encamped at Haines' Bluff. From this point it marched to a position in the rear of Vicksburg, on the Warrenton Road, where it was relieved by General Herron's forces. It was then placed on the Hall's Ferry Road, and remained until the surrender of the city.

On the evening of July 4 the battery marched with Sherman's command to Jackson, Miss., arriving there on the 7th. It took position in Lauman's Division, on the extreme right, and held it until the evacuation of the place.

On July 24 the battery returned to Vicksburg and on August 12 was taken on transports to Natchez, Miss. Several reconnoissances were made from this place, and there were some skirmishes with the enemy. It remained at Natchez until November 11, and then returned to Vicksburg.

On the 1st of December the battery was at Camp Heborn, near Black river bridge, in the rear of Vicksburg. In the latter part of January, 1864, it accompanied General Sherman on his raid to Meridian. On this expedition the battery had several sharp encounters with the enemy—at Baker's Creek, February 3, and at Ricker's Run. It returned to its old camp at Heborn, and shortly afterward was moved into Vicksburg.

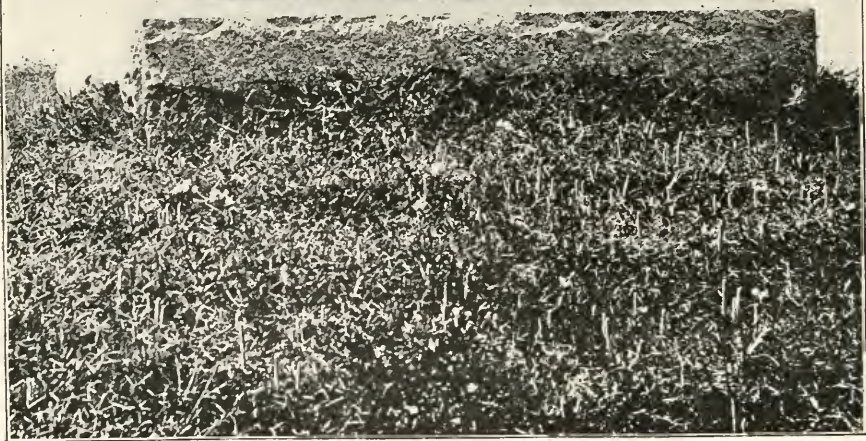
22 men of the battery had reenlisted on the 1st of January, and had been home on furlough.



EIGHTH BATTERY
CAPT. JAMES F. PUTNAM
29 DIV. 15TH CORPS



OHIO



On May 7, 1864, the battery had a fight with the enemy at Benton, Miss., losing Phersilius Austin, killed. In this fight the battery dismounted two of the enemy's guns and disabled a third. Several of the enemy were killed.

On May 22 it reached Vicksburg, and from that time until January 3, 1865, was attached to the post and defenses of Vicksburg. On January 6, 1865, Captain S. A. Burnap and 51 men were mustered out of the service by reason of expiration of term of enlistment.

On January 3, 1865, the guns of the battery and equipments were turned over, the men provided with muskets, and placed on duty as infantry at Jackson. On January 16 a sergeant with a detail of ten men, went out on a scout to a point 36 miles from Jackson, and captured a piece of artillery which had been hid in the woods by the Rebels. The men of the battery also did infantry service at Hazelhurst, on the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad. This duty was continued until July, 1865.

The battery then returned to Jackson, Miss., thence to Vicksburg, and home to Camp Dennison, where it was mustered out, paid off and discharged.

During its term of service this battery bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Cornith, Miss. (siege of).....	April 30 to May 30, 1862
Big Hatchie river, Miss.....	October 5, 1862
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Baker's Creek, Miss.....	February 3-5, 1864
Benton, Miss.....	May 7, 1864

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 7th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

"This battery served with its division on the investment line from May 25, 1863, until the end of the siege, July 4, with no reported casualties."

8th OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY LIGHT
ARTILLERY.

THE 8th Ohio Independent Battery was recruited in the counties of Montgomery, Darke and Miami, and organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio, March 10, 1862. March 22 it moved, under orders, to Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo., and on its arrival there reported to General Halleck, commanding at that post. Without going into quarters the battery was placed on transports and ordered to report to General Grant, at Savannah, on the Tennessee river.

On March 28 it arrived at Savannah, and, without landing, proceeded on up the river, and reported to General W. T. Sherman, at Pittsburg Landing. It went into camp a short distance from the landing, where it remained until the commencement of the battle, on the 6th of April.

In both days of the battle the battery fought with General Sherman's Division, and was, on several occasions, in close contest with the enemy, and in the charge made by the Rebels in mass, on Sunday evening, was within a few paces of their advanced skirmish line. The loss of the battery in this battle was one killed, Sergeant Leonard Ullery, of Greenville, and three wounded.

In the advance on Corinth the battery moved with Lew. Wallace's Brigade, of the 2d Division, occupying the extreme right of the division. Marching by day, and erecting fortifications at night, it reached a point within two miles of Corinth. Discovering that the town was evacuated it entered that place with Halleck's forces.

Resting on its arms it remained in Corinth about three hours, and was then ordered to march with General Grant's column to Memphis, Tenn., which place was reached June 17, 1862. The battery remained in Memphis, engaged in frequent scouts and skirmishes, until December 20, 1862. On that day it started with General Sherman's command for Vicksburg, Miss., and on the 27th of December took part in the disastrous repulse of the National forces, under General Sherman, at Chickasaw Bayou. It remained in this critical

position from Saturday until Thursday, exposed to the enemy's fire during all of that time. January 1, 1863, it retreated with the army to the transports, and made its way to the Mississippi river.

On January 6, 1863, the battery joined the expedition against Arkansas Post, and took a prominent part in that successful affair.

Young's Point was its next rendezvous, where it went into camp, and remained until the opening of General Grant's campaign against, and in the rear of, Vicksburg. In that campaign it participated in the battles of Grand Gulf, Black river bridge, Raymond, Champion's Hill and in the rear of Vicksburg. For this service the battery received the special thanks of Generals Grant and Sherman. It operated on the extreme right of the National line in General Steele's Division of the 15th Army Corps, and used thirty-pound Parrott guns, the heaviest pieces on the line.

After the surrender of Vicksburg the battery was sent to Jackson, Miss., to help look after the Rebel forces under General Johnston. That matter settled, it returned to Vicksburg, where it went into barracks, and remained until December, 1863. It then accompanied General Sherman on his Meridian expedition. Returning to Vicksburg the battery was placed on duty in the city, where it remained, with occasional expeditions to the interior, until December, 1864.

December 22, 1864, it accompanied an expedition to the central part of Mississippi, to destroy the Central Mississippi Railroad, and prevent reenforcements from reaching General Hood, who was then on his retreat from Nashville. 40 miles of track, 3 locomotives, and 40 cars, loaded with Confederate cotton and corn, were destroyed. A battle was also fought at the bridge over Black river. The enemy was driven out of strong stockades and the bridge burned.

The battery made its way back to Yazoo City and Vicksburg. At Yazoo City it was surrounded by the enemy, but, crossing the river, it escaped down the opposite bank, under fire for some four miles.

The battery remained at Vicksburg until May 20, 1865, and was then ordered to Natchez, where it performed garrison duty until the last of June. It was then ordered to Vicksburg, and was kept on provost duty in that city up to the last of July,

1865. It was then ordered to Camp Dennison, Ohio, and mustered out of service at that camp, August 9, 1865.

During its term of service this battery bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Shiloh, Tenn.....April 6, 7, 1862

Corinth, Miss. (advance on and

siege).....April 30 to May 30, 1862

Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.....December 28, 29, 1862

Arkansas Post (Ft. Hindman), Miss. January 11, 1863

Raymond, Miss.....May 12, 1863

Champion's Hill, Miss.....May 17, 1863

Vicksburg, Miss.....May 18 to July 4, 1863

Jackson, Miss.....July 9-16, 1863

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 8th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

"This battery served with its division during the siege with no reported casualties."

10th OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

THIS battery was organized at Xenia on the 9th of January, 1862, and was mustered into the service at Camp Dennison on the 3d of March. It was rapidly armed and equipped, and was ordered to St. Louis, Mo. On the 4th of April it moved up the Tennessee river to Pittsburg Landing, where it arrived on the 9th. On the 13th it received some 20 men from the 13th Ohio Battery, whose officers had been discharged because, in attempting to obey orders, they had lost their guns. The men were distributed among several Ohio batteries, and were brave and faithful soldiers. The battery moved upon Corinth with the army; but, during the siege, it was held in reserve and took no active part in operations. From the 25th of June to the middle of September the battery remained at Corinth. It then moved to Iuka, and remained at that post on garrison duty. While there the supply of forage ran short, and orders were given to procure it from the adjacent country. A portion of the men, under command of Lieutenant Grosse-koff, while in the performance of this duty, were attacked by

Roddy's Rebel cavalry at a point five miles below Iuka, and lost, by capture, privates Wm. F. Nixon, Richard Sparrow, John W. Shoemaker, Abe Hulsizer and William Leslie. These men were taken to Southern prisons, and were afterward exchanged.

On October 1 the battery moved toward Corinth. On the 2d it passed through Corinth and stopped for the night at a fort southwest of the town. On the morning of the 3d it was ordered to take position near where the Chewalla Road crosses the Memphis Railroad. From this place the battery was ordered into position just north of Corinth. About 11 o'clock on the morning of the 4th the Rebel lines advanced. The battery opened with shell, and one piece was disabled after the first fire by a shell getting fast half way down. Two shells were fired by each of the other three pieces, and then canister (doubled) was used to the direct front. The ground was favorable for canister practice; and at each fire gaps of twenty, thirty and forty feet wide were cut in the advancing columns. The battery stopped three columns of Rebels, and each piece was pouring out from eighteen to twenty rounds of canister per minute, when the order was given to retire. The Rebels had advanced on the right, and the battery was without the support of a single musket, right or left. The pintle-key of the third piece had to be tied in its place; and the corporal, while tying it, discovered that the sponge-bucket was left. He called out: "Get the bucket, Number Two." George S. Wright, a boy of eighteen, acting as Number One, ran back toward the Rebels, picked up the bucket when they were not more than 25 yards from him, and returned with it to the gun. As fast as the pieces were limbered they went off at a gallop. They were unlimbered east of town and south of the Decatur Railroad, but only for a moment, when they were returned to a point about 100 yards in rear of the former position. In a short time the enemy retired. The battery lost only 3 men wounded. A number of horses were also wounded, including those belonging to Captain H. B. White and bugler Wm. H. Bretney. It pursued the enemy as far as Ripley, and then returned to Corinth.

In the latter part of October the battery received 40 men from an Iowa brigade, but about 20 of them were returned. In November it moved to Grand Junction, and marched

with the army into Mississippi along the Mississippi Central Railroad. After the surrender of Holly Springs the battery returned to that point and formed part of the garrison. New-Year's Day, 1863, found the battery at Lafayette, and from this point it moved to Memphis. On the 21st of January it moved down the river to Milliken's Bend, and after staying a week or so, proceeded to Lake Providence. In April it returned to Milliken's Bend, and moved from there to Grand Gulf. On May 15, 1863, while at Grand Gulf, General Dwight, of General Banks' army, arrived on a gunboat on his way to General Grant's headquarters, then near Black river. There being no cavalry at the post, Captain White was detailed, with 30 men of the battery, to act as an escort to the general. They left Grand Gulf May 16, at 9 p. m., and rode all night. The battle of Champion's Hill being in progress they were unable to reach General Grant's headquarters, and were compelled to remain on the road in their saddles until 2 o'clock a. m. of the 18th, without rations for themselves or forage for the horses. At 6 o'clock in the morning, when General McPherson's headquarters were reached, the men were completely exhausted and the horses unfit for further travel. Later in the day the escort commenced its return to Grand Gulf, having supplied themselves with horses and mules taken from citizens. On its march through the woods the escort ran into a brigade of Pemberton's Rebel army, that had been cut off from the main force. Captain White so maneuvered his men as to make the Rebels believe he had a large force of cavalry, and actually succeeded in capturing 34 Rebels. On returning to camp some of the men of the escort were asleep in their saddles.

On the 13th of June it reached Vicksburg, and on the 18th it was posted in Fort Ransom. On the next day one of the guns broke its axle and another its stock, leaving but two serviceable pieces. On the night of the 19th Quartermaster McPherson, with the wagonmaster and artificer Cline, procured another carriage from near the Rebel lines, "cutting it out," as it were, under the fire of Rebel guns. On the morning of the 20th, artificers Cline and Wheeler, while under fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, repaired the disabled guns. The battery remained in the fort until the latter part of June.

In the latter part of June the battery moved to Big Black, and immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg it marched

to Jackson. As soon as it arrived it was ordered back to Champion's Hill to guard the communications. Champion's Hill was reached on the next day, and on the 28th of July the battery entered Vicksburg and camped just above the cemetery. In August, of 72 men present, only 17 were reported for duty. The men were worn out with sickness and service. The well men did guard duty, took care of 70 horses and mules, went for forage and rations, hauled water, fixed shades, and at night cared for their sick comrades.

The garrison went into winter quarters on the bluffs south of Vicksburg. One section was sent to Red Bone Church, 12 miles south of Vicksburg; the other on duty at Hall's Ferry Road. During the winter the battery received about 90 recruits. 32 men, out of 54 who were eligible, reenlisted, and on the 8th of April, 1864, the battery (with 150 men for duty) left Vicksburg for Cairo. The battery was attacked on its way up the river by a portion of Forrest's force, but it used its guns effectually and drove off the Rebels. Fort Pillow was held by the enemy.

The battery returned to Memphis, and remained on duty there until the latter part of April, when it moved to Cairo. The veterans proceeded to Ohio and were furloughed. The Morgan raid through Kentucky prevented the veterans from joining the battery until the 23d of June. They were retained at Louisville, Ky.

At Cairo the battery received a new outfit. On the 9th of May it moved to Paducah, and on the 13th it started up the Tennessee. On the morning of the 14th it disembarked at Clifton, and on the 16th began the march to Acworth, Ga. The distance was about 500 miles; the march occupied 24 days, and the route lay through Pulaski, Huntsville, Decatur, Rome and Kingston. The weather was exceedingly warm, but the battery did not lose a man. At Acworth it was placed in the 4th Division of the 17th Army Corps. On the 10th of June it took position at the front, and, with the exception of the 4th of July, was engaged every day for a month, most of the time in front of Kenesaw Mountain, but most severely at Nickajack Creek. On the 12th of July it returned to Kenesaw and after remaining a few days took position at Marietta, where it formed a part of the garrison until November. During Hood's march in October the battery was ordered out fre-

quently, but it was engaged only once. About the last of October the horses and mules were turned over and the battery was ordered to Nashville. About the same time 7 recruits were received from Ohio. On the 2d of November the battery left Marietta, and, after more than a week's detention at Chattanooga, it procured transportation, and arrived at Nashville on the 14th. It was posted at Camp Barry. About the middle of November the majority of the men in the battery were sent about thirty miles up the Cumberland to get timber for winter quarters. They did not return until the 1st of December. When Hood threatened Nashville the battery was posted in Fort Gillen, but it was not called into action. About the last of December the battery moved to Camp Barry and erected comfortable winter quarters. The men were armed with muskets, and for two months acted as infantry. On the 13th of March, 1865, the 4th and 10th Batteries were consolidated. 64 men were thus added to the 10th, which retained its name and organization. The men from the 4th were mostly Germans. About the 1st of April the battery was ordered to east Tennessee, and, after guarding the post of Sweetwater for two weeks, it was ordered to Loudon, where it remained until orders to muster out were received. The battery was mustered out at Camp Dennison on the 17th of July, 1865, and paid off and discharged on the 21st.

During its term of service this battery bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Corinth, Miss.....	October 3, 4, 1862
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	June 9-30, 1864
Nickajack Creek, Ga.....	July 2-5, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (siege of).....	July 28 to Sept. 2, 1864

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 10th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

"This battery served on the investment line with the 2d Brigade of its division from about May 25, 1863, until June 22, when it was ordered to the exterior line, and took position near Messinger's Ford, where it remained until the end of the siege, July 4, with no reported casualties. "





11th OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY LIGHT
ARTILLERY.

THE men who composed this battery were enlisted at Cincinnati, from Athens, Butler, Hamilton, Vinton, and Wyandott Counties, between the 20th of August and the 17th of September, 1861, and rendezvoused at St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., where they were mustered into the service on the 27th of October, 1861, with 151 men, rank and file.

The battery consisted of two six-pound rifled guns, caliber 3.67; two six-pound smooth-bore guns, caliber 3.67, and two twelve-pound field howitzers, caliber 4.62, with gun carriages and caissons complete, and battery wagon and blacksmith shop. In addition to the regular equipments the battery had two water tanks, capable of holding several hundred gallons each, which on several occasions proved of great benefit in supplying men and horses with water, but were finally turned over for lack of transportation.

The uniforms for the men were made to order, from actual measurement, of the best material, and each man was furnished a pair of superior buck gauntlets in addition to the regular uniform. The noncommissioned officers, in addition to their regulation saber, were armed with Beal's patent revolver, and the privates with saber bayonets.

The organization having been completed, on the 26th of October the battery marched from the arsenal to department headquarters, and was reviewed by Major-General Fremont, then commanding the Western Department, and was there presented by Mrs. Fremont with a magnificent silk guidon. The battery was ordered, on the 28th of October, to embark on board of transports for Boonville, Mo. Owing to a low stage of water in the Missouri river, the battery disembarked at South Point, Mo., and proceeded from there by rail to Tipton, where it encamped, and a rigid course of instruction in the field evolutions of the battery was practiced.

The battery marched to Syracuse, Mo., on the 27th of November, and returned, on the 29th, with the command of General Hovey, to Tipton, where it remained until the 15th of

December, when it marched to Otterville, Mo., remaining there in winter quarters until February 2, 1862. Marching from Otterville, in conjunction with the 47th Illinois, the battery reached Boonville on the 4th of February, where it joined the brigade of Colonel Worthington (5th Iowa Infantry), and marched with it to St. Charles, where the command arrived on the 17th. This march, for speed, considering the muddy state of the roads and the severity of the weather, was remarkable, the column moving 31 miles the last day.

From there the troop proceeded on board transports to Commerce, Mo., where they disembarked, and formed a part of the New Madrid expedition under General Pope. The expedition arrived before New Madrid on the 3d of March, and immediately commenced operations for the reduction of the enemy's forts. The battery participated in several reconnoissances, and was repeatedly under fire of the Rebel gunboats and land batteries. A few days later General Pope's forces crossed the Mississippi river at New Madrid, which compelled the evacuation of Island No. 10, and resulted in the capture of about 5,000 prisoners. The battery, participating in this expedition, brought in two Rebel six-pound guns as trophies of its success, and returned to New Madrid, where it remained in camp until the 12th of April, improving the time by drilling in field maneuvers. From here the battery proceeded, with the division to which it was attached, on board of transports to Fort Pillow for operations against that place; but in the meantime the battle of Pittsburg Landing had been fought, and General Pope's forces were ordered to reenforce General Grant. Proceeding from Pittsburg to Hamburg Landing, the army commanded by General Pope disembarked and advanced toward Corinth, forming the left wing of Halleck's army. During the siege, and in the battles and skirmishes resulting in the evacuation of Corinth, the battery bore its full share.

The battery participated in the pursuit of the retreating Rebels as far as Boonville, Miss., returning afterward to Corinth, near which place it remained until the latter part of June. It participated in the Ripley expedition, under General Rosecrans, during the last of June and first of July, again returning to Corinth, where it remained until the beginning of August.

About the 1st of August the battery, with the division of General C. S. Hamilton, moved to Jacinto, Miss., where it remained until the morning of the 18th of September, when it moved with the forces of General Rosecrans for the purpose of cooperating with General Grant in the movement against General Price at Iuka. The battery went into action 102 strong (3 officers and 99 men), under the command of Lieutenant Sears. During the engagement it was charged on three different times, suffering a loss of 2 officers and 55 men killed or wounded, 18 being killed on the field and others dying afterward. Not a man flinched, and numbers were killed or wounded after the Rebels had passed the muzzles of the guns, some of them nobly dying in the attempt to spike their pieces. Upward of 60 horses were killed or disabled during the action, with the entire loss of harness and equipments. The assaulting Rebel column suffered terribly, having received over 100 rounds of canister and other shot while traversing less than 100 yards. Night closed the contest just as reenforcements for Rosecrans reached the scene of action, enabling him to hold his position, both sides picketing the field of battle; but morning found the Rebels in full retreat.

Severely as the battery suffered in this engagement in the loss of men and equipments, it was, in a short time, again ready for the field, and took a prominent part in the battle of Corinth, on the 3d and 4th of October following, nobly maintaining its reputation for efficiency and gallantry. Coming into action on the second day's engagement, after the first line in the center had given way, and when the Rebels, flushed with temporary success, were pressing the second line with exultant shouts, the battery poured a destructive and continuous fire upon the advancing Rebels, who, although coming within 50 yards, could not longer withstand the murderous discharge of canister, but broke and fled. The battery participated in the pursuit as far as Ripley, returning again to Corinth, having suffered a loss of 5 men wounded during the action.

The battery participated in the movement to cooperate (via Holly Springs) with General Sherman in his attack on Vicksburg, and fell back to the vicinity of Memphis after the capture of Holly Springs by the Rebel General Van Dorn. From December, 1862, until January, 1863, the battery was stationed at Germantown, Tenn., a few miles from Memphis,

when it moved to the last-named city, where the 17th Corps, to which it was attached, commanded by Major-General James B. McPherson, rendezvoused, preparatory to participation in the Vicksburg campaign. Leaving Memphis in March the battery proceeded, on board transports, to Lake Providence, forming part of the command whose endeavor it was to get below Vicksburg by that route. Failing in that, it returned with its division to Helena, Ark., from which point it participated in the attempt to reach Vicksburg via the Yazoo Pass.

The expedition met its first serious obstructions at Fort Greenwood, whose massive and well-garrisoned fortifications offered a determined resistance to further progress. A series of engagements and reconnoissances by the gunboats and troops demonstrated the impracticability of the expedition, and the command withdrew to Helena. Resting for a few days, the division steamed down the Mississippi river to Milliken's Bend, La., where it remained for a short time, when it started with the army, under General Grant, on the Vicksburg campaign.

On the 1st of May the battery crossed the river below Grand Gulf and moved rapidly forward to "Thompson's Hill." Arriving too late to participate in the engagement, the battery, with its division, pushed forward early next morning in pursuit of the retreating Rebels. In the constant skirmishing that took place from day to day, and in the battles of Raymond, Clinton, Jackson, and Champion's Hill, the battery bore a prominent part.

Crossing Black river on a bridge of cotton, the battery pushed forward to Vicksburg, arriving before that stronghold on the 19th of May, its corps (the 17th) occupying the center of the line. At 12 o'clock m. the battery was ordered into position by Captain Sands, chief of artillery, on a hill immediately in front, and within *point-blank* range of the three main forts of the Rebel defenses, including Fort Hill. To reach the position assigned, it was necessary for the battery to pass along the crest and down the side of a hill directly in rear of the one designated for it to occupy; and while doing so was exposed to the concentrated fire of the three Rebel forts, but on reaching the ravine it was for a time in comparative safety. So precipitous was the hill before it that 12 horses, with the men at the wheels, were required to take a single gun

up it. After severe exertions the guns were placed a few yards in rear, and under cover of the crest of the hill. At 2 p. m. the order was received to open fire, and every gun was promptly moved forward. The moment that the heads of the leading horses became visible a storm of shot and shell burst forth from the Rebel guns that caused the bravest momentarily to hold his breath. The men behaved with steadiness, and the battery delivered its fire as rapidly as was consistent with precision; and while engaged expended over 500 rounds of ammunition, losing 1 man killed and 2 wounded.

At 10 p. m. the battery was relieved. During the remainder of the siege it was held in reserve, and participated in several expeditions to the rear, fighting as occasion required; and on the day of the capitulation it was camped at Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo river.

During the month of July the battery was much reduced in numbers from sickness, its camp being located in one of the low, swampy bottoms of the Yazoo river.

In the many changes consequent upon the reorganization of the army after the capture of Vicksburg, the battery was transferred from its old command (7th Division, 17th Army Corps) to a provisional division, and soon after moved with its new command to Helena, Ark., destined to form part of the Arkansas expedition.

Marching with the Army of the Arkansas (Major-General Steele commanding) from Helena, about the middle of August, destined for Little Rock, Ark., the battery passed through all the vicissitudes of a long and tedious campaign. Arriving before Little Rock on the 9th of September, 1863, it immediately became engaged with the enemy and drove them from the river. In this short but decisive engagement the battery expended about 100 rounds of ammunition, and both officers and men received the commendations of the commanding general for the ability with which the battery was handled, and for accurate firing at both long and short range. With this battle the active campaigning of the battery may be said to have ceased. It remained at Little Rock until the spring of 1864, taking part in one or two unimportant expeditions. About the 1st of April the battery, with the division to which it was attached left Little Rock for Pine Bluff, Ark., for the purpose of escorting a supply train to and reenforcing General Steele at Cam-

den, on his way to cooperate with General Banks in the Red river expedition. Arriving at Pine Bluff, the news was received that General Steele, on account of the disaster to General Banks, was falling back on Little Rock; and, soon after, the battery was assigned to duty with the forces garrisoning Pine Bluff, where it remained until its departure for Ohio to be mustered out. Arriving at Columbus about the 1st of November, 1864, the battery was mustered out on the 5th, having served its time faithfully to the end.

During its term of service this battery bore an honorable part in the following battles:

New Madrid, Mo. March 13, 1862

Corinth, Miss. (advance on and

siege) April 30 to May 30, 1862

Iuka, Miss. Sept. 19, 20, 1862

Corinth Miss. October 3, 4, 1862

Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of) May 18 to July 4, 1863

Mark's Mills, Ark. April 25, 1864

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 11th Ohio Independent Battery in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

"This battery served with its division in the engagement at Jackson, May 14, in the battle of Champion's Hill May 16, and during the siege until May 26, when it was ordered with the 1st Brigade of its division on the expedition to Mechanicsburg. It did not return to the investment line, but was temporarily assigned to Kimball's Division, 16th Corps, June 6.

"No reported casualties during the campaign and siege."

15th OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

THE 15th Battery of Light Artillery was recruited in the counties of Trumbull, Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, and Lorain, by Captain J. B. Burrowes and 1st Lieutenant Edward Spear, Jr., of the 14th Battery, in the months of December, 1861, and January, 1862, rendezvousing at Camp Dennison.

On the 1st of January, 1862, Lieutenant Edward Spear, Jr., of the 14th Battery, was transferred and promoted to the

captaincy of the 15th Battery, and on the 1st of February the battery was mustered into the services by Captain A. B. Dod, of the 15th United States Infantry. It was immediately ordered to Cincinnati, where, on the 16th of February, it embarked under orders for Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; but on reaching Paducah, Ky., disembarked at that place, in obedience to an order from General W. T. Sherman.

Horses were drawn at this point, and on the 16th of April the battery embarked on a steamer with orders to report to General Grant, at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. While proceeding up the Tennessee, and near Whitehall Landing, the boat was fired into by guerrillas from the shore. The fire was returned with shell, under cover of which the men of the battery landed, drove the guerrillas from their cover, and captured some prisoners and horses. The town from whence the Rebel force marched was burned, and several thousand bushels of corn destroyed. In this expedition the battery lost 1 man wounded. It reported to General Grant on the 20th, and was assigned to the 4th Division of the Army of the Tennessee, Brigadier-General S. A. Hurlbut commanding, and went through the slow approach to and siege of Corinth. During this siege Burnap's 7th Ohio Battery and the 5th Ohio Cavalry were attached to the same division.

After the evacuation of Corinth the battery was ordered across the country to the Mississippi river, and arrived at Memphis on the 21st of July. On the 6th of September it marched with its division to Bolivar, Tenn., reaching that place on the 13th of September, at which point the Rebels, regular and guerrilla, were very troublesome.

On the 20th of September the battery, in conjunction with other forces, started on an expedition for observation toward Grand Junction, the combined force being under the command of Brigadier-General Lauman. On the 21st a large force under the Rebel Generals, Price and Van Dorn, was discovered making an effort to get in the rear of the National forces, by means of a parallel road. To defeat this design the National column was reversed and a force started on the double-quick to the rear, to reach the junction of the roads in advance of the Rebel column. After some pretty heavy skirmishing for five or six miles the designs of the enemy were frustrated. In this running fight the battery performed effective service,

taking positions at points favorable to artillery practice, doing the enemy considerable damage, and killing an aid to General Van Dorn. The battery lost 1 man (John Pope) mortally wounded and 1 taken prisoner.

On the 10th of October the division commander was changed, General Hurlbut retiring on account of promotion, and General Lauman succeeding. On the 5th of October, in company with the 5th Ohio Cavalry and Burnap's 7th Ohio Battery, it took part in the battle of Metamora. The 68th Ohio was also engaged and acted as a support to the 15th Battery. In this affair there was some very hard fighting, at close range, though the battery lost but 2 men wounded. It returned to Bolivar on the 7th of October, where they were kept in motion most of the time scouting and skirmishing with the enemy.

On the 15th of November the battery was ordered south toward La Grange, and on the 28th started with the army under General Grant for Jackson and Vicksburg, Miss. This movement being defeated by the capture and destruction by the enemy of all the National stores at Holly Springs, their force was ordered back, after having advanced as far as Tocubee Creek. Calersville, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, was reached on the 18th of January, where the houses of the town were appropriated for barracks. The battery remained at Calersville until the 9th of March, when it again marched for Memphis. While at Bolivar the men of the battery built a fort near the depot, which the year following was probably the means of saving General Sherman and his escort, they having retired to this fort when entirely surrounded by a heavy force of Rebel cavalry.

The 15th Battery participated in the engagement of the 19th of April on Coldwater Creek, Miss., and was present when the gallant Major Hanes, of the 5th Cavalry, received his mortal wound. In this engagement, which lasted for five hours, the battery lost 1 man killed instantly (private George Gesner), 1 mortally wounded (private John Maddox), and 2 wounded slightly; also 7 horses killed and wounded. It returned to Memphis on the 23d, and remained in that city until the 11th of May, when it embarked for Vicksburg.

The battery was on the front line during the siege of Vicksburg, having position on the Hall's Ferry Road, to the south-

east of the city, and temporarily assigned to Ord's 13th Army Corps. Its last position was within 200 yards of the enemy's works, and enfilading several hundred yards of their line, from which they were compelled to retire. In this, as in all the engagements in which the battery figured, most excellent service was performed, eliciting on every occasion the commendations of the commanding officers. It lost a number of men disabled during the siege, but none were killed. It expended 2,301 rounds of ammunition in the siege.

With the rest of the forces under Sherman, immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg, the 15th Ohio Battery started on an expedition against General J. E. Johnston toward Jackson, Miss. Much hard skirmishing and some heavy fighting occurred. In the battle of the 12th of July, when the fortifications of Jackson were attacked, the battery was stationed on the extreme right of the National line, south of Jackson, and had 2 men wounded, and expended 223 rounds of ammunition. Immediately after this it was assigned to the 17th Army Corps, under General McPherson, and General Lauman was superseded in the command of the division by Brigadier-General M. M. Crocker.

The battery returned to Vicksburg, and on the 15th of August embarked for Natchez, Miss., from which point several expeditions were sent out, the principal one being to Harrisonburg, La. It occupied 10 days and resulted in complete success.

The battery again embarked for Vicksburg (December 1) and reaching there went into camp on Clear Creek, about eight miles in the rear of the city. On the 3d of February it started on an expedition, under General Sherman, against Meridian, Miss. It operated at Meridian, Enterprise, and Quitman, and destroyed all public property and railroads from Quitman to the Pearl river, as also everything that could be used by the enemy, excepting those articles that could be appropriated to the use and comfort of the National forces. The battery arrived at its old camp near Vicksburg on the 4th of March, having marched upward of 350 miles without a day's rest.

While at the last-named camp 23 men (three-fourths of all that remained) reenlisted for another term of three years' service. The veterans being entitled to thirty days' furlough, started for Ohio, under charge of Lieutenant Reeve.

On the 13th of April Captain Spear was assigned to duty as chief of artillery of the division, on the staff of General Crocker, and the command of the battery was turned over to 1st Lieutenant James Burdick.

On the 2d of May the battery embarked for Cairo, Ill., to join the army of General Sherman, operating in northern Georgia. After a few days' detention at Cairo, it was embarked on steamers for Clifton, on the Tennessee river. Thence it went by land to Huntsville and Decatur, Ala., joining the main army under General Sherman at Acworth, Ga., on the 8th of June. The battery engaged in the siege and was in the battles at Kenesaw Mountain, and claims that its guns killed Bishop Polk, a major-general in the Rebel army. As the killing of General Polk is a matter of dispute, an Illinois battery having claimed to have done it, the matter became a subject of correspondence. Major-General W. Q. Gresham, present and in command of the 4th Division of McPherson's Corps, is strongly impressed with the fact that the 15th Ohio Battery was the one that forever silenced the distinguished Rebel, and backs his belief by a conversation he had with General McPherson.

The battery was in some severe skirmishes and engagements on the Nickajack and Chattahoochie rivers. A pleasing little incident happened during the heat of the last-named affair. A bird flew upon the shoulder of private Seth Bowers, who was acting No. 1 at one of the guns, where it remained during the engagement. At every discharge of the piece the bird would thrust its head into the man's hair. After the recoil it would again take its position on the man's shoulder, and watch the operations of loading. After the battle the bird remained around the men's quarters for a few days, but finally disappeared.

The 15th Ohio was at the capture of Augusta Railroad, near Decatur, Ga., and participated in the bloody engagement of the 22d of July, on the National left, where the gallant and lamented McPherson gave his life for his country. It was the only battery engaged on the National side on the 28th of July, when the Rebel general, Hood, struck General Logan's Corps, on the National right, with 2 corps of the Rebel army. It was also in Sherman's flank movement to the rear of Atlanta, and in the battles of Jonesborough and Lovejoy's Station.





SIXTEENTH BATTERY,
CAPT. JAMES A. MITCHELL,
LIEUT. RUSSELL P. TWIST.
12TH DIV., 13TH CORPS.

It returned with the army to Atlanta, and remained there until the movement of General Hood to the rear of the National army, when, with its corps, it marched north in pursuit of the Rebel army, as far as Snake Creek Gap and Gaylesville, Ala. At the last-named place the artillery was detached from the division, and formed into an artillery brigade, and in a few days went back to Atlanta by way of Rome, Ga., where it arrived on the 11th of November.

On the 13th of November the battery joined Sherman's columns on their march to the sea, moving with the right wing, under command of General Howard.

The battery participated in the siege of Savannah, and lost Lieutenant C. W. Moore, whose leg was shot off by a cannon ball, and private Jesse Day. It accompanied the army to Goldsborough, N. C., by way of Columbia, S. C., and was present at the surrender of General Johnston and the Rebel army to General Sherman. After participating in the Grand Review at Washington, the battery went by rail to Columbus, Ohio, and on the 20th of June turned over its battle-stained flag to the State authorities, was paid off, and mustered out.

The battery marched, including steamboating, about 5,000 miles, and was engaged in more than 30 battles and skirmishes. Until within the last two months of the war, it served in but one division.

During its term of service this battery bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Corinth, Miss. (siege of).....	April 30 to May 30, 1862
Matamora, Miss.....	October 5, 1862
Coldwater, Miss.....	April 19, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Expedition from Vicksburg to	

Meridian, Miss.....	Feb. 3 to March 5, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	June 9-30, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (siege of).....	July 28 to Sept. 1, 1864
Jonesboro, Ga.....	August 31 to Sept. 2, 1863
Lovejoy Station, Ga.....	September 2-6, 1864
Savannah, Ga. (siege of).....	December 10-21, 1864
Surrender of Johnston.....	April 26, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 15th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

“This battery served on the investment line of its division from May 25, 1863, until the end of the siege, July 4, with no reported casualties.”

16th OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

THIS battery (the third light battery organized in Ohio) was recruited at Springfield, and went into Camp Clark, Clark County Fair Grounds, August 20, 1861. It was recruited for the regiment of light artillery then being raised by Colonel Sherwin. Colonel Sherwin failing to raise his regiment, and Adjutant-General Buckingham, of Ohio, being slow to accept the battery, Major-General Fremont notified his acceptance of it, by telegraph, for his department of the southwest, and immediately ordered it to St. Louis. It moved forward, and arrived at Cincinnati September 5, where it embarked. While on its way down to Lawrenceburg it was mustered into the United States service by Captain Lew. Wilson. Arriving at St. Louis September 7, the men went into camp in a brick house, opposite the barracks, where they were uniformed. Drilling continued till October 14, when they were ordered to Jefferson City to work on the fortifications of that place and help to garrison the town. Owing to the battery not having gone into camp in its own State, and the mustering officer having failed to furnish the adjutant-general of Ohio with a copy of the muster-roll, it did not receive its designation until some time in December; hence, instead of its being the 3d, it was numbered the 16th Ohio Volunteer Artillery.

The battery received its pieces and other equipments from Ohio, while at Jefferson City, consisting of four 3.80 bronzed rifle and two 3.67 bronzed smooth-bore guns. On February 14, 1862, the battery was ordered to St. Louis, where it arrived in time to fire a salute in honor of the fall of Fort Donelson. It remained at St. Louis, in Benton Barracks, until March 6, when it was ordered to Pilot Knob, Mo., there to form a part of General Steele's Division for the invasion of Arkansas. On March 21 it marched to Doniphan, Mo., where it arrived on the 31st, and participated in a skirmish—

the Rebels retiring on the approach of General Steele. It arrived at Pocahontas, Ark., April 11, where it captured Rebel stores of considerable amount. It reached Jacksonport May 3, where it remained until the 14th, when two divisions of the battery, under Captain Mitchell, together with Steele's Division, went to Batesville to join General Curtis' army. One section of the battery remained in command of Lieutenant Twist, with the 9th Illinois Cavalry, to guard that place; from which they were subsequently driven by the Rebel gunboat Blue Wing. On this occasion the colonel refused to allow the section of the battery to fire at the gunboat, lest any person should be hurt on the opposite shore, although he had been offered ten dollars per shot for the privilege; and although the citizens, women and children as well as men, were cheering the Rebel gunners all the while they were shelling the troops with 9-inch shell.

The section rejoined the battery, with Curtis' army, on the 1st of June, which took up its line of march on the 20th. Passing Jacksonport, now nearly in ashes, it arrived in Augusta, Tenn., in time to celebrate the Fourth of July in that place, on which occasion our lines being opened, many citizens came in and participated in the rejoicing. Leaving Augusta July 5, the army entered upon one of the severest marches on record, through a hot and inhospitable country, dust half-knee deep, and destitute of water, wells being filled up to retard our progress. Long and severe marches were resorted to in order to hasten through, which resulted in strewing the road with dead and dying horses and mules. Arriving at Clarendon, on White river, July 8, but not finding the expected fleet, the army marched to Helena, which it reached on the 15th. The battery remained at that place, and at Old Town Landing, during the fall and winter, suffering much from sickness. It participated in two expeditions up White river, which resulted in the capture of Des Arc and Duvall's Bluff, with some heavy pieces of artillery, many small arms, and 800 prisoners.

It was assigned, in the spring of 1863, to the 12th Division, 13th Army Corps. Leaving Helena, Ark., April 8, it joined Major-General Grant's expedition for the capture of Vicksburg, participating in the battles of Port Gibson, Fourteen Mile Creek, and Champion's Hill. At the last-named place, May 18, the battery was brought into the thickest of the fight, and it

suffered much. Here Captain Mitchell fell, and, but for the gallantry of the men, the battery would have fallen into the hands of the Rebels. Hardly stopping to take breath, the battery moved out to Black river bridge, and thence to Vicksburg, taking position before that stronghold, under cover of darkness, on the night of the 20th. It moved within 400 yards of the main line of the enemy's works, in order to cover a charge (which was gallantly made on the 22d), occupying, according to the statement of General Grant, "the most conspicuous position on the line, of which it made good use from day to day and from night to night." Although the Rebels tried hard to dislodge this battery, they could not; and were forced to admit that it disabled 7 of their guns. The battery did not lose a single piece, but lost a few men in killed and wounded.

On the 5th of July it was ordered to march for Jackson, where the enemy was routed and the city captured. On returning to Vicksburg, July 22, it was indulged with a quiet rest for a few weeks. In this campaign the battery expended over 50 tons of ammunition.

In August it shipped for New Orleans, and went into camp just above the city, under the famous live oaks. Then followed the gay reviews of Generals Banks and Grant; after which the battery remained until September 20, when it was ordered to Berwick's Bay, where the men spent a few pleasant months, and where they reenlisted in the service. The battery returned to New Orleans December 27, and was the first organization in the Department of the Gulf mustered into the veteran service.

On January 1, 1864, it embarked on board the steamship Alabama for Texas. Passing close under the guns of the forts at Galveston in a fog, 7 rounds were fired at the vessel from the fort of Brazos Santiago; but after four days' struggling with a storm and heavy seas, the vessel landed at Pass Cavallo, "only to find," says an officer of the battery, "an almost famishing army." He goes on to say: "Our twenty days' hard-tack was divided to the last box, and then came the hardest soldiering, on account of short rations, we had yet seen. * * * Landed on Matagorda Peninsula, 60 miles to the nearest timber, a fierce 'northerner' blowing, which continued two weeks, the most severe ever known there; so cold, indeed, that the ice

was piled up on the beach, and wagonloads of fish, that had chilled and drifted to the shore, were collected by the soldiers. Then followed the most delightful weather that had ever been seen by us Northern boys."

The battery remained in Texas, on Matagorda Peninsula, at Indianola, Powderhorn, and on Matagorda Island, until June, when it went to New Orleans. In the meantime the commanding officer in Texas refused to furlough the battery in a body, as orders required, on the ground that its services at the front could not be dispensed with. But he furloughed the men in two detachments, thus keeping the battery constantly in service; to do which he detailed from the infantry men sufficient to supply the place of those gone home.

At New Orleans the battery received an entire new outfit—new guns, new carriages, and new harness; and here it remained, the men "leading a gay soldier's life," until it started home, July 13, 1865. It was mustered out, August 2, at Camp Chase.

During its term of service this battery bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Putman's Ferry, Mo.....	April 2-5, 1862
Duval's Bluff, Ark.....	January 16, 1863
Port Gibson, Miss.....	May 1, 1863
Fourteen Mile Creek, Miss.....	May 12, 1863
Champion's Hill, Miss.....	May 16, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 16th Ohio Battery Light Artillery, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CASUALTIES.

"In the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 1, wounded 1, total 2. Captain James A. Mitchell killed. During the siege not reported."

17th OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY LIGHT
ARTILLERY.

THE 17th Ohio Battery was organized under special authority from the President, dated July 12, 1862. It was recruited and organized at Dayton, by Captain A. A. Blount, and mustered into the service at that place on the 21st of August, 1862.

The battery was equipped at Cincinnati. It entered the field on the 3d day of September, taking a position in the rear of Covington, Ky., near Fort Wallace, to assist in repelling an expected attack from the Rebels under General Kirby Smith. In company with the forces of Generals A. J. Smith, Gilmore and Burbridge, the battery marched to Lexington and Louisville, and was sent to Memphis to join General Sherman's expedition. This was about the 1st of December. On the 25th of December it, along with the forces of General Burbridge, aided in the destruction of the O. and S. Railroad, and was present at the five days' fight at Chickasaw Bayou.

It marched with General McClelland's forces and participated in the capture of Arkansas Post, and, thereafter encamped with the troops of the expedition, at Young's Point. At this place the members of the battery suffered sadly, losing in a few weeks from disease, poor rations and surgical attention, more men than during all the rest of its three years' service.

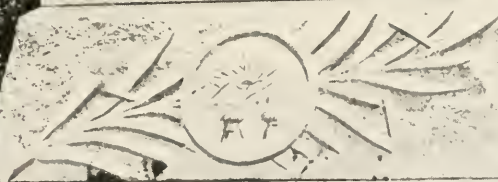
In March the battery went into camp at Milliken's Bend, and on the 15th of April moved with the 13th Army Corps on the campaign against Vicksburg, and was engaged in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black river bridge, and for 47 days in the siege of Vicksburg.

In the demonstration against Jackson, immediately after the fall of Vicksburg, the battery was again actively engaged, and performed valuable service in the reduction and capture of that place. Subsequently, it was ordered to accompany the 13th Army Corps to New Orleans, where it arrived about the middle of August. It followed General Burbridge on the Teche expedition in the fall of 1863, and was hotly engaged in the fight at Grand Coteau, La., November 3, in which



OHIO

SEVENTEENTH BATTERY,
CAPT. AMBROSE A. BLOUNT,
CAPT. CHARLES S. RICE
10TH DIV, 13TH CORPS.





more than half the brigade was killed, wounded and captured. The battery alone lost 25 men, 21 horses, 1 gun, and 1 caisson.

Immediately after the disaster the battery returned to New Orleans, and was stationed there until August, 1864. It then went under General Granger to Mobile Bay, and took a prominent part in the capture of Fort Morgan. That valuable service accomplished, the battery once more embarked for New Orleans, where it remained until ordered to join the 16th Army Corps, General A. J. Smith, in March, 1865, in the expedition against the city of Mobile. It was engaged against Blakesly in the following April, and thereafter marched, under orders, to Montgomery, Ala., where it lay until ordered to Ohio for muster-out, on the 16th of August, 1865, five days before the expiration of its service by limitation.

While in the service the 17th Battery participated in 10 battles and sieges, fired 14,000 rounds of ammunition, lost upward of 40 men by death, and marched more than 10,000 miles (by land and water). The battery entered the service with 156 men, and at its muster-out its rolls showed 158. During its term of service there was, from time to time, 284 names added to its rolls.

In company with the 83d and 96th Ohio, it received the thanks (by joint resolution) of the Ohio Legislature for services at Arkansas Post, and was honorably mentioned in the official reports of Generals A. J. Smith, McClelland, Burbridge, Washburn and Colonel Owen, by the last named, for special and valuable service at Grand Coteau.

During its term of service this battery bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.....	December 28, 29, 1862
Arkansas Post (Ft. Hindman) Miss.....	January 11, 1863
Port Gibson, Miss.....	May 1, 1863
Champion's Hill, Miss.....	May 16, 1863
Black river bridge, Miss.....	May 17, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Grand Coteau, La.....	November 3, 1863
Mobile, Ala.....	March 26 to April 9, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 17th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CASUALTIES.

"In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, sustained no casualties. In the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, sustained no casualties. In the assault, May 19, sustained no casualties. In the assault, May 22, wounded 3, and during the siege, not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in battery during the campaign and siege, wounded 3."

26th OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY LIGHT
ARTILLERY.

(YOST'S CAPTURED BATTERY.)

RECORD BY E. Z. HAYS, K. Co., 32d O. V. I.

THE officers and men who first constituted this battery, were, when they entered the military service of the Union, a part of the 32d O. V. I., and were known as Company F of that regiment. It was recruited by B. F. Potts, in Carroll County, Ohio, where Captain Potts was then practicing law. They were mustered in at Camp Bartley, Ohio, August 30, 1861. Its first officers were, captain, B. F. Potts, who subsequently became colonel and brigadier-general; 1st lieutenant, Theobald D. Yost, who succeeded to the captaincy; 2d lieutenant, Chas. C. Brandt, who resigned March 29, 1862, and was succeeded by Levi J. Cox, who, on the promotion of 1st Lieutenant Yost to the captaincy, became 1st lieutenant, and sergeant Omar S. Lee became 2d lieutenant. The company's 2d lieutenant at its muster in, was James M. Leith, who resigned October 15, 1861.

The history of the 32d Ohio is the history of this company up to May 16, 1863, excepting that at Winchester it was detailed to man a battery which became generally known as "Potts' Ohio battery." On the evacuation of Winchester in 1862, Potts took his battery down to Harper's Ferry. One section was sent to Sandy Hook, where, for a time it maintained itself against greatly superior odds. On September 13 the enemy brought 6 pieces into action against this one section, under the concentrated fire of which it held its position until

ordered to retire, an order difficult to execute but it got back, and joined the other sections. On the 14th the entire battery was engaged from 10 o'clock a. m. until dark, subject to a fierce fire from London Heights, and an ugly, enfilading fire from Maryland Heights. During the evening the battery was sent to the extreme left, and in the morning was opened on front, right and left by 24 guns, which fire it sustained, unflinchingly, for an hour and until the white flag had been up sometime.

After the surrender Company F again fell in line with its regiment, and went to the front as a part of the 32d O. V. I., participating in all its marching and fighting, up to and including the battle of May 16, where the brigade to which the 32d Ohio was attached made a successful and brilliant charge on the Confederate left, whereby that wing was turned and the 1st Mississippi Battery Light Artillery fell into the hands of the 32d Ohio Infantry. General Logan, on the field, inquired of Colonel Potts, "Have you men who can man those guns?" Colonel Potts replied affirmatively, and Company F took possession of them with a ringing shout that testified their delight. It was thus those Rebel guns became a Union battery whilst they were yet hot from hurling deadly missiles at their new guardians, thus the 26th Ohio Independent Battery sprang into existence in a moment.

Although but few horses remained at its capture fit for service, the harness broken and cut to pieces, and many other repairs necessary, yet when the 3d Brigade marched at daylight the next morning, "Yost's captured battery," by which it became known throughout the siege, fell in with the column, but it must be admitted it did not "look as though it had come out of a bandbox."

From this time Company F served as an artillery company, although it was not permanently detached from the 32d until December 22, 1863.

On the investment of Vicksburg "Yost's captured battery" took position on the left of the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 17th Army Corps, close to their old comrades of the 32d Ohio Infantry, that regiment being the left of the division. Afterwards one section was transferred to the right, between the Shirley house and Fort Hill, very close to the latter. The entire battery did most excellent service throughout the siege, one of

its guns gaining and holding a position on the Jackson road west of the Shirley house and closer to the enemy's intrenchments than any other artillery on the investment line. Its conduct throughout was highly commended by all the general officers of the corps.

On August 3, 1863, the company returned to the regiment but for a brief season only, it being again detailed for artillery service. On this occasion a part went to Company D, 1st Illinois Light Artillery, the other part went to the 3d Ohio Battery with which they served on the expedition to Canton, Miss., in October. On this incursion both batteries were engaged in several skirmishes.

The War Department, on recommendation of General McPherson, authorized Governor Tod of Ohio to permanently detach Company F, of the 32d Ohio Infantry, and convert it into a light artillery company, which was done December 22, 1863, with the designation of the 26th Ohio Independent Battery, under the following order:

General Headquarters, State of Ohio,
Adjutant-General's Office.
Columbus, Ohio, December 22, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS

NO. 874.

Pursuant to authority from the War Department, dated December 5, 1862, Company F, 32d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is hereby permanently detached from the regiment and will constitute the 26th Independent Battery Ohio Light Artillery, to be officered as follows: captain, Theobald D. Yost; 1st lieutenant, Levi J. Cox; 2d lieutenant, Omas S. Lee; to rank from this day.

Captain Yost will take immediate steps to reenlist and reorganize the battery for three years' service. He will cause a proper detail to be made to recruit the battery to the maximum strength, and when that is accomplished the two additional lieutenants will be appointed and commissioned. He will report to this office the result of his recruitment, give the residence of each man enlisted so that each district may receive its proper credit.

By order of the Governor. CHAS. W. HILL,
Adjutant-General of Ohio.

The battery as reorganized becoming entitled to veteran furlough, was, on the 1st of January, 1864, ordered home to Ohio where it remained for the usual thirty days. February 3 it returned to Vicksburg with recruits sufficient to bring it up to the maximum strength. While at Vicksburg the battery participated in several scouts and skirmishes. November 8, 1864, it was ordered to report at Natchez, Miss., for garrison duty. While performing that service it had some skirmishing with guerrilla bands that infested that part of Mississippi. After the surrender of the Confederate armies, it was attached to the Texas expedition or corps of observation, and served on the Rio Grande until August, 1865, when it was ordered to Ohio, and on the 2d day of September, 1865, was discharged and mustered out of the service by order of the War Department at Todd barracks, Columbus, Ohio. It had been in the service a few days more than four years, and few organizations had, in that time, endured more hardships, marched more miles, passed through more dangers, or done harder fighting.

During its term of service this battery bore an honorable part as Company F 32d Ohio Infantry in all the engagements of that regiment, until they were detached from the regiment May 17, 1863, serving as a battery organization, and participating in the assaults and siege of Vicksburg, Miss., from May 18 to July 4, 1863.

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 26th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

"This battery was Company F 32d Ohio Infantry. It was ordered by General McPherson to take charge of, and serve two 12-pounder guns, and four 3-inch rifles, captured in the battle of Champion's Hill May 16, 1863. It served during the siege on the line of its division, without reported casualties."

4th COMPANY OHIO CAVALRY.

THIS company was organized at Georgetown, Ohio, on the 9th of July, 1861. Each man furnished his own horse and horse equipments, and was armed with sabers and carbines at Georgetown. On the 10th the company started for Camp

Chase, where, in a short time, it acquired great proficiency in drill. On the 19th of August it was ordered to St. Louis, Mo., and it arrived at that point on the 21st. It spent a few days at Camp Benton, and was then ordered into the city as provost guard. The company, by its promptness and efficiency, did much toward preserving order. It was sent, on one occasion, to suppress a riot. In less than five minutes after the order was received the men had saddled and mounted and were on their way to the scene of disturbance.

In September the company was ordered to Syracuse, and while stationed there it was sent into the country to press horses, mules and wagons. In three days it returned with a large number. The company marched to Springfield, then returned to Syracuse, when it was transferred to General Pope's command.

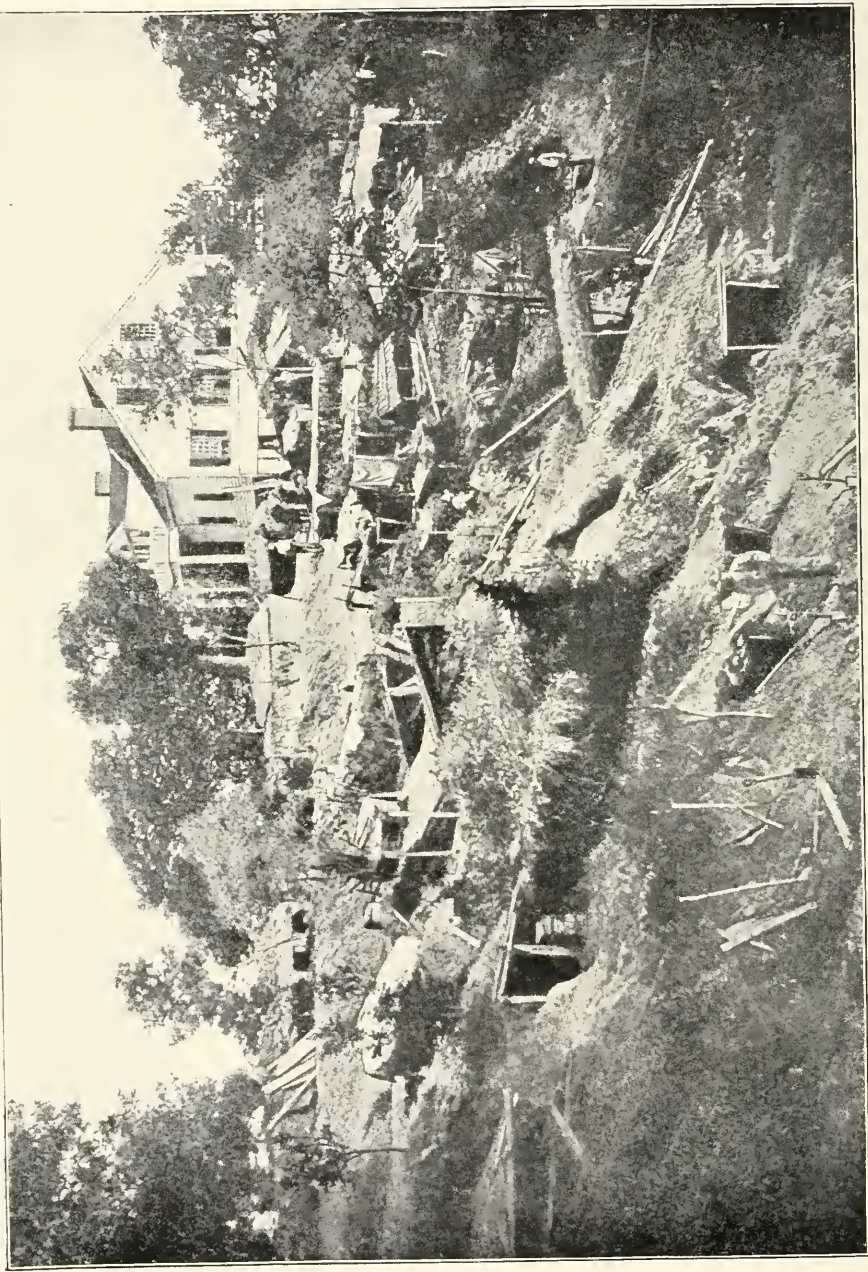
During the months of December, 1861, and January and February, 1862, it was engaged in scouting over western and northern Missouri. It participated in many skirmishes and in the battle of Silver Creek, in which it lost 1 man killed and 1 officer and 6 men wounded. In February it returned to Benton Barracks, and on the 1st of March it was taken into St. Louis and placed on duty at General Halleck's headquarters. On the 9th of April it accompanied General Halleck as escort up the Tennessee to Pittsburg Landing. It continued to act as escort during the siege of Corinth. It joined the pursuit of Beauregard, and after that remained on duty at department headquarters until Halleck was transferred to Washington City. Next came miscellaneous service in western Tennessee, under Generals McClernand, Logan and Lawler; and there was scarcely a cross-road or a by-path in all that country with which the company was not familiar. On the 1st of September it participated in the battle of Britton's Lane, and was honorably mentioned in the official report of the general commanding. It lost 1 man killed and 2 wounded.

In November the company was appointed escort to General McPherson. It moved on General Grant's expedition down the Mississippi Central Railroad, and then returned to Grand Junction. It moved to Memphis, and proceeded down the Mississippi to Lake Providence, and thence to Milliken's Bend, where General Grant's army concentrated for the Vicksburg campaign. About the last of April the company moved



OHIO

FOURTH CAVALRY COMPANY,
CAPT. JOHN S. FOSTER
17th CORPS.



Shirley House during the Siege.

on this campaign, and participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Big Black Bridge, and in the siege of Vicksburg. The company remained at the headquarters of the 17th Army Corps, moving occasionally on some expedition, until the 1st of February, 1864, when it joined Sherman's Meridian raid. On this expedition it lost 5 men captured. Soon after returning to Vicksburg the company moved with General McPherson to Chattanooga, and entered on the Atlanta campaign. It continued with the army until the Chattahoochie was reached, and as its term of service was about to expire, it was ordered to be mustered out. General McPherson bade the company farewell in a complimentary order, and on the 16th of July, 1864, it was mustered out at Cincinnati, with an aggregate of 27 men.

From the organization of the company to the 1st of August, 1862, it received 22 recruits, and lost in killed, discharged and deserted, 42 men. During the months of August and September, 1862, the company received 68 recruits; thus at the expiration of its term of service there were about 50 men who had from one month to one year to serve. These men were left at General McPherson's headquarters, and in August and September, 1864, John L. King, who had been a sergeant in the original organization, recruited the company to the maximum number, and was commissioned as captain. This company participated in the march to the sea through Georgia, and in the campaign of the Carolinas. It was present at the Grand Review in Washington City, and was mustered out on the 28th of May, 1865, and was transported to Camp Dennison, where it was paid and discharged.

This company as escort to General James B. McPherson from November, 1862, until his death in the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, was present, and bore an honorable part in all the engagements that the 17th Corps were engaged in. They were active in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, in the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, and up through the Carolinas until the surrender of Johnston, at Raleigh, N. C.

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 4th Company Ohio Cavalry in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

"This company served as escort at 17th Corps headquarters during the campaign and siege, without reported casualties."

VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

(Data taken from the description of Vicksburg Park by Capt. W. T. Rigby, Chairman, V. N. M. P.)

IN accordance with an Act of Congress, approved February 21, 1899, the Vicksburg National Military Park was established. The provisions of the bill establishing the Park empowered the Secretary of War to appoint a commission of three honorably discharged soldiers who had served either in the Union or Confederate armies during the siege, as park commissioners. Two of the commissioners to be selected from the army commanded by General Grant, and one from the army commanded by General Pemberton. The Secretary of War, on March 1 of the same year, appointed on that Commission, General Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi, Captain William T. Rigby, of Iowa, and Colonel James G. Everest, of Illinois, and charged them with the duty of perfecting and embellishing the Park under his direction and approval. The commission thus appointed, met and was organized by electing Commissioner Lee as chairman, John S. Kountz, of Ohio, secretary and historian, and Captain Charles L. Longley, of Iowa, as clerk of the Commission.

The National Commission, after perfecting their organization entered actively on the work of defining the boundaries of the Park, keeping in view at all times the importance of including in the boundaries all the fighting ground of both armies during the siege. The boundaries of the Park being definitely determined, showed an area of land required for park purposes to embrace about 1,250 acres, which was immediately surveyed, purchased and deeded to the Government of the United States at a cost of \$42 24-100 per acre. The State of Mississippi has ceded jurisdiction to the United States Government over all the land within the boundaries of the Park, and the public highways within its limits. The work of establishing the avenues of the Park was immediately taken up by the Commission, and after a very careful study and survey of the land purchased the avenues were located as follows: Confederate avenue

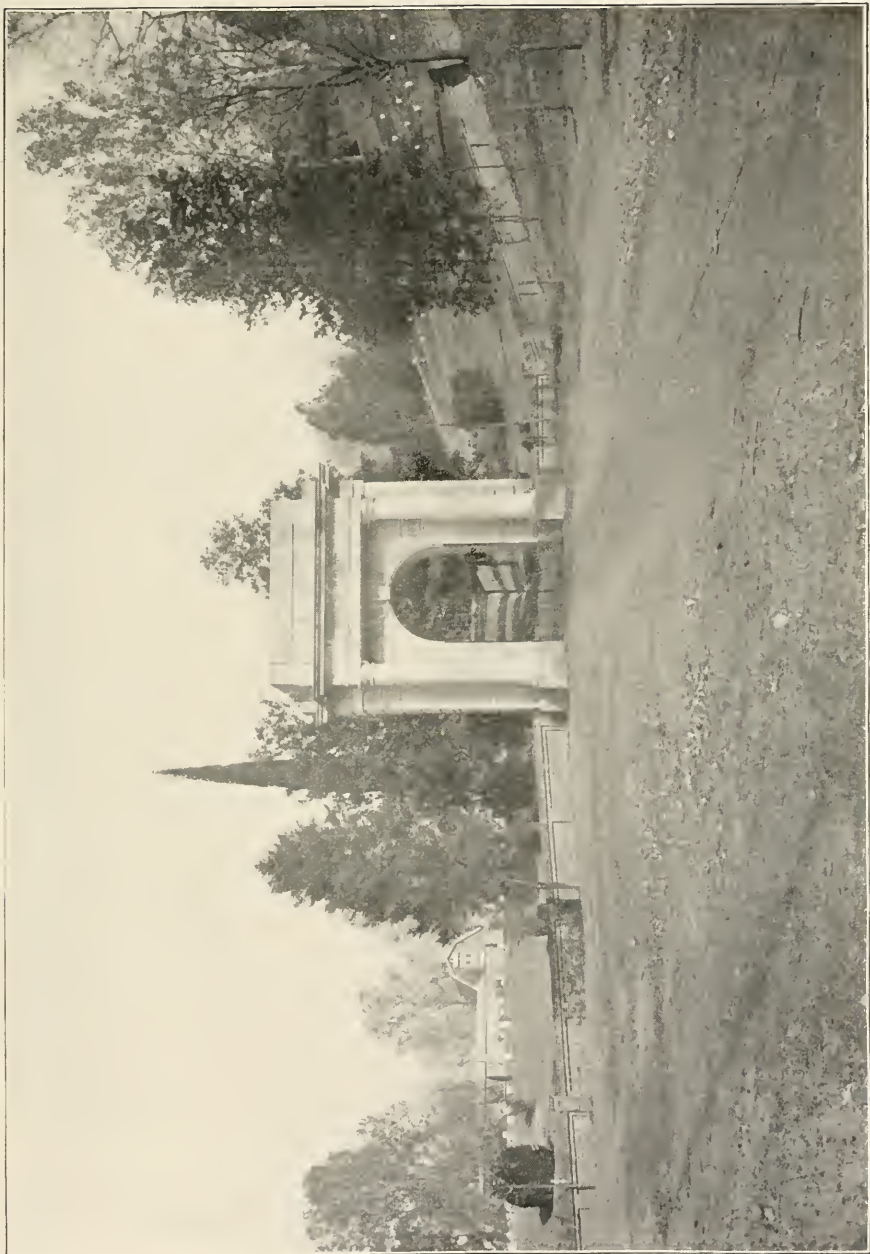
(8.19 miles) follows the line of Confederate earthworks and is just in rear of that line from the bluffs south of Mint Bayou, opposite the National Cemetery to the river below the city. Union avenue (7.43 miles) follows the first parallel (trench) of the Union army from the east gate of the National Cemetery to a junction with Confederate avenue at Fort Garrott and is, as a rule, immediately in rear of that parallel. In connection with Confederate avenue, it includes the greater part of the Park, all the ground on which the assaults were made May 19 and 22, and all the close approaches (saps) of the Union army, except on Lauman's front. The greater part of the Union tablet inscriptions, monuments and markers will be placed on or very near this avenue. 31 Ohio monuments and 20 Ohio markers are now in position on or near it. Grant avenue (.93 mile) begins at the northeast angle of Union avenue, and extends to and around Grant's headquarters. The monument of the 58th Ohio (detailed for service on gunboats) stands on this avenue. Sherman avenue (2.3 miles) starts at Grant avenue, runs past the site of General Sherman's headquarters, lies for a part of its course on the road over which supplies for General Grant's army were drawn from the landing on the Yazoo river, and joins Union avenue at a point about three-fourths of a mile from the beginning of that avenue at the east gate of the National Cemetery. The monuments of the 22d, 46th, 53d and 70th Ohio regiments stand on this avenue. Indiana avenue (.7 mile) begins on Union avenue near Fort Garrott, runs south to the Flower Hill road and west on that road to a junction with Confederate avenue. It is, in part, on the line of McGinnis' Brigade of Hovey's Division, and goes along the firing lines of that brigade. Wisconsin avenue (.82 mile) goes from Confederate avenue on the first spur east of the Hall's Ferry road, past a salient Confederate work, is on the line of Pugh's Brigade of Lauman's Division, and touches three positions of the 5th Ohio Battery. Illinois avenue (1.3 miles) lies for a large part of its course on the Hall's Ferry road and turns to the right (south-west) from that road on a spur about three-fourths of a mile in front (south) of the Confederate line. It is on the line of Hall's and Bryant's Brigades of Lauman's Division, and goes past the position of the 15th Ohio Battery. The monuments of the 7th and 15th Ohio batteries stand on Illinois circle.

Iowa avenue (.85 mile) goes from Confederate avenue the first ridge east of Stout's Bayou, is on the line of Vandever's Brigade of Herron's Division. Such parts of the public roads leading from Vicksburg as lie in or alongside the boundaries of the Park have been ceded to the United States (so far as jurisdiction is concerned) as Park roadways, and will be graded and metaled the same as Park avenues. These parts of public roads aggregate 3.09 miles, making a total of 25.61 miles of Park avenues and roadways. Confederate, Union, and Grant avenues are graded and all the bridges built—3 on Confederate and 12 on Union avenues.

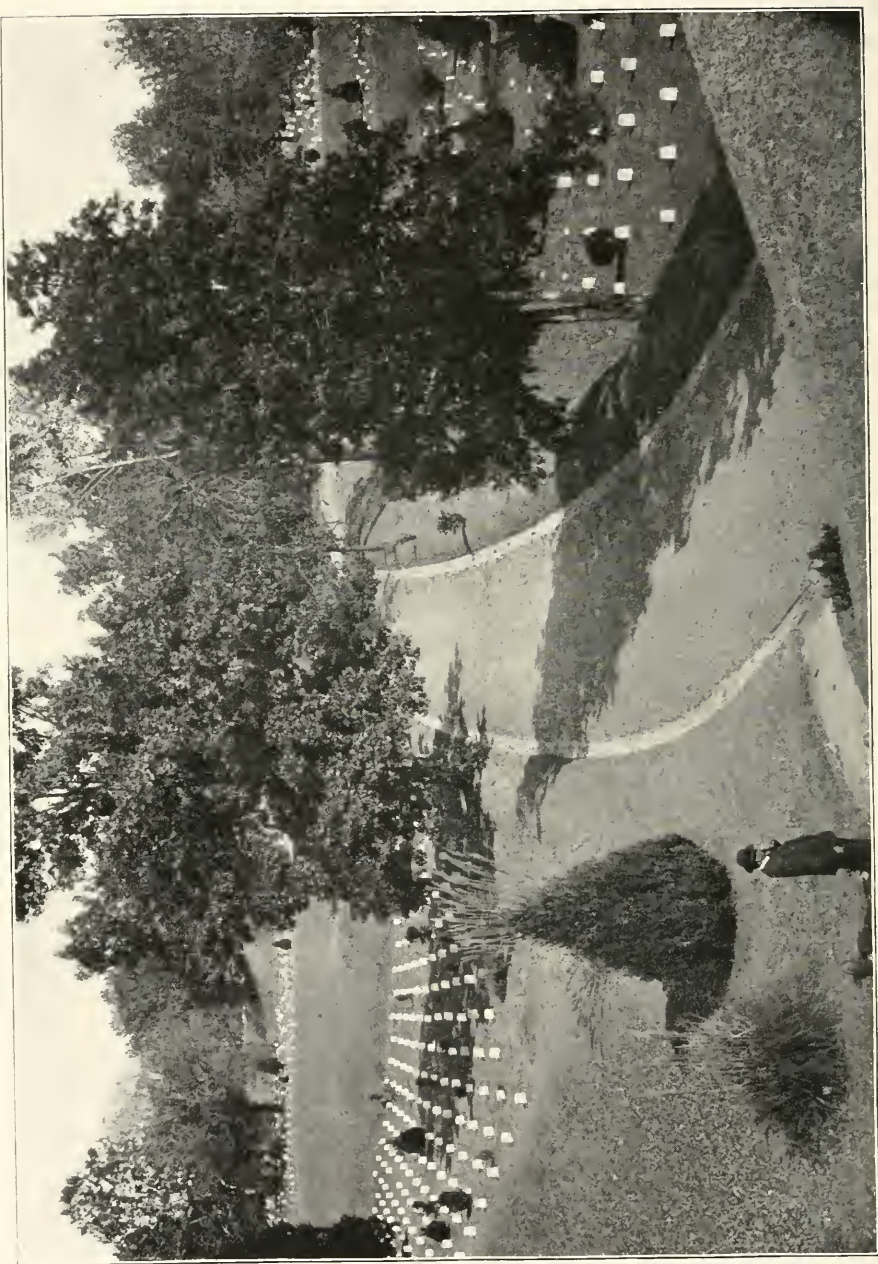
The Confederate line of defense in 1863 followed a high, rugged and almost unbroken ridge from the river above to the river below the city, and was 8 miles in length. From this main ridge spurs, or secondary ridges, set out frequently and are separated by deep ravines with precipitous sides. The ruggedness of this terrain cannot be appreciated without being seen. The investment line of the Union army crossed the steep ridges and deep ravines above described, and this fact accounts for the 12 bridges on the 7.43 miles of Union avenue. Had it been continued to the Warrenton road, like Confederate avenue, 4 additional bridges would have been required. This topography made the Confederate line impregnable against the assaults of General Grant's army in 1863, but in connection with the fine water views afforded by the lake and river, it now offers the most beautiful and picturesque location for a great National Park that could be found on the continent.

The plans of the Commission contemplate the restoration of the line of earthworks and the batteries of both armies, the mounting of at least 1 gun in each battery, and caliber actually used in it, the placing of an appropriate battery tablet inscription at each of these guns, the placing of the other tablet inscriptions referred to, and the monuments and markers erected by State commissioners, at appropriate sites—largely on Union and Confederate avenues, some on the other avenues and roadways and in the Park between Confederate and Union avenues.

Nearly 500 tablet inscriptions have been prepared and approved, descriptive of the part borne by the corps, division, brigade and batteries of the two armies in the campaign, siege, and defense, marking the lines of the Union approaches (saps),



Main Entrance to National Cemetery, Vicksburg, Miss.



National Cemetery at Vicksburg, Miss.

the sites of headquarters of general officers, and the places where general officers were killed. These inscriptions will be cast on tablets, largely iron, a few bronze, and will be placed in the Park as soon as they can be made, delivered and painted. 125 obsolete cannon of the kind and caliber used in the siege and defense have been received from the War Department for mounting in the Park. The remounting of these guns in their old places on the lines of the two armies will begin as soon as the carriages can be painted. The 13 heavy guns will be mounted on siege carriages.

When the work of establishment and embellishment has been finished the Vicksburg Park will be not only a faithful reproduction of siege and defense conditions in 1863, but also a great landscape picture, simple in plan, harmonious in details and interesting to a degree that can scarcely be surpassed.

The Act of Congress, approved February 21, 1899, above referred to, provides That it shall be lawful for any State that had troops engaged in the defense and siege of Vicksburg to enter upon the lands of the Vicksburg National Military Park for the purpose of ascertaining, and marking the positions occupied and held by the several commands from the State the commission represented. This clause in the act anticipated favorable action by the several States, both North and South, that had troops engaged in the campaign and siege, in making appropriations in sufficient amounts to mark with an artistic memorial the position each organization held during the siege.

VICKSBURG AND THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

No city on the Mississippi river between St. Louis and New Orleans has a more beautiful and healthful location than Vicksburg. It sits serenely on its hills, a hundred feet above the highest water level, and, in 1863, the river swept twice at its feet—the channel first running nearly north and then turning south, with a long narrow peninsula between the two reaches of the river. In 1876 the current broke through this peninsula in front of the lower part of the city, and the river now only touches it at its extreme limit, but a fine body of deep water, called Centennial Lake, remains at the old bend of the river nearly opposite the National Cemetery, and through this, by the construction of a canal, the United States Engineers have turned the Yazoo river, which now flows past Vicksburg and empties into the Mississippi just below the city.

APPOINTMENT AND WORK OF THE
OHIO COMMISSION.

The General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on April 16, 1900, passed the following act:

(Senate Bill No. 21.)

AN ACT

Authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain and mark the positions of Ohio troops in the siege of Vicksburg, and to make an appropriation to pay the necessary traveling expenses of the members of the commission.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That the governor of the state be and is hereby authorized to appoint a commission, consisting of six citizens of Ohio, each of whom shall have served with honor in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, who shall serve without pay and whose duty it shall be to cooperate with the national park commission in ascertaining and marking the positions occupied in the siege of Vicksburg, by each regiment, battery and independent organization from this state which were there engaged.

SECTION 2. That the sum of one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury, to the credit of the general revenue fund, not otherwise appropriated, to be drawn and used by said commission to pay the personal expense of the members of said commission in the discharge of the duties aforesaid on the presentation of such certified vouchers as the auditor of state shall direct.

SECTION 3. Said commission shall make a full report of the execution of its trust to the governor on or before the fifteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and two.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

A. G. REYNOLDS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JNO. A. CALDWELL,
President of the Senate.

Passed April 16, 1900.

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In compliance with the provisions of this Act, Governor George K. Nash, on September 29, 1900, appointed six honorably discharged soldiers, who had served in Ohio commands through the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, to act as commissioners from Ohio, in conjunction with the Vicksburg National Military Park Commission, for the purpose of ascertaining and marking the positions of Ohio commands that were engaged in the siege, as follows: General Andrew Hickenlooper, late chief engineer 17th Army Corps, Cincinnati; Sergeant J. B. Allen, late Company C, 30th O. V. I., Athens; Colonel A. H. Brown, late 96th O. V. I., Centerburg; Lieutenant E. Z. Hays, late Company K, 32d O. V. I., Warsaw; Major Charles Hipp, late 37th O. V. I., St. Marys'; and Sergeant W. P. Gault, late Company F, 78th O. V. I., Columbus.

November 16, 1901, Brevet Colonel James Kilbourne, late captain Company H, 95th O. V. I., of Columbus, was appointed a member of the Commission, vice General Hickenlooper resigned, and on May 25, 1903, General William H. Raynor, late colonel 56th O. V. I., was appointed on the Commission, vice Colonel A. H. Brown, resigned. No other changes have occurred in the Commission since the original appointments were made September 29, 1900.

The first meeting of the Commission was held November 14, 1900, in the office of Clerk of Supreme Court, with the following members present: Commissioners Allen, Brown, Hays, Hipp and Gault; commissioner absent, General Hickenlooper. The Commission was called to order by Commissioner Allen, as temporary chairman, and organized by electing Commissioner Allen chairman and Commissioner Gault secretary. After completing the organization, and discussing plans for future work, the Commission adjourned to meet again at the call of the secretary. On the 16th of April, 1901, the

Commission met at the Carroll House, Vicksburg, Miss., and took up the work of ascertaining and marking the positions occupied and held on the Park by the several Ohio commands during the siege.

Ohio being the first State to mark the locations of her troops it proved a very difficult task, and after spending three days on the Park, the Commission decided to return to Ohio, and confer with members of the several Ohio commands that participated in the siege respecting their positions on the line. After diligent research of the official reports of regimental, brigade and division commanders, and interviews, both personal and by letter, with a score of comrades who had served in Ohio commands during the siege, the Commission, feeling more fully equipped to intelligently discharge the duty imposed upon them, again met November 11, 1901, at the Carroll House, Vicksburg, and renewed the work of establishing the positions occupied by the several Ohio commands on the investment line.

The majority of the different commands were satisfactorily located during this second visit. However, in some cases, the reports of regimental, brigade and division commanders respecting certain Ohio commands were so vague and unreliable that it was deemed necessary to send comrades to the Park who had served in such commands and determine, with the assistance of the chairman of the Vicksburg National Military Park Commission, their true locations, and report the results of their labors to this Commission. With such assistance the work of correctly locating the true positions of all Ohio organizations on the Park was finally completed to the satisfaction of this Commission, and we earnestly hope to the satisfaction of all comrades and friends interested.

In some few cases the Commission was necessarily (yet against its better judgment) compelled to select the position of monuments in accordance with the official reports of the officers in command at the time the action took place. The reports were sometimes so worded that they could be construed to describe two or more positions occupied at the same time.

The topography of the Park has undergone several changes since those strenuous days of May and June, 1863. Hill tops and ravines that had been covered with trees, underbrush and cane brake, have been cleared away, and roads have been changed until in some instances the description of the land

as found in the official reports does not in any degree describe the same position as was found when the Park was established. Under such unfavorable conditions, the reader can form some conception of the arduous and careful work that had been imposed on the Commission in the prosecution of their work.

In addition to the 21 regiments of infantry, 12 independent batteries light artillery, and one company of cavalry (McPherson's escort), with locations on or near Union avenue, Ohio was represented with 5 additional regiments of infantry. One of the regiments (58th Ohio) was detached on gunboat service, and 4 regiments (the 22d, 46th, 53d and 70th Ohio Regiments) were stationed on the exterior line, which extended from Haines' Bluff on the Yazoo river 10 miles northeast of Vicksburg, across the peninsula to the Big Black river, thence south along the west bank of that stream to near Hall's Ferry, with General Sherman in command. This line, possibly 10 or 12 miles long was strongly fortified at the most important points, and was defended by more than 40,000 troops, to oppose the crossing of that stream by the Confederate general, Joseph E. Johnston's command, 30,000 strong, for the purpose of assisting in crushing Grant's army and liberating Pemberton's army from their unfavorable situation.

The services of those regiments on the exterior line being of equal importance with the troops that occupied positions on the investment line, caused the Commission for some time considerable anxiety, as to the most desirable place to locate their monuments. From the fact that General Sherman was in command of the exterior line, the Commission finally decided that the most appropriate location for all Ohio monuments whose commands served on the exterior line at any time during the siege should be on Sherman avenue.

The completion of the work intrusted to our care shows, that, in the army commanded by General Grant during the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, Ohio had the honor of claiming the three most prominent generals who directed the campaign and siege—Sherman and Grant and McPherson, all having Ohio as their birthplace. In point of number of organizations in the campaign and siege, Ohio stood second, having 39 independent organizations, with a strength or effective force, on March 29, 1863, of 11,984 officers and men ready for duty, or about one-third of the entire force

that fought the battles during the campaign and siege. During the assaults of May 19 and May 22, over 50 per cent. of the flags planted on the Confederate works were planted there by Ohio organizations. In all of the battles of the campaign and siege from Port Gibson, May 1, to the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, Ohio regiments and batteries could always be found in the thickest of the battle. And during that short campaign, which lasted 65 days from the date of the first battle, each of the 39 Ohio organizations bore an honorable part in the positions assigned them under orders of their commanders, and this Commission takes great pleasure in recording the fact that no Ohio command came out of that campaign and siege with the taint of cowardice or dishonor attached to it.

The positions for monuments to stand on Union avenue, as located by the Ohio Vicksburg Battlefield Commission, are for the following Ohio regiments and batteries, commencing on the right of the avenue near the east gate of the National Cemetery, and extending east and south along the avenue to Fort Garrott:

- 8th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery
- 76th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 4th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery
- 95th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 72d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 54th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 57th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 30th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 37th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 47th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 10th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery
- 20th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 68th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 78th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 11th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery
- 4th Company Ohio Cavalry
- 3d Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery
- 32d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- Yost's Captured Battery (afterwards known as 26th Ohio Independent Battery)
- 80th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 48th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry

83d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
 96th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
 17th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery
 16th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery
 16th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
 42d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
 114th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
 120th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
 2d Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery
 56th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
 5th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery. Stands
 on Wisconsin avenue.
 7th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery. Stands
 on Illinois avenue circle.
 15th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery. Stands
 on Illinois avenue circle.
 22d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Stands on
 Sherman avenue.
 46th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Stands on
 Sherman avenue.
 53d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Stands on
 Sherman avenue.
 70th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Stands on
 Sherman avenue.
 58th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Stands on
 Grant avenue.

Having satisfactorily established the positions occupied on the Park by the several Ohio regimental and battery commands that served during the siege, and said positions having received the approval of the National Vicksburg Military Park Commission and the Secretary of War, and to enable the Ohio Commission to complete the work contemplated by act of the General Assembly of Ohio as passed April 16, 1900, that body on April 15, 1902, passed the following supplementary act:

(House Bill No. 254.)

AN ACT

To supplement an act entitled "An act authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain and mark the

positions occupied by Ohio troops in the siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and to make an appropriation to pay the personal expenses of the commission."

WHEREAS, Under the act of congress, approved February 21, 1899, establishing the "Vicksburg National Military Park," the government has purchased about 1,200 acres embracing practically all the ground that was occupied during the siege by the confederate line of defense and the federal line of investment; and

WHEREAS, The state of Mississippi has ceded to the United States jurisdiction over the said ground; and

WHEREAS, The national commission appointed under the act of congress referred to, proposes to restore, and has already, to a large extent restored the said battlefield of Vicksburg to the condition that it was in at the time of the siege, by closing new roads and opening old army ones and clearing away new growths of timber; and

WHEREAS, The said National Park, with its two grand avenues (Confederate and Union), in addition to its numerous smaller avenues, and its handsome monuments commemorative of American valor, will, when completed, be of national interest; and

WHEREAS, Under an act entitled "An act authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain and mark the positions occupied by Ohio troops in the siege of Vicksburg and to make an appropriation to pay the personal expenses of the commission," passed by the general assembly of Ohio, April 16, 1900, six commissioners were appointed to serve without pay, charged with the duty of ascertaining and marking the positions occupied by Ohio troops in the siege of Vicksburg; and

WHEREAS, Said commission, in cooperation with the national commission, has carefully selected the locations for monuments to mark the said positions, and which are historically accurate as to the regiments, battalions and batteries engaged; and

WHEREAS, Said commissioners having substantially completed the preliminary task assigned them by the general assembly, are now ready to proceed to the execution of the further work contemplated by the act of April 16, 1900, to wit: The erection of monuments and tablets to mark the positions

of Ohio troops that were engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, and such of her Ohio commands as were on duty on the line of circumvallation under orders issued by the commanding general, and

WHEREAS, Said commissioners have made an estimate of the sum of money required for the completion of said work and said estimate being as follows, to wit: Monuments for twenty-six (26) regiments of infantry engaged, costing not to exceed \$1,500 each, \$39,000; monuments for eleven (11) batteries engaged, costing not to exceed \$1,000 each, \$11,000; monument for one (1) battalion of cavalry engaged, costing not to exceed \$1,000; and traveling expenses, stationery and such other items of expense as may occur in making contracts for monuments and markers, and supervising their erection, \$2,500; for purchase and erection of markers the sum of \$2,500; and

WHEREAS, It is the judgment of said commission that for the economical prosecution of the work contemplated, \$7,500 should be available and subject to the orders of said commission on and after April 1, 1902, and \$25,000 on and after December 1, 1902, and \$26,000 on and after March 1, 1904, at which latter date, being within about two years from the present time, it is proposed to have all the monuments and tablets erected and the work of the commission practically completed; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That in addition to the sum appropriated by the provisions of the aforesaid act, there is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the state treasury, to the credit of the general revenue fund, and not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifty-six thousand (56,000.00) dollars, to be used as herein provided, warrants for which shall be drawn by the auditor of state upon the treasurer of state, upon vouchers or estimates properly approved by not less than four members of said commission.

SECTION 2. Said commission shall keep an accurate account of all disbursements and make a full report thereof to the governor on or before the 15th day of November of each year during the continuance of said trust.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

W. S. McKINNON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CARL L. NIPPERT,
President of the Senate.

Passed April 15, 1902.

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By authority of this act, the Ohio Commission was now ready to enter into a contract for the 38 monuments, and 20 markers to be properly inscribed, and placed in position in Vicksburg National Military Park.

The Ohio Vicksburg Battlefield Commission, devoted its time and energy in securing for Ohio the largest and most artistic monuments for the money appropriated. With a desire to equal if not excel any similar work in military parks and with a knowledge that the Shiloh Commission was soon to dedicate its monuments in Shiloh Military Park, that had been selected by their commission after two weeks of competitive inspection at great expense, from 11 different monumental contractors, the Ohio Vicksburg Commission decided to have a committee of two, consisting of Commissioners Hipp and Gault, to attend the Shiloh dedicatory ceremonies, examine closely all monuments erected on that Park, in point of size, design, workmanship, and style of lettering, and report to this Commission at its next regular meeting. The committee at the next meeting reported favorably upon the design and execution of the Shiloh monuments. The Ohio monuments were, in the opinion of the Committee, superior, both in quality, design and workmanship, to similar work found in other military parks.

Knowing that competitive exhibitions of such work were always accompanied with great expense, and such expense must necessarily increase the price of the work, or lessen the size or quality of it, this Commission, by a majority vote, decided to avoid competitive bids, thereby saving to the State nearly \$4,000 expense, which expense the contractors agreed to use in furnishing to the Ohio Vicksburg Commission, monuments that were LARGER in size and FINER in FINISH than has heretofore been placed in military parks, at the same price.

After a careful study of similar monumental work in other parks, the Commission decided, by a vote of four to one to award the contract to The Hughes Granite and Marble Company, of Clyde, Ohio; for furnishing complete and set up in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss., 38 monuments, for which said company was to receive, when accepted by the War Department, \$49,000 in full. On August 12, 1902, the commission met at the Great Southern Hotel, Columbus, and entered into the following contract with the aforesaid, The Hughes Granite and Marble Company.

Columbus, O., August 12, 1902.

This contract entered into this date between the Ohio Vicksburg Battlefield Commission, party of the first part, through the following members of said Commission, to wit:

J. B. Allen
W. P. Gault
James Kilbourne
Charles Hipp
A. H. Brown
E. Z. Hays,

and The Hughes Granite and Marble Company, party of the second part, by and through W. E. Hughes, the president of said company, duly authorized and instructed to contract on its behalf.

Witnesseth, That the first party has let and contracted for the erection of the Ohio monuments to be erected upon Vicksburg battlefield, to wit, 38 in number, to the said second party and that the said second party agrees to build and erect said monuments upon said battlefield upon foundations to be built by the National Government upon the following terms and conditions, to wit: 12

The proposal of the said second party and the specifications accompanying same are hereto attached and made a part of this agreement.

The monuments to be constructed and erected under the terms of this contract are as follows: 26 for Regiments of Infantry engaged in said battle, at \$1,460 each; 11 for Batteries of Artillery engaged, at \$960 each; and one for the Battalion of Cavalry engaged, costing \$480. And it is understood and

agreed that the selection of monuments to be erected are to be made by the Commission from the designs and scale drawings and sizes presented to this Commission by said second party, and that when the same are selected blue prints of the scale drawings of the design selected shall be attached to this contract and shall become a part of it; the number thus selected to be 38 in all to correspond with the number of monuments to be erected.

For the construction and erection of said monuments in a good and workmanlike manner pursuant to the terms of the proposal hereto attached, the said second party shall receive the sum of \$49,000, \$25,000 of said sum shall be payable in estimates made by first party as the work of construction and erection of said monuments progresses, and the balance remaining due shall be payable upon the due completion of the work under this contract and its acceptance by first party. Said monuments to be fully completed and erected by the first day of May, 1904, unless prevented by circumstances over which second party has no control.

Second party shall provide a bond in the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000) with good and sufficient sureties conditioned upon the full and faithful performance of the terms of this contract and upon the filing of said bond and its acceptance by first party, this contract shall be and become in full force and effect. Exhibits A, B, C, D hereto attached are made a part of this agreement.

(Signed)

J. B. ALLEN

W. P. GAULT

JAMES KILBOURNE

CHARLES HIPP

A. H. BROWN

E. Z. HAYS

THE HUGHES GRANITE AND MARBLE CO.,
Per W. E. HUGHES

EXHIBIT A.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADDENDA.

This agreement to be attached to contract and made part thereof.

We agree to furnish and turn over to your Commission original bills of lading and freight paid bills of all rough granite used in the construction of the Vicksburg monument work, which shall come from the quarries now owned and operated by the Whetmore, Morris Granite Company, of Barre, Vermont, and to be their best grade of granite. This being the same granite used in the construction of the Shiloh work, built by the Hughes Granite & Marble Co., of Clyde, Ohio, and erected for the Ohio Shiloh Commission at the National Military Park, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and the same quarry from which the granite was taken to build the Rockefeller obelisk, and further that it shall be the best rock quarried by said company.

Provided, that if the monumental foundations for Ohio shall not have been completed by May 1, 1904, then the said Vicksburg Park Commission, party of the first part, shall not be required to accept their monuments until the same shall have been erected by permission of the United States Commission for said Park.

EXHIBIT B.

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we, the Hughes Granite and Marble Company of Clyde, Ohio, as principal, and Taylor Fuller, Ira S. Comstock and George Slessman, of Clyde, Ohio, and W. L. Curry of Columbus, Ohio, as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Ohio in the penal sum of \$25,000 for the payment of which well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our successors, heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents.

The conditions of the above obligations are such that whereas the said The Hughes Granite and Marble Company did on the 12th day of August, 1902, enter into an agreement and contract for the erection of monuments to mark the positions of Ohio troops on the battiefeld of Vicksburg, being now known as the Vicksburg National Military Park in the State of Mississippi, with J. B. Allen, W. P. Gault, James Kilbourne, Charles Hipp, A. H. Brown and E. Z. Hays, who constituted a Commission appointed pursuant to the laws of the State of Ohio and acting in all matters pertaining to the erection of

monuments and tablets to mark the positions of Ohio troops on said battlefield.

Now, if the said The Hughes Granite and Marble Company faithfully prosecute the erection of said monuments according to the plans, designs, and specifications embraced in its agreement for the erection thereof and shall furnish the monuments complete at the time and place agreed upon to the satisfaction and acceptance of the said Ohio Commission and the approval of the Vicksburg National Military Park Commission, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect.

Witness our hand and seals this eighteenth day of August, 1902.

(Signed)

THE HUGHES GRANITE AND MARBLE CO.

Per W. E. HUGHES, *President*,

TAYLOR FULLER

GEORGE SLESSMAN

IRA S. COMSTOCK

W. L. CURRY

Fremont, Ohio, August 20, 1902.

To the members of the Ohio Vicksburg Commission:

Taylor Fuller, George Slessman and Ira S. Comstock, whose names have been affixed to the bond of The Hughes Granite and Marble Company for \$25,000 are all large taxpayers in Sandusky County, and I regard them as good and sufficient sureties of the said bond.

I regard The Hughes Granite and Marble Company as perfectly safe on a contract of that size without bond or sureties.

County Auditor.

EXHIBIT C.

*The Ohio Vicksburg Battlefield Commission,
Columbus, Ohio.*

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to your request extended by letter of July 17, 1902, for the submission of designs for monuments to be erected at Vicksburg National Military Park upon foundations prepared by the National Government, and in accord-

ance with an act passed by the 75th General Assembly known as House Bill No. 254, we beg leave to submit to your honorable body the following proposal:

We understand that there are to be 26 monuments for Regiments of Infantry engaged, the cost of said monuments not to exceed \$39,000; 11 monuments for Batteries engaged, costing not to exceed \$11,000, and 1 monument for Battalion of Cavalry engaged, costing not to exceed \$500.

We herewith submit for the consideration of your honorable body 74 scale drawings drawn one inch to one foot, and giving on each drawing the size of the face, and end elevation and ground plan; and also showing the moulding, carving and other decorative ornaments and the manner in which each design will be finished. We also submit to you 22 designs without scale drawings, sizes hereto attached. Should any of these designs be selected, we agree to make the scale drawings in accordance with sizes given and also giving the sizes upon the scale drawings which are also to be attached with the balance of the scale drawings selected to these specifications and made a part thereof.

You will observe from the scale drawings which have been revised and carefully prepared by us from the designs submitted, that the great Seal of the State of Ohio is to be carved from the solid granite. This will be added to any of the designs submitted that may be selected, for which we have not prepared scale work, at the shops of this company.

LETTERING:—All of the lettering for the regimental and historical inscriptions upon the face and back of the monuments to be done in raised polished letters and to be in size proportionate to the amount of available space at command. The name "OHIO" will be cut either in raised polished or raised carved letters as your Commission may desire.

We agree to finish each and every piece of work from the 38 designs selected by your Commission at our works at Clyde, Ohio, and every monument will be erected in our show room subject to the inspection of your Commission and the command for which it is intended. In this way survivors may be enabled to see the work which they otherwise never would see, and should any changes of a simple nature be suggested by such survivors, seconded and approved by your Commission they would be made without charge.

The 26 designs for Regiments of Infantry, 11 designs for Batteries, and 1 design for Battalion of Cavalry selected, and the scale drawings for selected designs attached to this writing shall constitute our proposal and we agree to build and erect in a good and workmanlike manner the monuments represented by such designs and scale drawings at the National Military Park at Vicksburg, Miss., for the sum of \$49,000, itemized as follows:

26 Regiments of Infantry engaged, \$1,460 each.....	\$37,960
11 Batteries of Artillery engaged, \$960 each.....	10,560
1 Battalion of Cavalry engaged.....	480

\$49,000

(Signed) THE HUGHES GRANITE AND MARBLE CO.,
Per W. E. HUGHES.

DRAWINGS:—Should your Commission prefer a different position or location for the State Seal above referred to, the same will be made in accordance with your wishes.

MATERIAL:—We propose to use the best grade of Barre granite (a sample of the same submitted with this proposal to your Commission) free from iron, sulphur, cracks, sap, black knots, or any other unsightly imperfections.

CUTTING:—All plain and axed surfaces are to be twelve cut and all plain surfaces are to be ground down under the wheels and finished or bushed with pneumatic tools; all mouldings are to be cut with pneumatic tools, and all shoulders and lugs are to be cut square down and finished with pneumatic tools, this being the finest and best work done in granite.

All of the bases and joints shall be leveled and cut so that they will make a neat fitting, close joint and the same when set will be leaded with concave wedge lead so that all joints will be absolutely impervious to water.

Bottom beds of all bottom bases shall be jointed so that the same when set upon the foundation shall present a smooth, even and clean appearance.

ROCK WORK:—All the rock work as shown on designs shall be clean, even and smooth and the same shall either be broken by a flame or from the point of the tool, so as not to leave a rough and unsightly surface.

POLISHING:—All polished surfaces shall have a good gloss, be even, smooth, clean and free from stuns and holes.

CARVING:—The suggested emblems on monuments as shown on scale drawings, will be raised and carved in a bold and artistic manner. Full size drawings and models will be submitted to your Commission, subject to their approval before the commencement of the work.

Clyde, O., August 19, 1902.

To the Members of the Ohio Vicksburg Battlefield Commission:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby certify that the following is a correct transcript of the minutes of the Board of Directors of the Hughes Granite and Marble Company made at their regular meeting, August 4, 1902.

Clyde, O., August 4, 1902.

Regular meeting of Board of Directors, President W. E. Hughes in the chair. Directors present: Hughes, Metzgar, Vogt and Schlenk. Moved and seconded that the president, W. E. Hughes, be authorized and instructed to contract for the Company with the Ohio Vicksburg Battlefield Commission for the erection of 38 monuments upon the Vicksburg battlefield for the sum of \$49,000, with full power and authority to arrange all the details of said contract with said Commission. Carried by the aye votes of Hughes, Metzgar, Schlenk and Vogt. Meeting adjourned.

ATTEST:—HOMER METZGAR OF H. G. and M. Co.

HOMER METZGAR,
Secretary of Hughes Granite and Marble Co.

Desiring to please all comrades and their friends interested in their respective regimental monuments, the Commission arranged with the contractors to place on exhibition at the Great Southern Hotel 97 separate designs of monumental work suitable for military parks, and immediately published the following notice which explains itself:

The Ohio Vicksburg Battlefield Commission has closed a contract with the Hughes Granite and Marble Company, of Clyde, Ohio, for the building and erecting of 38 monuments on the Vicksburg Military Park at Vicksburg, Miss.

It is the earnest wish of the Commission, and we now

invite a committee of three or more from each of the following Ohio organizations that participated in the siege to visit this city (Columbus, Ohio) any day between September 1 and September 6 inclusive, and select a monument from the different designs that will be on exhibition at the Great Southern Hotel to mark the position they occupied during said siege, beginning May 18 and ending July 4, 1863.

A failure on the part of any of the Ohio organizations to avail themselves of this opportunity to select their own monument, between said dates, September 1 and September 6 inclusive, the Commission will assume the responsibility of selecting a monument for their organization and proceed to the building and erection of the same in Vicksburg Military Park.

The following Ohio organizations participated in the siege of Vicksburg:

16th Ohio Infantry.	57th Ohio Infantry.	2d Ohio Battery.
20th	“	58th
22d	“	68th
30th	“	70th
32d	“	72d
37th	“	76th
42d	“	78th
46th	“	80th
47th	“	83d
48th	“	95th
53d	“	96th
54th	“	114th
56th	“	120th
		3d
		4th
		5th
		7th
		8th
		10th
		11th
		15th
		16th
		17th
		4th Co. Ohio Cav.
		Yost's captured Bat-
		tery.

W. P. GAULT, *Secretary*, 52 South Grant avenue, Columbus, O.

Yost's captured Battery manned by Company F, 32d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from and after May 16, 1863, but not mustered regularly as an Ohio organization until December 22, 1863, was distinctly an Ohio organization during the siege of Vicksburg. Believing them to be lawfully entitled to a battery monument, the secretary of this Commission opened correspondence with the chairman of the National Commission, asking them to recognize the battery as an Ohio organization. After the exchange of opinions by letter the

National Commission allowed the Ohio Commission to place a battery monument in the Park to mark the position they occupied during the siege. The decision of the National Commission met with the approval of the Ohio Commission, who immediately ordered an additional battery monument at a cost of \$1,000, which increased the battery organizations to 12, and the total of Ohio organizations to 39.

As an expression of the kindly feeling and appreciation the Ohio Vicksburg Battlefield Commission holds for The Hughes Granite and Marble Company, of Clyde, Ohio, the Commission in regular session on December 23, 1904, unanimously passed the following resolution:

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, The Hughes Granite and Marble Company, of Clyde, Ohio, having fully completed its contract with the Ohio Battlefield Commission for monuments and markers, and placed the same on Vicksburg National Military Park, and

WHEREAS, The material in said monuments and markers has been fully equal to that contracted for, and the work done upon the same has been better even than that contracted for, and the said company having done more than the contract required of them, therefore,

RESOLVED, That this Commission tender their thanks to the said The Hughes Granite and Marble Company for the reasons above set forth.

DEDICATION OF OHIO MONUMENTS AND MARKERS ON VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, MAY 22D, 1905

At a meeting of the Ohio Vicksburg Battlefield Commission held at the Neil House, Columbus, Ohio, on December 23, 1904, Monday May 22, 1905, was selected as the day to dedicate the Ohio monuments in Vicksburg National Military Park, and to officially transfer the 39 monuments and the 20 markers, through the Honorable Myron T. Herrick, Governor of Ohio, to the care and custody of the United States.

At the same meeting the secretary of the Commission was directed to open correspondence with the Central Passenger Association, and the Southeastern Passenger Association, and secure as favorable rates from all points in Ohio to Vicksburg and return, as possible. The result of the correspondence was satisfactory to the Commission, the passenger associations having granted a rate of one cent per mile for the round trip, making a ticket cost \$19.05 from Columbus, and \$15.65 from Cincinnati, good for 15 days from date of sale.

The roads selected by the Commission going were the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern to Louisville, Ky., and the Illinois Central from Louisville to Vicksburg. Returning, over the Queen and Crescent, via Jackson, Miss., Meridian, Miss., and Chattanooga, Tenn., with stopover privileges at Champion's Hill, Jackson and Chattanooga. The special train left Columbus for Vicksburg at 2.30 p. m., Friday, May 19, with three Pullman sleepers, one day coach, one baggage car, and Governor Herrick's private car, having on board 150 passengers. On arrival at Cincinnati two more sleepers were attached to the train, with 90 passengers on board.

The special train from Columbus to Louisville was in charge of Comrade D. S. Wilder, division passenger agent B. and O. S. W., and from Louisville to Vicksburg, was in charge of Joseph Biggs, division passenger agent of the Illinois Central, both gentlemen of large experience in conducting excursions of this kind, and by their jovial and cheerful natures, put every passenger in a cheerful and happy mood during the entire trip.

Comrade Wilder is not only a veteran in railroading, but was a veteran in the war of the rebellion from 1862 to 1865, and experienced for 18 months the untold horrors of Andersonville, and other Confederate prisons.

As the advance guard of the excursion, Governor Herrick, through his adjutant-general, A. B. Critchfield, ordered the 1st Regiment, Ohio National Guards, under command of Colonel Charles Hake, into camp at the city of Vicksburg for ten days. The regiment reached Vicksburg the afternoon of May 19, and established their camp in the Military Park, a short distance south of the "White House." The arrival of the regiment at Vicksburg created great enthusiasm on the part of the citizens which was maintained at high tide until

the final departure of the last Ohioan for their homes. The regiment presented a very fine appearance, and was highly complimented, both by the citizens and press generally.

The special train bearing Governor Herrick and party, reached Vicksburg Saturday evening, May 20, at 5.30 p. m., meeting with no accident to mar the pleasure of the trip. On arrival at Vicksburg, Governor Herrick was greeted with an enthusiastic reception, not only by the 1st Regiment O. N. Guards, but by the citizens, and citizen soldiery of Vicksburg as well, demonstrating that the South had not yet forgotten how to show their accustomed hospitality to strangers within their gates. Large pictures of Governor Herrick could be seen in the windows of the more prominent places of business in all parts of the city. The Ohio party had scarcely time for a breathing spell after reaching the city, when a delegation from the lodge of Elks called on the Governor, and extended to him, and through him to the Ohio party, an invitation to a banquet in their beautiful apartments, which for elegance could not be surpassed, and only equalled by a similar lodge of Elks.

Governor Herrick's speech at the banquet completely captivated the citizens of Vicksburg, and was a topic of favorable comment during the remainder of his sojourn among the good citizens of that historic city.

Early Sunday morning, the veterans of the Ohio party could be seen wending their way out to the Military Park, eager to look once more at the position they occupied on the investment line from May 19 to July 4, 1863.

In all parts of the Park one could see groups of old gray-headed veterans, who in their boyhood days of 42 years ago, stood in that same locality, gun in hand and cartridge box well filled, ready to do or die for the honor and vindication of the flag of the Union. No more interesting and inspiring picture for the study of an artist could have been found than to have painted the emotions of those old veterans, as their faces could be seen clouded with sorrow when relating perhaps the suffering of one of their comrades, and again radiant with pride when speaking of the final victory that occurred on that spot, July 4, 1863. In strolling over the Park we find here, a group of those old gray-headed veterans, all smiles and laughter while one of them is vividly describing some innocent prank

played on one of their comrades during the siege. A few rods farther down the avenue we see another group standing with bowed heads, and expressions that betoken sorrow. Listen! One of their group is relating the experiences of his company or regiment in that fearful assault of May 22, 1863, when General Grant's army, in the short space of five hours, lost in killed and wounded 3,199 officers and men. See him pointing to the very spot where this or that comrade fell, pierced by a ball fired from the enemy's line of battle; or where John, Jo, or Bill was mortally wounded, and describing the scene when the stretcher bearers came up and carried away his comrades; how tenderly they picked him up and slowly carried him back to the amputating table in the field hospital.

We pass on, and soon we see another group, but larger than the others. On inquiry we find ourselves standing on a sacred spot of ground. 42 years ago this same spot of ground was covered with the hospital tent, and was known as the field hospital of the 13th, 15th, or 17th Army Corps. As the group of Ohio comrades stood on this spot of ground, made sacred by the fearful agony and suffering endured by comrades during and after that terrible assault, their memories revert back to the month of May, 1863, when a portion of those 3,199 officers and men could be seen lying under that tent awaiting their turn for the surgeon, with instruments in hand, to come and either relieve him by amputation, or complete the fatal work that was commenced on the line of battle, or where perchance his bunkmate lost an arm or leg, while gallantly placing the flag of his country on the battlements of the enemy. Some could be seen lying silently on their bed of straw or leaves, intently gazing on the picture of a dear wife, child, or dear one, while others were crying out in their agony for some one to kill them and end their sufferings. Such groups could be seen in all parts of the Park from early Sunday morning, until the twilight of the evening reminded them that they must return to the city, and seek rest for the night, so that they might be better prepared for the duties of the coming day.

DEDICATION.

Dedication morning, Monday, May 22, 1905, was ushered in with a downpour of rain, which in some degree interfered

with the success of the dedicatory exercises. However, toward noon there was a rift in the clouds, and at 11.30 a. m., the procession formed at the Carroll House in the city, and moved by way of the National Cemetery and Union avenue to the junction of Grant and Union avenues where the dedicatory exercises were to be held. Upon arrival the exercises were opened by firing a salute from the Vicksburg Battery, followed by a selection from the 1st Regiment Ohio National Guard band. The chairman, Captain J. B. Allen, then introduced the Rev. Howard Henderson, chaplain of the Ohio regiment, who invoked the Divine blessing, after which addresses were delivered according to the following program:

PROGRAM

DEDICATION OF OHIO MEMORIALS ON VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI, MAY 22, 1905.

1. National Salute, Vicksburg Battery.
2. Music—"America," 1st Regiment O. N. G. Band.
3. Invocation, Rev. Howard Henderson, D. D.
4. Report of the Ohio Commission, Sergeant W. P. Gault, Secretary of the Commission.
5. Presentation of Memorials in behalf of the Ohio Commission to Hon. Myron T. Herrick, Governor, Capt. J. B. Allen, president.
6. Presentation of Memorials to Captain William T. Rigby, representing the Hon. W. H. Taft, Secretary of War, Hon. Myron T. Herrick, Governor.
7. Acceptance of Memorials on behalf of the War Department, U. S. A., Captain William T. Rigby, representing Hon. W. H. Taft, Secretary of War.
8. Music—"Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," 1st Regiment O. N. G. Band.
9. Addresses by Col. W. R. Warnock, Capt. E. Z. Hays, Col. James Kilbourne, Major D. Cunningham, Hon. Walter George Smith, and Gen. Chas. W. Miner, Col. W. L. Curry.
10. Music—"Star Spangled Banner," 1st Regiment O. N. G. Band.
11. Benediction, Rev. H. F. Sproals, D. D.
12. Taps, 1st Regiment O. N. G. Band.

PRAYER BY REV. HENDERSON.

The following invocation was delivered by Rev. Howard Henderson, D. D., chaplain of the regiment:

O, Thou King of kings. Thou art seated upon a throne high and lifted up, and Thy sceptre is a right sceptre. Thou art so wise that Thou chargest Thy angels with folly; Thou art so pure that the very stars are unclean in Thy sight; yet Thou humblest Thyself to behold the things on the earth—Thy foot stool. We reverently recognize Thy righteous authority over us and over all men. Thou art the Father of Mercies, and we praise Thee for Thy goodness to us.

We thank Thee for this bountiful works, and that we have been made to possess it, so that all chimes furnish our board, and all lands are tributary to the multiplication of our conveniences and comforts. We laud Thy holy name for the dominion Thou hast given man over the world of nature. Thou hast harnessed the beasts of the field for his plow, and nursed the plume of the wild fowl for his casque. Thou hast subjected the elements to his service; Thou hast made them drive his car, ferry the seas, and convey his messages. Thou hast given him the earth to subdue, and in the conquest of difficulties and dangers Thou art crowning him with glory and honor.

We thank Thee for the times in which we live. We are heirs to the past. Its treasures of wisdom, its inventions and discoveries are at our feet for use. We profit by the success and failures of foregone ages. Every balked endeavor of our race hedges in the true path and makes it easier to find. We will not repeat the errors that have baffled the efforts and postponed the hopes of our fathers, but we will find a better way.

We glorify Thee for the land we love; for its free institutions, for its heroic history, for its fertile soil and varied climates; for a united country; for every state starred on our banner; for the reconciliation time and Thy grace hath wrought in our erstwhile alienated people; for the plenty, peace and good will pervading all sections, and for the many providential auguries of a more glorious future.

We confess our sins, private and public, and humbly beseech Thy fatherly forgiveness. Bless our republic. Carry

to its best conclusion the advancing sentiment of national unity and fraternal love. May we have the grace to forget and forgive all past irritations, and the prejudices and passions born of civil war and political hostilities. Take the soreness out of all our hearts, and heal all our wounds that ache. May we join hands, buckle hearts and lock shields to promote the permanent peace and righteous prosperity of our common country.

We beseech Thee to bless the President of the United States and all in authority in the national and the State governments. And now, O Lord, hear us as to our mission in this city of the dead. We have come to this holy field to monument with marble the memory of her soldiers who fell battling for what they esteemed worthy of their lives. The stones we erect will testify the sacred records in which the commonwealth of Ohio holds her martyred soldiers. But, oh, Father! So endow our citizens with grateful regard for these fallen braves that nobler adornments may be built of crimson veined marble quarried from their loving hearts. We have come as representatives of the great commonwealth that sent them forth to honor their sleeping dust, and dedicate this sculptured stone to tell the deathless story of how they fought and fell.

And here, by these hillocks, we pledge Thee eternal fidelity to that righteousness which exalteth a nature and removeth the reproach of sin.

We will leave these graves, O Lord, under the ward of omnipotent protection, and the wrath of omniscience. May the generous people among whom these soldiers sleep spare tears and flowers as part of those who weep for them far away and we will not forget their sacramental dead, nor those dear to them whose dust is in our soil.

Bless, O Lord, the dear ones who mourn these heroes, that they may not lack. Deprived of their natural protectors may the Republic care for them. Help us through our Lord, Jesus Christ. Amen.

REPORT OF SECRETARY GAULT

Columbus, O., May 22, 1905.

Mr. President, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:

By virtue of an act authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain, and mark the positions occupied by Ohio troops in the siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and making an appropriation to pay the traveling expenses of the members of such commission, as passed by the Legislature of Ohio April 16, 1900, the Governor of Ohio appointed a commission consisting of six honorably discharged Ohio soldiers who had participated in the campaign and siege. The act empowered them to determine the positions occupied by the several Ohio organizations on the Vicksburg National Military Park, and to erect thereon suitable memorials, and markers to the 26 Ohio regiments of infantry, the 12 Ohio independent batteries of light artillery, and one company of cavalry, which were engaged in the campaign and siege. His excellency Hon. George K. Nash, Governor of Ohio, on the 29th day of September, 1900, appointed on that commission, General Andrew Hickenlooper of Cincinnati, Col. A. H. Brown of Centerburg, Major Charles Hipp of St. Marys, Capt. J. B. Allen of Athens, Capt. E. Z. Hays of Warsaw, and Sergeant W. P. Gault of Columbus. November 16, 1901, Col. James Kilbourne of Columbus was appointed on the commission, vice General Andrew Hickenlooper resigned, and on May 25, 1903, Col. William H. Raynor was appointed on the commission, vice Col. A. H. Brown resigned.

No other changes have occurred in the commission since the original appointments were made.

November 14, 1900, the members of the commission met in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, Columbus, Ohio, and effected an organization by electing J. B. Allen, President, and W. P. Gault, Secretary, and at once entered upon the duties assigned them under their appointments.

The commission made its first visit to the Park, April 16, 1901. Ohio being the first state to take steps to establish the several positions where her organizations were engaged,

it proved to be a very difficult task. But after careful study of the official reports of regimental, brigade, and division commanders, and personal correspondence, and interviews with the surviving comrades of the organizations that participated in the siege, and last but not least the very courteous, and untiring assistance rendered us by Capt. W. T. Rigby, chairman of the Vicksburg National Military Park Commission, we were enabled to determine the true location of each Ohio organization. Having determined the locations, and the number of Ohio memorials required, the commission was now ready to make a contract for the required number of memorials, and their erection on this park.

After carefully inspecting designs submitted by competing monumental contractors, and having access to expert testimony relative to the actual value of similar designs, as submitted by contractors for work on other parks, the commission decided to accept the designs and terms as proposed by the Hughes Granite & Marble Company of Clyde, Ohio. August 12, 1902, all details having been satisfactorily arranged, the commission entered into contract with that company for the erection of 39 monuments, and 20 markers on Vicksburg National Military Park, at a price not exceeding \$1500.00 each for 26 regimental memorials, \$1000.00 each for 12 independent light artillery memorials, and \$500.00 for one company of cavalry. It affords me great pleasure to state, that the work executed, and placed on this Park for the Ohio Commission, by the Hughes Granite & Marble Co., is equal in finish to any erected on any park in this country at the same price, and in the judgment of this commission, superior to much of similar work heretofore placed on some of the parks. In several instances during the execution of the work, the contractors did more than the contract called for by adding to, and enlarging the designs at their own expense, in order that the Ohio boys who served through the campaign and siege would be perfectly satisfied with the memorials.

OHIO ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED WITH THEIR CASUALTIES.

The official records in the war department U. S. A. show the Ohio commands engaged in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, from March 29, to July 4, 1863, with the casualties sustained to be as follows:

16th Ohio Infantry.....	Casualties	50
20th Ohio Infantry.....	Casualties	103
22nd Ohio Infantry.....	No loss reported	
30th Ohio Infantry.....	Casualties	64
32nd Ohio Infantry.....	Casualties	50
37th Ohio Infantry.....	Casualties	97
42nd Ohio Infantry.....	Casualties	151
46th Ohio Infantry.....	No loss reported	
47th Ohio Infantry.....	Casualties	99
48th Ohio Infantry.....	Casualties	48
53rd Ohio Infantry.....	No loss reported	
54th Ohio Infantry.....	Casualties	20
56th Ohio Infantry.....	Casualties	128
57th Ohio Infantry.....	Casualties	31
58th Ohio Infantry.....	Casualties	29
68th Ohio Infantry.....	Casualties	82
70th Ohio Infantry.....	No loss reported	
72nd Ohio Infantry.....	Casualties	23
76th Ohio Infantry.....	Casualties	6
78th Ohio Infantry.....	Casualties	73
80th Ohio Infantry.....	Casualties	54
83rd Ohio Infantry.....	Casualties	38
95th Ohio Infantry.....	Casualties	18
96th Ohio Infantry.....	Casualties	3
114th Ohio Infantry.....	Casualties	62
120th Ohio Infantry.....	Casualties	26
2nd Ohio Battery Light Artillery.....	Casualties	3
3rd Ohio Battery Light Artillery.....	No loss reported	
4th Ohio Battery Light Artillery.....	No loss reported	
5th Ohio Battery Light Artillery.....	Casualties	2
7th Ohio Battery Light Artillery.....	No loss reported	
8th Ohio Battery Light Artillery.....	No loss reported	
10th Ohio Battery Light Artillery.....	No loss reported	
11th Ohio Battery Light Artillery.....	No loss reported	
15th Ohio Battery Light Artillery.....	No loss reported	
16th Ohio Battery Light Artillery.....	Casualties	3
17th Ohio Battery Light Artillery.....	Casualties	3
26th Ohio Battery Light Artillery.....	No loss reported	
One Company Ohio Cavalry, (Gen. McPherson's escort).....	No loss reported	
Total casualties in Ohio commands, as officially reported.....		1320

In compiling the casualties in the Ohio commands during the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, the commission, after diligent research, find the casualties of the Ohio troops not officially reported to exceed 200. Add this number to the casualties officially reported, and we find the aggregate casualty of Ohio troops in the campaign and siege to be 1520.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

THE OHIO-VICKSBURG BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION IN ACCOUNT WITH THE STATE OF OHIO.

1900.

April 16, To appropriation for preliminary work . . . \$ 1000 00

1902

April 15, To appropriation for memorials and markers 56000 00

Total appropriation \$57000 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

1901

Nov. 16, By expenses of commission for preliminary work on Vicksburg Park, as officially reported . . \$ 861 71
Balance unexpended of preliminary appropriation \$ 138 29

Nov., 1901, to Nov., 1902, By expense of commission under monumental appropriation, as officially reported \$ 445 84

Nov., 1902, to Nov., 1903, By expense of commission under monumental appropriation, including the first and second estimate of the Hughes Granite & Marble Company, as officially reported \$25412 27

Nov., 1903, to Nov., 1904, By expense of commission under monumental appropriation, including the third estimate of the Hughes Granite & Marble Company, as officially reported \$12765 40

Nov., 1904, to date, May 22, 1905, By expense of commission under monumental appropriation including the fourth and last estimate of the Hughes

Granite & Marble Company, as officially reported.....\$15227 75

Disbursements under monumental appropriation.. \$53851 26

1905

Total amount paid the Hughes Granite & Marble

Company under the contract..... \$52066 65

Expenses of the commission..... 1784 61

Balance unexpended to date, May 22, 1905 2148 74

Total \$56000 00

The work for which this commission was created is now completed, and the 39 memorials, and 20 markers which mark the positions occupied by the Ohio troops on the Vicksburg National Military Park are now in position. May they stand for ages to come as silent witnesses to the heroism, valor and patriotism displayed by the 11,984 Ohio soldiers who braved the heat of the battle, for the maintenance, and perpetuity of one undivided country, and one flag. They stand here today an honor to our state, and to future generations will show the part Ohio's sons took in the most brilliant, best conceived, and hardest fought campaign of the Civil War, that of Vicksburg, and to the everlasting honor of the great state of Ohio.

They are now ready to be officially transferred from the hands of the Ohio-Vicksburg Battlefield Commission, to his Excellency Hon. Myron T. Herrick, Governor of Ohio.

Respectfully submitted

W. P. GAULT,

Secretary to the Commission.

ADDRESS BY JOSIAH B. ALLEN, PRESIDENT.

We meet here today with the evidence of peace and tranquillity all about us. "The May sun shines and the May evening fades," and the people go about their usual occupations without question and annoyance. The Mississippi flows by on its way to the gulf, bearing on its bosom the trade and traffic of peaceful and industrious states. The songs of the bird are undisturbed today among these hills and valleys.

What a different scene met our eyes forty-two years ago this day. War was here with all its dreadful concomitants. Over four thousand men gave their lives around the defense of this city. Death and devastation were on every hand. It was a desperate effort from without met by a desperate effort from within.

In the midst of that terrible conflict Federals and Confederates recognized the courage and determination of each other. It was after such days as May 22, 1863, that those Europeans who, before the war, predicted that Americans never would fight, began to predict that they never would cease fighting.

Let me refer to one small, almost insignificant, event of that never-to-be-forgotten day. A certain Federal regiment was stationed near the Confederate fortification. It was directed to storm the stronghold at that point. Volunteers were called for to perform the very dangerous work. The whole regiment volunteered to undertake the task. They were told in detail just what they were to do and that it was, in all probability, a fatal enterprise. When the volunteers were in line just ready to advance the commandant, a veteran who had seen much service, stepped in front of the line and spoke to them. What would he say? There was the fortification before them, its guns all turned upon them. They knew that death was there and they knew that in all probability they were looking for the last time upon the sun. The officer knew it all. He knew the men, also. He uttered neither words of encouragement, nor hope, nor praise. He said nothing of dying for glory or renown, but before that terrible prospect said simply "Boys, do your duty." He knew that

an appeal to duty alone would inspire them in that dreadful hour. This was the sentiment which carried them into the hail of fire which would then forget pain, suffering and death. Duty to what? I suppose many of them had not even taken time to consider the question. In some confused way they understood, and that was enough for them. Duty first to a government which was engaged in a struggle for its own existence and its place in society, and duty to those who were to be in the generations to come.

May we, who were here on the day of the general assault of Vicksburg, not inspire ourselves and those about us at home and throughout all this broad land by an appeal to duty, duty to one another and to the best interests of our own great, reunited country.

The Ohio Vicksburg Commission as appointed by Governor Nash consisted of Gen. Andrew Hickenlooper, of the Fifth Ohio Artillery, Capt. E. Z. Hays, of the 32nd Ohio, Major Charles Hipp, of the 37th Ohio, Sergeant W. P. Gault, of the 78th Ohio, Col. A. H. Brown, of the 96th Ohio, and Sergeant Josiah B. Allen, of the 30th Ohio.

The Commission met on the fifth of September, 1902, at the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and organized by electing Josiah B. Allen, President, and W. P. Gault, Secretary, who have held their respective offices throughout the operations of this Commission.

Death visited our ranks, taking from us our beloved comrade, Gen. Hickenlooper, mention of whose gallant services as a soldier and distinguished achievements in civil life will be made in the official report of this Commission. To fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Hickenlooper, Governor Nash appointed Col. James Kilbourne, of the 95th Ohio. The continued illness of Col. Brown rendered his resignation necessary and Gen. William H. Raynor, of the 56th Ohio, was appointed as his successor.

The labors of the Commission have been arduous, but each member of the Commission has done his full part to carry out the intention of the act creating such Commission. In all our deliberations there has been absolute harmony, and a comradeship has grown among us that will last until we are mustered into the ranks beyond.

I want here to express the sentiment of this entire Commission as to their appreciation of the services of our worthy

Secretary, W. P. Gault. Without hope of compensation, his work, although colossal, has been done cheerfully and with an intelligence that is commendable and appreciated by all.

In the contract for our monuments, the Commission acted with the one idea of securing to the state the best services possible for the limited amount of means in our hands, and at this time we desire to express our thanks and appreciation to the Hughes Granite and Marble Company for their courteous and conscientious execution of the work assigned them. The Ohio monument located in this park is certainly a monument to the efficiency of the work of that company.

In the many difficulties encountered in locating the position of different organizations in this park the Ohio Commission is under lasting obligations to the indefatigable and intelligent co-operation of Capt. W. T. Rigby, chairman of the National Commission, who has, at all times, cheerfully given us valuable aid in our labors. While in some instances monuments and markers may not be placed on the exact spot where the different organizations claimed to have operated, yet the commission has exhausted every effort in attempting to be correct in their selection.

And now, Governor Herrick, it is my duty as President of the Ohio Commission to transfer to you these monuments which shall stand for ages to perpetuate the valor and heroism of the soldiers, dead and living, who fought on this historic field, believing that these monuments will teach future generations loyalty and love of country. Generations to come can never know the hardships we endured, the terrific fighting participated in on these fields, but they can revere and reverence the patriotism that inspired the soldiers to such acts of courage, whether they wore the blue or the gray.

And now after forty-two years have elapsed we again visit the scene of our conflict, although only a remnant is left of those two grand armies that contended for the mastery of this stronghold, yet to that remnant is recalled vividly the carnage of May 22, 1863, and here today the blue and gray meet alike proud of the achievements of our country since this strife, and also proud of the fact that sectionalism has vanished from our land and they who were in front during the bloody strife of '61 to '65 have done more to bring about universal harmony than any other class.

When that great, silent soldier after Appomattox gave utterance to that immortal sentence, "Let us have peace," that sentiment was taken up by the soldiery of the country and it has been sounded down through the corridors of time unto the present day where it finds an echo in every heart, both North and South. In my mind it is likened unto the mandate of the Creator of the Universe, when he said, "Let there be light and there was light." General Grant said, "Let us have peace," and there was peace.

ADDRESS BY GOV. HERRICK.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Governor of Mississippi and to the hospitable people of the city of Vicksburg for the cordial welcome extended to my party and to myself during our brief visit here. Governor Vardaman most graciously granted the request to move armed Ohio troops through his state and permitted their encampment near your beautiful city. He also extended me a hearty invitation to visit him at your capital City, which, did time permit, I would gladly accept. I am pleased to note that the relations existing between the commonwealths of Ohio and Mississippi are not so strained as they were in the sixties. Perhaps our Ohio people who came down here forty-two years ago overlooked some of these little formalities and amenities which we were careful to observe. However, no one can deny that they were then, as we are now, "warmly received."

We of the north and south who meet here today as men and brothers, vying with each other in love of our common country, may realize, more fully than ever before, as we turn the pages of history, that a wise Providence watches over and shapes the destinies of nations, that men are but pawns on the chess-board of fate, and that an overruling power ever moves toward the goal of mankind's greatest good. In the beginning leaders of both the north and the south had made their plans for the ending of the fateful struggle, but Providence interposed, controlled and consummated on higher planes, not in accordance with either of the human ways. Who today would seek to change that decree? So, after all these intervening years,

"We come, we come not in battle array
 With bugle, and drums loudly beating,
 But we come in the peace of this hallowed day,
 Our love for the brave fondly keeping.

"The march and the field with their horrors have fled,
 The camp in green pastures is lying;
 The horseman no longer rides over the dead,
 No heroes in battle lie dying.

"The sword and the sabre lie rusting away
 Where the hands of loved peace have lain them,
 And a nation is fervently blessing the day
 When no blood of the warrior will stain them."

Time has mellowed the tints of the lurid picture of long ago. Dread realities are fast becoming but memories and our mission here today is to aid in perpetuating these memories, to formally dedicate the monuments placed upon this battlefield by our grateful state, in recognition of the bravery, sacrifice and loyal devotion of her sons, living and dead, who participated in the fierce struggle that waged about this city forty-two long years ago. Through the action of their General Assembly in 1902, Ohio has caused to be placed in this Park, thirty-nine monuments and twenty markers, in the positions occupied by the twenty-six Ohio regiments of infantry, the twelve batteries, and the one troop of cavalry participating in the Vicksburg campaign.

As chief Executive of the state, I commend the Ohio Vicksburg Battlefield Commission for the complete and conscientious execution of the trust imposed upon them. The result of their labors will abide for ages here in this beautiful Park which has been set apart by our Nation as a place sanctified by American valor.

Upon this Battlefield, around this now peaceful and prosperous city, was fought one of the greatest and most decisive battles of the Civil War.

Here the besieged Confederates on the one hand, and the attacking Union army, reenforced by the fleet of ironclads and gunboats, on the other, for forty-seven days struggled for the mastery. We need not long dwell upon the result—it is

written in history. The Union army and navy under General Grant and Admiral Porter were victorious, and the Confederate army, numbering more than thirty thousand, surrendered, leaving the northern armies free to operate in other fields.

The story of the battle of Vicksburg makes a peculiarly strong appeal to all sons of Ohio. No braver soldiers ever went forth to battle than the Ohio men who were in the different commands engaged in that contest. Nor must we forget the gallant Ohio boys who were in the United States navy operating on the Mississippi and whose bravery so signally contributed to the success of the Union cause. The places of these soldiers and sailors in the affections of their countrymen are secure. Citizens of Ohio will ever be proud of the fact that it was one of her humble homes, one of her sturdy families, which gave to the world the great chieftain of this battle—that silent soldier, whose face and form mankind will never forget—brave, modest, magnanimous Grant.

In speaking of him and his connection with the campaign in the vicinity of Vicksburg, a recent historian has said: "In eighteen days, Grant had marched two hundred miles, defeated the enemy in four engagements, inflicting a loss of eight thousand men and taking eighty-eight guns, and shut up a large army in Vicksburg—all this upon five days' rations. It is a brilliant record, equalled, if at all, only by some of Napoleon's campaigns." But Grant had his Pemberton, even as Wellington had his Napoleon, and while Pemberton, opposed as he was by the Union forces, and with famine threatening, was obliged to surrender, he and his gallant men made such a splendid defense as to forever extract all ignominy from the defeat. We are told that when Vicksburg capitulated there was no exultant cheering by the Union forces over their triumph. Cheers were heard but once, and these arose from the left of the Union line, where the boys in blue, in honor of their brave antagonists, gave hearty cheers for "the defenders of Vicksburg." General Grant himself said in one of his communications with General Pemberton, "Men who have shown such endurance and courage as those now in Vicksburg will always challenge the respect of an adversary."

It is needless to speak of the details of the contest, for they are known to all. Nor are we here to glory in the defeat of the

south, or to boast of the triumph of the north; but we are here as Americans, grateful alike for the various deeds of the Blue and the Gray, which have now become the common heritage of the whole reunited people.

This great family of states, as is too often the case with other families, become estranged because of divergent opinions in regard to something inherited from the fathers—the institution of slavery—but, family like, were finally brought together around the open graves of their loved ones.

The prophecy of Lincoln, uttered while yet the terrible storm was brewing, displaying the prevision of a seer, has been fulfilled: "The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature." Had Lincoln lived, there can be no doubt but the readjustment would have come long before it did, and the mistakes of the reconstruction policy, which were harder to bear for many than the war, would never have occurred. The reconciliation has been slow, but is now happily complete. An early and mutely eloquent herald of this better day is a memorial window in Trinity Church in this city of Vicksburg, placed there some twenty-five years ago, which indicates the fraternal spirit manifest even then. It is dedicated "To the Soldiers of both Armies Engaged in the Siege and Defense of Vicksburg."

Many agencies have been working to obliterate the bitterness, hatred and distrust once existing between the sections. It remained for the policy pursued in connection with the Spanish-American war to dispel the last vestige of suspicion or hostility that lingered between the north and south. When President McKinley gave Generals Fitzhugh Lee and Joe Wheeler commissions in the army of the United States, he but expressed the confidence in the loyalty of the south which was held by the people of the north; and when Generals Lee and Wheeler donned the uniforms of blue, it was a guarantee of the genuine love for the old flag entertained by the people of the south.

No one thing contributed more to this restoration of love and confidence between the sections than the fraternal words so sincerely spoken at Atlanta, Georgia, after the close of the

Spanish-American war, by President McKinley. He was expressing his gratification at the reunion of his people, and speaking of our soldier dead. Said he, "What an army of silent sentinels we have, and with what loving care their graves are kept! Every soldier's grave, made during our unfortunate Civil War, is a tribute to American valor. And while, when those graves were made, we differed widely about the future of this Government, those differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of arms; and the time has now come in the evolution of sentiment and feeling, under the providence of God, when, in the spirit of friendship, we should share with you in the care of the graves of Confederate soldiers." We Ohioans here most reverently acquiesce in the fraternal sentiment of our dead Chieftain.

When President McKinley came to his untimely end, none of the tributes which welled up from the great, sad hearts of the people were more loving or tender or sincere than those from the south. I remember, while he lay stricken at Buffalo, lingering between life and death, how the messages, breathing sympathy and hope and cheer, came pouring into the house of suffering from every part of the south. When General Lee, patriot, statesman, and soldier, was so recently taken from us, his loss was nowhere more deeply mourned, nor his name more highly honored, than in Ohio. His last public appearance in Ohio was when last January he attended the McKinley birthday anniversary banquet at Canton, where he made an eloquent and stirring address, expressed by himself and his people for the memory of McKinley.

While in the presence of the ever increasing number of soldier's graves, we as a people have forgotten our differences of the past, we should never cease to profit by the lessons to be learned from the lives of our soldiers. Devotion to duty, love of country, and a steadfast adherence to the loftiest standard of honor, were the characteristics of the true soldier.

Their work is done, their fame is secure. But their very successes, their sacrifices and their triumphs, have imposed upon us a most solemn responsibility. The manifest duty rests upon every American citizen, to zealously guard the heritage guaranteed us by the soldiers of all our wars. We cannot overestimate the importance of our free institutions in the Twentieth century christianization and civilization move-

ment. Eternal vigilance is now as of old the price of the maintenance and advancement of these institutions. Nations, like men, do not long remain stationary—they either advance or recede. We have dragged the cross over a long and stormy road from the day of the Declaration of Independence to our present high estate. It was the widening, character-making, constructive genius of our people that made the triumphal march of the past decade possible—that placed us in our exalted position among nations—our diplomacy heeded in every counsel, our flag honored on every sea, our prosperity the envy of all governments. This was not chance; it was the result of a priceless inheritance, rugged, sterling character, from our Puritan Cavalier ancestors. We as a nation need fear no backward step and shall continue our restless advance, so long as young men such as those who have fought in all the wars of the Republic are ready to respond to their country's call, and we have them today all over the broad land, in the factory and on the farm, in counting-houses and colleges, in the office and store—in all the places where men are pursuing the peaceful walks of life. The high standard of our citizenship will continue to be upheld and carried onward if the father of today does not permit the bequest of his dollars to submerge the "Spirit of '76,"—a marvelous asset—which warms the blood of the boy.

Peace, no less than war, has its battles. They are in our day, as there will be in the future, questions constantly arising, upon the correct courageous settlement of which the welfare of our country will depend. Problems growing out of the present day industrial conditions and evolution, the discovery of effective means of protecting the people from the oppressions of overweening greed, the preservation of friendly relations between labor and capital, besides many others that are recognized by all students of public affairs, are such as to call for the greatest patience, the profoundest wisdom, and the most lofty patriotism for their proper solution. I have no sympathy with the pessimist who persists in crying that the world is growing worse. It is better relatively and in the aggregate than at any period in all the scope of history. There is more true religion in the hearts of men, more true charity practiced, more millions showered from the hands of philanthropy, and more attention shown "every just cause that

lacks assistance and every wrong that needs resistance" than ever before known. There are instances too numerous of individual, corporate and organized oppression, but we can rely upon their correction through peaceful methods. In seeking to right the individual wrong, we should be careful to do nothing that will impair the general welfare. Let us hope that the private citizen and public servant alike, in the peaceful struggles of our national life, may ever be equipped with the same sterling qualities possessed by the soldiers at the battle of Vicksburg, and upon the countless other fiercely contested fields of the Civil War. In all walks of life there can be no better guide or example than the principles of courage, fidelity, and honor which characterized the soldier of the north and south from 1861 to 1865.

Ohio has honored her soldier sons, but no more than was justified by their heroic services to the Union. She has erected monuments and memorials at Gettysburg, Antietam, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and Andersonville. Within her own borders she has a home for soldiers and sailors, a home for the orphans of soldiers and sailors, and a home, established only last winter, for soldiers and sailors, their widows, and army nurses. It is my desire to see at an early date a splendid state soldiers' and sailors' monument erected in the Capitol grounds at Columbus, which will be a fitting tribute by the state to all its soldiers and sailors who served in the volunteer and regular forces of the army and navy of the United States. Such a monument would be a fitting complement to the memorial to President McKinley that is soon to be placed at the west entrance, and to the bronze group of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Stanton; Garfield, Chase, and Hayes, which stands at the northwest corner of the Capitol grounds.

Now to you, Capt. Rigby, as the representative of the War Department, I transfer these memorials and markers which Ohio has with such loving care placed here in token of her sons, knowing that the National government, which so highly appreciates the services of its citizen soldiery, will forever scrupulously guard and keep them.

SPEECH OF CAPT. WILLIAM T. RIGBY, REP-
RESENTING THE SECRETARY OF WAR
IN SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

“Governor Herrick of Ohio; Governor Vardaman of Mississippi; Veterans of the Ohio Commission; Veterans of the Ohio Commands that served here in 1863; Confederate Veterans; Soldiers of the Ohio and Mississippi National Guard; Fellow Citizens; by direction of the Secretary of War and in his name, the Commission reverently accepts Ohio’s memorials on this battlefield to the valor and patriotism of her soldiers who served in the Vicksburg Campaign and Siege.”

ADDRESS OF COLONEL W. R. WARNOCK.

Mr. President and Fellow Countrymen:

We have met today on this, one of the most memorable battlefields of all history, to formally dedicate the monuments erected by the State of Ohio to commemorate the valor and honor the memory of those of her gallant soldiers, who participated in the Vicksburg Campaign.

In every age and in every clime the great deeds of men have been perpetuated not only in history and in song, but have been commemorated by the erection of lofty monuments and beautiful statues. This is especially true of the deeds of great soldiers. More monuments have been erected to the memory of soldiers than for all other purposes. Our National Capital has monuments erected to the memory of Washington, Jackson, Scott, Grant, Thomas, Sherman, Sheridan, McPherson, Hancock, Rawlins, and other great soldiers, but comparatively few to the orator, the statesman or man of letters. There is that in the life and services of the men who have risked their lives in the defense of their country that has always attracted the admiration of the world. This feeling has not been confined to the great leaders of armies, but has been freely accorded to the humblest man in the ranks who has faithfully

and courageously discharged his duty. One of the most touching illustrations of this is the universal homage paid to the memory of the unknown Roman soldier whose remains were exhumed a few years ago from among the ruins of Pompeii, on that fatal day when Vesuvius, at whose foot the city stood, burst forth in an eruption of flame and smoke which shook the earth, a Roman soldier stood guard at the gate looking toward the burning mountain.

It was a law of Rome that no sentinel should leave his post unless relieved by the guard, or discharged by his officer. In the confusion of that dreadful hour he had been forgotten. He had to choose between death and what he regarded as dishonor. Pattern of patriotic fidelity, he chose to stand by his post. He saw the burning lava as it poured down the sides of the horrid mountain. He heard the screams of the affrighted people as they rushed through the streets, crying, "To the sea! To the sea!" as they sought safety in the waters. He felt the hot ashes as they touched his feet, and slowly but surely reached his knees, but he still stood at his post. They reached his thighs, his chest, his throat and he was choked to death. After 14 centuries they found him clad in his rusty armor, his helmet on his empty skull, his bony fingers clasped about his spear, still standing at his post. His name is unknown, but his deed will live in story and song forever.

And so today, prompted by these feelings of admiration, the people of Ohio have erected 39 beautiful monuments which we are here today to dedicate. These monuments are but a feeble expression of the great affection which the people of Ohio have ever cherished for the brave men, so many of whom laid down their lives on these bloody hillsides just 42 years ago today. Of their great deeds, of their heroic deaths we may well speak, for they were engraven on the hearts of their grateful countrymen. They were witnessed by the all-seeing eye of God and entered in the book of life by the recording Angel of Heaven. The battle for these men is over, they will answer to the bugle call no more, for "The names we used to hear have been carved for many a year on the tomb." How fitting that these monuments should be erected to commemorate Ohio's part in that most remarkable series of brilliant movements which culminated in the capture of Vicksburg. No

General in the entire Union army, except Grant, would have dared to assume the responsibility of making such a campaign at that time. It was the most critical period during the entire Civil War, for the cause of the Union. The Fall elections of 1862 had generally gone against the further prosecution of the war and the year closed with the bloody repulse of Burnside at Fredericksburg with a loss of 12000 killed and wounded. The repulse of Sherman at Chickasaw Bluffs, while Rosecrans barely saved his army from overwhelming defeat by his bull dog tenacity at Stone River. The three great armies we had in the field at the close of 1862 had thus met with great disaster, if not absolute defeat. Our armies were depleted. Volunteering had stopped. We were compelled to resort to the Draft to build up our ranks. There were murmurings and complaints and in some places riots. Grant himself had been compelled by the capture of Holly Springs to abandon his original campaign against Vicksburg and march his disappointed regiments back to Memphis. While Vicksburg sat untouched upon her impregnable hills, smiling triumphantly over the disasters that had befallen Sherman and Grant, and defiantly floating her banners on her outer walls. Truly the year 1863 opened with gloomy forebodings for the cause of the Union, and when Grant moved down the river and camped on the lowlands of Louisiana, and set his men to digging canals, and when sickness came and more men answered the sick call than the breakfast call, then the great patient North began to complain most bitterly. Something must be done. Grant must be removed, and they said he was a drunkard and Sherman, his trusted adviser, was crazy. The newspapers were filled with stories of Grant's debauches and Sherman's vagaries. But fortunately for the country, fortunately for the world, there was one man who believed in Grant, one man who liked the way he did things, one man who had confidence in him and that was a man who had come up from the people, the great, patient, broad-minded, patriotic, martyred President, Abraham Lincoln.

And when the politicians urged the removal of Grant and said he was a drunkard, Lincoln quaintly replied that he would like to find out what brand of whiskey he used as he would like to recommend it to his other generals. During all this time apparently unmindful of what his detractors were doing,

Grant was working out his plans, and when the high waters receded and the roads became passable, the gunboats and transports having successfully run the gauntlet of the Vicksburg and Grand Gulf batteries, he quickly marched the 13th Corps, under McClernand, and the 17th under McPherson, to a point on the Mississippi River opposite Bruinsburg some sixty miles below Vicksburg, while, to conceal his movements, he ordered Blair's division of Sherman's Corps on board transports and with gunboats and a great deal of ostentation to proceed up the Yazoo and make a demonstration against Haines' Bluff.

This diversion was successful and McClernand's Corps and two brigades of McPherson's crossed the river April 30 and landed at Bruinsburg without opposition and at once moved out to the high grounds on the road to Port Gibson. When within 5 miles of that place, they encountered and defeated Gen. Bowen with 7000 men on the 1st of May, thus compelling the evacuation of Grand Gulf, the first great formidable defensive works below Vicksburg. Sherman's Corps quickly followed and landed at Grand Gulf May 6th and 7th. Fortunately for Grant, he was too far away from Washington to be interfered with. If there had been direct telegraphic communication he would never have made the brilliant campaign of the next two weeks. His movements up to this point, while well planned and executed, had been attended with no particular risk. He might not have been able to cross the Mississippi River or when across he might not have been able to advance, but he was reasonably secure against any great disaster up to that point. Grant knew, however, that at Vicksburg, Haines' Bluff, Grand Gulf and Jackson the enemy had more than 50,000 men, and if these were concentrated he would encounter an army superior in numbers to his own, fighting in its own country, near its own base of supplies. He knew that his only hope of success was in beating that enemy in detail before it could be concentrated. If he could induce the enemy to give battle in that way, Grant believed he could win. If he should be defeated or delayed in accomplishing any of his plans, he knew that he would be destroyed. On the 8th of May, Sherman wrote Grant from Hankinson's Ferry, advising against any further advance at that time, as Grant had less than 40,000 men across the river, for Blair's division was still on the

Louisiana side. But Grant had confidence in his army and confidence in himself, and decided to advance. Not only that, but he was big enough, and brave enough to defy the military maxims taught in the books and schools, and boldly cut loose from his base of supplies and in a series of brilliant engagements defeated Gen. Gregg at Raymond, May 12th, Gen. Johnston, at Jackson, May 14th, Gen. Pemberton at Champion's Hill, May 16th, and at Big Black River, May 17th.

At the Big Black on the 17th, just as Grant's brigades were in line for a general advance, an officer who had just overtaken him, presented imperative orders, dated May 11th, from Washington, directing Grant to suspend operations against Vicksburg, and proceed with his army at once to the reduction of Port Hudson. Grant told the officer the order came too late. The officer insisted and proceeded to give arguments why the order should be obeyed. Just then great cheering was heard at the front. Grant put the order in his pocket, mounted his horse, and galloped away and never saw the officer again, but reached the front in time to see the enemy's works at the Big Black captured.

The problem was almost solved. But a grave danger confronted him. He had left Grand Gulf with but five days' rations in the wagons. The animals and men had been living largely off the country, but the supplies within reach had all been practically exhausted, his last pound of bread and meat had been distributed. If Pemberton could keep him out of Vicksburg and Haynes' Bluff for a few days and thus cut off the supplies which were waiting him on the transports in the Yazoo river, Grant's army would have been compelled to surrender or perish for want of food. To Sherman's Corps was assigned the task of capturing Haynes' Bluff and opening up communications with our fleet. How well do I remember the morning of the 18th of May, when all the officers throughout Sherman's Corps were assembled at their respective regimental headquarters at the crossing of the Big Black on the Bridgeport road, and the situation was explained to us. We were told that it was absolutely necessary for the salvation of the entire army that we should take Haynes' Bluff that day, and were instructed to explain to our men that it was Haynes' Bluff or starve. And when the 'explanation was made, the

men shouted, We'll take it! We'll take it!" How enthusiastically we started for Haynes' Bluff which was 10 or 12 miles distant. When we had marched about half the distance, we were met by a courier who shouted, "Haynes' Bluff has been evacuated!" Oh, how the boys cheered! For it meant bread and meat to them, needed supplies; it meant clean clothes, for we had been wearing the same under clothes for nearly a month, as all our baggage and tents had been left behind at Milliken's Bend, La. It meant letters from home. It meant success. Generals Grant and Sherman had ridden on ahead, and as they looked down at the Yazoo and saw the fleet coming up, Sherman turned to Grant saying up to that minute he had felt no positive assurance of success. This, however, he said was the end of one of the greatest campaigns in history. And later on, General Sherman speaking to the elder Gov. Yates, of Illinois, said, "Grant is entitled to every bit of the credit of this campaign. I opposed it. I wrote him a letter about it."

Gen. Grant at once began the investment of Vicksburg on the afternoon of May 18. Sherman was placed on the right, McPherson in the center across the Jackson road, and McClernand on the left. We expected to march into the city the next day, but when we tried it we failed. We were very much surprised. I was then captain of a company of infantry. It was fitting we should belong to the infantry, for most of us were infants in the eyes of the law, being under 21 years of age. In fact, I think the average age of Grant's army was about 20 years and the impression prevailed among us that we could go anywhere. And so we tried it again on the 22nd day of May, just 42 years ago today. We then learned by bloody experience that we could not get in that way. Then followed the six long weeks of constant digging, sapping and mining with the continuous war of artillery. There was no rest for besiegers or besieged, until at last on the 4th of July, the men who had so gallantly defended their works, surrendered, having won the respect and admiration of the besiegers.

We are now far enough away from our great Civil War to appreciate its magnitude and give due credit to the motives which actuated each army and to the valor each displayed. The men who participated in that great struggle of four years were heroes as great as ever marched and fought and endured upon the battlefields of earth.

Other wars have continued longer, but there were cessations for recuperation and rest; but with our great Civil War there was no cessation for four long years, and during that struggle there was no time when one army could say, "My enemy is asleep and is taking a vacation, and I will take a rest." It was one long, continuous, strenuous struggle for four long years of bloody war. In that struggle there were 1882 general engagements, battles and skirmishes, in which at least one regiment was engaged on each side, being an average of more than one for every day of the four years. There were 112 general engagements in which the losses on one side or the other exceeded 500 in killed and wounded.

It was a struggle in which, including both sides, half a million men were killed or mortally wounded upon the battle field and a million men permanently disabled. It was a struggle in which American manhood, courage, endurance and skill were pitted against American manhood, courage, endurance and skill. It was the greatest war of the century. It was the greatest because the bloodiest and fraught with the greatest results to mankind. The bloodiest wars have not always been the most decisive, but they have always been the most historic. The most memorable wars of the world are those which have been made so because of the fatalities which have attended them. When the world comes to assign its place in history to a great battle, it usually assigns it by the length of the casualty list. Measured by this standard, the great battles of our Civil War have been away and beyond the bloodiest struggles of all history. I was greatly impressed by this not long ago, when reading Fox's *Regimental Losses*. In that book comparisons were instituted between the losses in the great battles of our Civil War and the losses in battles of other times and other countries, and I am indebted to that book for the figures that I shall give. It is very interesting to compare some of these figures.

First, there was the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, which Tennyson has made famous in immortal verse, so that we have come to regard that as one of the most gallant, heroic exhibitions of human effort in all history. In that charge 673 men obeyed an ill advised order and rode to their death. No victory was won, no results were accomplished, but it takes its place in history and song because of the fatalities

which attended it. Of the 673 men who made that charge 113 were killed, 134 wounded, making a total loss of 247, or a per cent loss of 36.7. But we had 150 regiments in our great Civil War—75 on the Union side and 75 on the Confederate side—that had each a greater loss than that. In a single engagement each of these regiments lost over 40 per cent of the numbers engaged.

Take again the Franco-Prussian war, the greatest loss sustained in any engagement by any regiment during that war was that of the Third Westphalian at Mars la Tour. It went into the engagement with 3000 men, and it lost in killed, wounded, and missing, 1484, a loss of 49.4 per cent. But we had 120 regiments in the Union and Confederate armies that had a greater loss than 50 per cent of the numbers engaged—some as high as 60, 70, 75 per cent—and two regiments, one in the Confederate army and one in the Union army, that had a percentage of loss of over 82 percent of the numbers engaged.

Take the great battle of Waterloo, one of the 15 decisive battles of the world, a battle which decided the fate and changed the geography of all Europe. In that battle Napoleon had 82,000 men and 256 guns. Wellington, with the allies, had 72,000 men and over 200 guns. They lost on each side in killed and wounded about 23,000 men, being a percentage of loss of from 25 to 32 per cent. Turn to the great battle of Gettysburg and note the wonderful similarity between the two in some respects. General Meade had in his army almost precisely the same number of men Napoleon had at Waterloo. General Lee had an army of 72,000 men, with 200 guns. The losses were 23,000 on each side in that engagement, almost identical with the losses at Waterloo.

Now let us compare Gettysburg and Waterloo with some of the other great battles of history. The battle between the French and Russians at Borodino was perhaps the bloodiest battle since the invention of gunpowder; there were 30,000 men killed on each side. But as each army numbered over 130,000, the per cent of loss was less than at Gettysburg and less than at Waterloo.

Take the losses in the recent ten days' fighting between the Russian and Japanese. The numbers engaged were 750,000 men, and the losses about 160,000, being about 20 per cent of the numbers engaged, being a less per cent than at Gettysburg.

The greatest loss of a single regiment on the Union side in any one engagement was that of the First Minnesota at the battle of Gettysburg. During the second day's fight, when the Union army was driven back from Emmetsburg road in disaster and defeat, General Hancock was making a wonderful effort to establish a new line. He had but one regiment at hand, and that was the First Minnesota, numbering 262 men. While he was having the re-enforcements hurried up, he saw suddenly marching from a clump of trees Wilcox's Confederate brigade. He saw from the position and rapid movements of that brigade that they would occupy, unless he could prevent it, the position he regarded as the key to that part of his lines. Seeing the extremity to which he was reduced, he rode to Colonel Colville, commanding the First Minnesota, and pointing to the advancing colors, gave the order, "Take those colors." Without a moments hesitation the gallant Minnesotans charged upon those colors. A desperate hand to hand conflict ensued. The advance of the Confederate brigade was checked, but 215 of the First Minnesota regiment were left upon that battlefield dead or wounded. The 47; however, who went back, carried the colors.

As my time is limited I pass on to a little incident which I think is a tribute well worth preserving. General Scott was asked on one occasion before he had resigned his active command of the army, "Why is it that it takes you so long to get into Richmond, Va., when you got into the City of Mexico in such a short time?" His answer was, "Because some of the men that are keeping me out of Richmond are some of the men that helped me get into Mexico."

We learned some very important lessons during the war, and among others we learned this, that of one blood God has created all men to dwell upon the face of the earth. It is an eternal law that where guilt is, sorrow must answer it. The Revolutionary fathers sinned against the very principle by which we became a nation, and this generation has paid the penalty of that crime in sorrow and in blood. But we have more than paid the penalty. The Declaration of Independence was not written for Americans alone, but for Man. This age and its grand army of statesmen and soldiers have established the fact for all time to come that the principle that "All men are created free and equal," arises from the very

depths of our souls, and that in its defense we are willing to and have expended countless treasure and the choicest blood of the land and that humanity will defend it so long as time endures.

And so when a few years ago there came up across our Southern border the cries of a people suffering under 400 years of oppression, the people of the United States said Cuba must be free and Cuba was freed from Spanish domination, so that the United States of America has come to be recognized as the champion of liberty throughout the world, for this beautiful land of ours, blooming between the seas, has been consecrated for all time to come by the blood of her bravest and her best to the cause of universal liberty and the equality of all mankind.

“Lift up your heads desponding freemen,
Fling to the winds your needless fears;
He who unfurled your beauteous banner,
Says it shall wave a thousand years.”

Haste thee along, thou glorious noon-tide,
Oh, for the eyes of ancient seers,
Oh, for the faith of him who reckons
Each of his days a thousand years.

And as we believe God raised up Washington to guide us during the dark days of the Revolution and bring us to independence, so we believe today with profound gratitude that the same Almighty Power raised up Abraham Lincoln to guide us in the hour of our supreme peril and save this nation from destruction.

Abraham Lincoln! What a tender, mysterious, comprehensive, nature he possessed. As one has well said of him, he seemed almost divine, yet human; solemn, yet majestic, his soul ever moving toward the infinite good upon every event of his marvelous career. Even in his merriest moods his soul seemed filled with an unutterable sorrow whose pleadings were like the voice of humanity asking forgiveness of sin from eternity. The depths of the sea, the sounds of space, the very anthem of infinitude which surges round and over human hearts with unutterable sorrow is the meaning of that soul. In

expressing his sympathy with the suffering and his faith in humanity, he was like a soul in human form struggling to break the barrier which separates it from that better life which is unseen but recognized. And yet this man was stricken down in the hour of his triumph. Today he wears a martyr's crown, but, though dead, he still speaks to us. Hear him as he stands upon the battlefield of Gettysburg, at the dedication of the National Cemetery, surrounded by the graves of the fallen from 18 states, when he said in that immortal oration of but 5 minutes, among other things, "The world will little note, nor will it long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. Let us highly resolve that we will consecrate ourselves to their unfinished work, that under God, this government of the people and by the people and for the people shall not perish from the face of the earth."

Thank God! We have lived to see that which Mr. Lincoln so earnestly desired. We are a happy, a prosperous, and a reunited people, rejoicing in our common heritage, proud of our common ancestry, proud of our history, proud of our achievements, proud of our place among the nations of the earth, and all marching together under the flag of the Union.

Thy sacred leaves, fair freedom's flower,
 Shall float from every dome and tower,
 To all thy heavenly colors true,
 In blackening frost and crimson hue.
 And God love us as we love you,
 Thrice holy flower of liberty.
 Then hail the banner of the free,
 Thrice holy flower of liberty.

ADDRESS OF CAPTAIN HAYS

Mr. President, Comrades of the Blue and Gray, and other fellow citizens:

We all listened with the greatest of pleasure when the chairman of the Ohio battlefield commission, an Ohio man who lost an arm on the outward slope on yonder stockade redan, turned over to the state of Ohio the monuments and markers the Ohio Commission caused to be erected on this historic

park. We were all pleased by the patriotic sentiments so well expressed by our faithful and able Governor, also an Ohio man, when he, in behalf of the State he so well represents, presented these memorial stones to the United States, and we heard with pleasure what the Secretary of War, W. H. Taft, an Ohio man, said through his representative when he accepted the trust imposed on him by the law of the land.

Further, you have heard, we have all heard with delight, with swelling hearts and quickened pulse, the eloquent address of Col. Warnock, an Ohio man, and one who shared all the hardships and dangers of the Vicksburg campaign from the opening until Pemberton surrendered his fine army and the Gibraltar of the Mississippi.

Certainly, I am willing to admit that the condition of the Confederate commissary at least hastened that result, but the capture of Vicksburg was the primary object of the campaign, and the cutting off of the enemies' supplies was, from a military point of view, a great military success.

However much the lack of good, wholesome food in the Confederate cupboard may have aided the Yankees, yet these monuments and markers on the park encircling yonder interesting city, and the long list of Ohio dead sleeping peacefully in yonder beautiful cemetery, compel these assembled here today, as they will compel unborn generations to admit and say, Ohio was an important factor in the siege of Vicksburg. Indeed so far as we of Ohio are concerned, we are almost persuaded that Grant would never have captured Vicksburg if it had not been for Ohio.

Ohio for many years has been playing a leading part in all matters of national importance, both in war and in peace. Indeed we are able to furnish men, and I doubt not, women also, willing to assume the responsibility of conducting all the great and varied business of the entire country.

The story is told that when Garfield was elected President, and before he assumed the duties of that exalted position he was waited on by a number of gentlemen of national repute, conspicuous members of his own party, who knowing Ohio's habit in those days, and fearing that as Garfield was an Ohio man, Ohio might get too much recognition, had determined to talk over with the President elect the important matter of appointments and the selection of a cabinet. Garfield heard

them patiently and courteously, and when they had concluded, he said: "Gentlemen, I suppose Ohio might reasonably claim one place in the cabinet?" They conceded so much. The cabinet was drawn from widely separated States, east and west. On the first coming together of those gentlemen it was found, on comparing notes, that all of them but one had been born in Ohio.

And this is Ohio's day at Vicksburg. We have journeyed hundreds of miles to participate in this dedication of Ohio's monuments. We are here from every State from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains. Ohio has sent one of her crack regiments of National Guards, the Governor with his brilliant staff is here, despite the fact that important party and personal interests demand his presence elsewhere, but the patriotic blood that flows in his veins compelled him to forego all other consideration and be strictly an Ohio man on this important Ohio occasion.

I would that this were Mississippi day as well. I would that monuments as good or better than these of ours crowned those heights marking where Mississippi's grand regiments so gallantly defended the city against our assaults, but Mississippi is not ready yet. I intend to be here when she dedicates her monuments.

I should delight in paying one more visit to this historic field and that when every State north and south, shall have placed monuments to every organization that participated in the struggle about and within these lines.

It is forty-two years today since General Grant learned, by sad experience, that these works could not be carried by assault without the sacrifice of too many valuable lives, and settled down to siege operations, to sapping and mining.

Forty-two years since May 22, 1863, and what a contrast between that day and today. How strikingly dissimilar is this peaceful scene to that of the thundering of hostile cannons, the rattle of musketry, the shrieking of vengeful shells, the zipping of spiteful minie balls, the shouting of charging columns, the wailing of the wounded and groans of the dying that then saluted our ears.

Today there are gathered here many of Ohio's sons, most of whom were in front of those frowning, formidable fortifications, forty-two years ago, when these heights, these rugged

hill sides were dotted all over by the bodies of dead and wounded Ohio comrades. That day the stubborn fight made by the brave defenders of these works rendered desolate many an Ohio home, and to this day aged mothers, aging sisters and unconsolated maidens who have gone with widowed hearts, well through life's journey, tell with trembling lips, with faltering tongues and streaming eyes, how the well beloved went down in death at Vicksburg May 22, 1863.

It was war, stoney-eyed relentless war, and they, though hundreds of miles away, realized its grim consequences and bowed with bleeding but patriotic hearts to its fortunes.

Have you ever reflected that the women of the land, both north and south, were the first as they will be the last great sufferers of the civil war? When loved ones were gallantly and exultingly marching away for the front, careless of impending death, their anxieties awakened. Whilst the battles raged their tender loving hearts stood still, and when the feared for, almost anticipated message came they kissed the rod. But during those distressful days they were not idle. Their tireless, tearful labors at home and in the hospitals did as much for the cause they cherished as did "the man behind the gun." They cheered and reanimated many a despondent heart. They nursed back to life and usefulness the sick and the wounded. Their honest heart prayers opened to many a dimming eye the beautiful vistas of the world beyond; their sympathetic hearts bled over many a lonely, lowly couch; and oh! how they suffered, none but their God can ever fully understand.

But it is not profitable to dwell on the sad and sanguinary scenes and incidents of the strife through which this country passed in the early sixties. We of the north did not endure the fatigue and dangers of Vicksburg and of other campaigns, nor fructify these rugged hills with the best blood of our patriotic sons because of any feeling of malevolence toward those who so bravely, patiently and patriotically manned these works and held these defenses. No, our contention, our resort to arms was from a motive entirely impersonal. We believed that the unity of the States should be preserved at all hazards, and by any blood offering the pluck, pride and persistency of the foe rendered necessary.

The waters that wash the base of yonder bluffs come down from the hills and mountains of western Pennsylvania;

from the sparkling springs and rippling rivulets of Ohio, from the broad and fertile prairies of the great northwest; from the eastern slopes of the far away Rocky Mountains; all meeting and mingling to form yonder mighty river. We felt that we had a share in this, the father of waters. We could not quietly concede that our commerce should find its way to the ocean through the heart of a foreign, and a possibly hostile country. We who live in the great basin between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains, could have suffered, without material injury to our great commercial interests, the severance from us of all the slave holding States save those bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi, but those whose banks walled in those rivers must be one with us. Every consideration of national stability and our material prosperity demanded that the waters gathered from the sources I have named should flow unvexed to the sea, bearing on them, unharassed by custom houses and revenue cutters, our products, our contributions to the wealth and comfort of the civilized nations of the world.

The intelligence of the South, I am informed, almost with one accord concedes that the sting of defeat is neutralized by the fact that the failure to erect on the ruins of the old a new nation, was a blessing in disguise, but when not conceded it is nevertheless true. Every blessing that has come to the country, every advantage secured to the North by the result of the war, has been shared abundantly by the South, and we are glad of it.

With us the war was of a purely impersonal character, and when it ended, it left in us no sourness, no soreness toward our late enemies, enemies only in name. We rejoiced that the war was over and the Union survived, but we sympathized with the people of the South. We have ever since courted the South. Nothing we have so much desired as perfect reconciliation with her people, nor was this desire entirely unselfish. Our commercial interests demanded it as have the interests of the South likewise.

The North since the war, has emptied much of its surplus wealth into the lap of the South by developing her resources, establishing new industries, building railroads, kindling furnace fires that light up the night and becloud the day, set looms to clanking to the music of singing spindles, developed her

coal mines and her iron beds, and in numerous other ways contributed to the financial prosperity of the South. Now do not think that I am claiming northern capital has done all these things from purely philanthropic incentives; far from it; capital was hunting for what was considered good safe investments, and the Southland by affording such, has reaped an abundant harvest.

It does not pay in dollars and cents to keep alive the antagonism of the war. Every insult launched by either section against the other must be paid for in good money. We can not afford to be on bad terms with our neighbors; they are valuable to us and we are valuable to them.

These monuments are not designed to perpetuate the animosities of the war. If they served such a purpose I would pray that they might crumble and the foundations whereon they stand be covered by the dust of oblivion. No, they simply tell the story of the courage, the endurance, the devotion, the patriotism of the contending hosts.

We live in an age of wonderful progress. We have no time to go poking around the expiring embers of sectional fires. Let us bind up and forget old wounds and take our places in the advance guard in the onward march of the great army of progress. Very recently at Chicago the great head of the Republican party, on his return from slaughtering bears in the wild and woolly west, was wined and dined by the Democratic Progressive Club, and they put their seal of approval on all he has done. Where is the enemy that may not fall on one's neck in ecstatic rapture beside the grave of buried hatchets and bolos after such an example.

The passions and prejudices of mankind are weapons of the professional and the petty politician. He hesitates not to wield them for his individual advantage. With utter disregard for the best interests of the commonwealth, he turns every passion of the human heart to promoting his personal political preferment. We have them everywhere; they are always with us, and yet we could get along much better without them. If there were not such both north and south, these sections would be more closely united than they are. I can not convey to you how much I love the Union, the entire Union, or how much I long to stand by the grave of all sectional pride and prejudice.

A startling, distressful incident that recently occurred at Washington city exemplifies how the Blue and the Gray are

brought very closely together. A grand man, a veteran of three wars, a brave and capable soldier, once a great force in the Confederate army, later a bright and courageous diplomat and soldier of the restored Union, was stolen upon by the angel of death and smitten without warning, but such men as General Fitzhugh Lee are always ready. His death, we all agree, is a great national loss. Well might the Blue and the Gray, as they did, clasp hands across his casket and mingle their tears o'er the sward that wraps his clay, and today, here on this field, made sacred by the commingled blood of the North and South, can the Blue and the Gray unite in doing honor to his memory.

It has been well said that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. I add that to a great extent the women of this country hold in their dear hands the destinies of this nation.

If the lessons learned in our schools with those taught at the maternal knee be devoid of all sectionalism, be patriotic, be truthful, filled with the spirit of toleration, with love for and duty to the constitution and the flag, then no human eye can see far enough down the coming ages to catch a glimpse of any shoals or reefs or rocks to wreck our gallant ship of state.

Although political differences may, will arise, they will furnish no cause for a divided duty, a severed country, or two flags.

Great God of the nations Thy glory has crowned us,
A land and a people peculiar to Thee,
Let Thy wisdom and power still mantle around us,
Preserve what Thy goodness has taught to be free.

Esto Perpetua, oh! be it written,
On every bright link of the sisterhood's chain,
And be the red hand of the fratricide smitten,
Who would sully the compact or rend it in twain.

Let it shine on the folds of our banner outflowing,
Let it speak on the walls of each parliament hall,
Till the North and the South with its sanctity glowing,
Shout, Esto Perpetua! Union for all.

ADDRESS OF COLONEL JAMES KILBOURNE.

Mr. Chairman, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:

After the eloquent, befitting and comprehensive address of the orator of the day, I shall speak but briefly and informally. Should what I say seem to savor too much of personal recollections for such an occasion, I trust this may under the circumstances be forgiven me.

Returning to these scenes for the first time since the siege which made Vicksburg famous, memories of that time, not all unhappy ones, come freshly before me, and conflicting emotions present themselves; of regret for those who died here; of thankfulness that their lives were not sacrificed in vain; of pleasure at the cordial reception we of the north have met with from the citizens of Vicksburg, and of joy that the hatred and strife which once divided us has long since passed away.

Of all the memories of that time, the one which is uppermost in my mind today, above all recollections of battle or siege, is that of the kindness of a Southern woman, the wife of one Confederate soldier and the mother of another, who, when I was ill with fever in camp near the Big Black River over yonder, took me into her home and nursed me back to health and strength as carefully as my own mother could have done. She was but one of a great and glorious company of Southern women, who, God bless them, although the greatest sufferers from the war, did not permit that or their devotion to the Confederate cause to stifle in their breasts the dictates of humanity, or that instinctive feeling of motherhood toward the sick and helpless, whether friend or foe, which is one of the noblest attributes of woman.

Today, as upon every occasion when monuments are dedicated here by a northern state to the memory of its sons who were engaged in the siege, the name which comes first to the lips of everyone present, is that of the great Captain to whose genius, skill and indomitable pluck and courage was mainly due the success here of the Union arms.

While other victories were his, and while he gained the highest position in the gift of the American people, and the

most honorable on earth, the Union soldiers who followed him here and loved him, think of him most, not as the victor at Appomattox; not as the President of the United States; but as General Grant, the hero of Vicksburg.

General Grant's place in history will be mainly that of a great soldier, but by those who knew him best he is honored more for his qualities as a man; for his exceptional modesty; the open simplicity of his character, unspoiled by honors at home and abroad, greater than ever given any other man; his magnanimity; and his unhesitating and undeviating loyalty to free government of the people, and the defense of human rights.

His magnanimous spirit permitted him at a critical time to do a service for his country, differing from, but not incomparable to, that he had rendered through his military skill, for nothing did more to make possible a speedy reconciliation between the North and South than "the hand which straight from his soldier heart Grant offered to Lee at Appomattox."

If time permitted, I should like to speak of General Sherman, whom I knew well, and in whose corps I served during the siege; of General McPherson, that beau ideal of soldierly chivalry; and to pay my tribute to that gallant host of officers and enlisted men in whose honor these monuments are erected. But the moments allotted me are few, and more eloquent lips than mine have just told you their story, and recited to you their virtues in words which those who have heard them will not soon forget. It is of the present, of peace and reconciliation, I would speak.

This much, however, let me say of the war in general and of the Union soldiers; no war of ancient or of modern times was more momentous for liberty and true civilization; no soldiers of any age were inspired by loftier motives or more deserving of honor. It was a mighty episode in the eternal conflict between right and wrong and "our heroes died that all their countrymen, North and South, might live the only life worth living—the life of freemen." Search all the annals of history, and no nobler record will be found of patriotism, of courage, of self-sacrifice.

Standing here today, and picturing in my mind the old Vicksburg as it was at the close of the siege, desolate in its surroundings and disfigured by the ravages of war, and seeing it today stirred with new life and growing prosperity, the hills

where formerly stood the grim red brown fortifications, now clothed with verdure, and all harsh signs of strife removed, I am reminded of the words of that great Southern orator and editor, loved in the North as in the South by all who knew him, and whose early death was a distinct loss to our whole country, the late Henry W. Grady.

In an address to the New England Club, of New York City, a few years before his death, he used these words, and I am happy in the belief that they breathe the sentiments the citizens of Vicksburg would express to us from the North to-day: "This message, Mr. President," he said, "comes to you from consecrated ground. Every foot of soil about the city in which I live is sacred as a battlefield of the Republic. Every hill that invests it is hallowed by the blood of your brothers who died for your victory, and doubly hallowed to us by the blood of those who died hopeless, but undaunted in defeat—sacred soil to all of us—rich with memories that make us purer and stronger and better—silent but staunch witnesses then in their red desolation of the matchless valor of American hearts and the deathless glory of American arms—speaking and eloquent witnesses now in their white peace and prosperity to the indissoluble union of American states and the imperishable brotherhood of the American people."

His message was this, and I am sure there are few in the South for whom he did not speak truly, and few in the North who do not accept it in the spirit in which it was given. After asserting that the convictions of the South in the war were as honest as those of the North, and referring with reverential tenderness to his father, who died in the Confederate service, he said, "But, sir, speaking from the shadow of that memory which I honor as I do nothing else on earth, I say that the cause in which he suffered, and for which he gave his life, was adjudged by a higher and fuller wisdom than his or mine, and I am glad that the Omniscient God held the balance of battle in his Almighty hand, and that human slavery was swept from American soil—that the American union was saved from the wreck of war."

Such is the spirit, I believe, in which the South has accepted the results of the war, turning its face from the dead past, cursed with the blight of slavery and the poison of sectional hate, to that future whose dawn is already glorious with the

quick coming of the peace, prosperity and happiness that is to be the sure portion of a free united, and harmonious people.

The war with Spain scattered and extinguished the last dying embers of sectional strife between the North and the South, never again, God grant, to be warmed into life. When in that war volunteers from Ohio and Mississippi marched under one flag against a common foe, with Ex-Confederates under General Keifer and Ex-Union soldiers under General Jos. Wheeler, our civil war had indeed become a thing of the past.

Time, the great assuager of grief and soother of passion, has softened the sorrow for those who died and permitted those now living, who were engaged on either side of the great struggle to see what there was of the noble and heroic on the other. And so, when yesterday death came to that gallant soldier and gentleman, Fitzhugh Lee, the old time commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, the North vied with the South in paying tributes to him—tributes the more deserved because of the part he, and through him the great state of which he was governor, took in the funeral of General Grant, and because of the generous and chivalric spirit which led him, at a time when the passions of war were fiercest, to apply to the Union General Reynolds, who fell on the first day of Gettysburg, the saying, "No one fell that day more gloriously than he, though many fell that day and there was much glory."

Nor is the respect shown by either side to the valor of their old time opponents in the war limited to that of distinguished generals. At Columbus, Ohio, my home, the graves of the Confederate private soldiers who lie buried there, are each year strewn with flowers by the hands of those who were in the Union army. And in many a southern burial ground, I am told, the graves of Union soldiers sleeping there are now on Memorial Day as carefully remembered and honored as are the graves of the Confederate dead.

And so, as has been beautifully said, "The contest is over; the wrong is righted; the curse is off; the land is redeemed, the sweet angels of peace and reconciliation are flitting from door to door, sitting at the tents, inspiring kinder thoughts and sympathies, and awakening the ancient memories of a common sacrifice and a common glory."

And so now, as never before, the love of the Union covers the whole land, knowing no North, no South, no East, no West, and we have in truth at last—

“A union of lakes, a union of lands,
A union of states none can sever,
A union of hearts, a union of hands,
And the flag of our union forever.”

The flag of our union; O! my countrymen, the descendants of those whose valor gave it birth and who made our flag the ensign of freedom, let us love it so much and honor it so much that we shall seek to keep it in all the future, as it has been in the past, the truest emblem of right and justice of all the flags that float. Let us keep it so pure, its stars and its stripes so unstained by wars of conquest or oppression, that everyone who carries it will willingly die for it, and God Almighty bless the cause for which it stands.

ADDRESS OF MAJOR D. CUNNINGHAM

Gentlemen of the Ohio Battlefield Commission:

We certainly feel like complimenting the commission on their masterly work here. The monuments erected do honor both to their heads in designing and their hearts in the expression of the noble and patriotic sentiments here exhibited.

I feel proud of Ohio today, in that she in providing for these monuments, so nobly and justly honored, not only the memory of the dead who sacrificed their lives on this field, but the memory as well of all who fought here, living and dead.

The people of Mississippi have also just cause to be proud of the gallantry displayed by her citizen soldiery in defending this stronghold. I hope she will soon have monuments erected to her brave men who fought here; it is the only compensation the State can render them at this late day, and they deserve it at your hand.

The whole people of the United States have reason to be proud of the work done by both armies in the great conflict of arms here enacted. General Grant here planned and executed

the most brilliant campaign that has ever been fought on this continent, and I may say that has ever been prosecuted to a successful issue on any continent, at least in modern times. Napoleon's first campaign in Italy more nearly resembles it than any other; Napoleon was confronted by the natural barrier of the Alps, but when that difficulty was past the fertile plains of Lombardy opened up before him, overflowing with every kind of supplies for his army, he was met by an army poorly commanded, without ambition, and without legs, and it melted before the attack of the French army as the snows of winter before a tropical sun.

In Grant's campaign he had a wide river to cross in face of an alert enemy, which made a much more difficult natural obstruction in the way of his army. Having swept away this barrier the difficulty of his campaign had only fairly commenced. He was compelled to meet on his left an army of forty thousand men, under General Pemberton, while General Joseph E. Johnston, with fifteen thousand men, was a dangerous menace to his right. These gentlemen were not old, worn out generals, and they did not command an army of degenerate mercenary Italian soldiery. They were officers commanding the respect of their armies, and superior in every way; they commanded an army of fighting men, full of the spirit of war, which had been bred in them from preceding generations of fighters.

Grant rose to the occasion; he drove his army of thirty thousand like a wedge between Johnston and Pemberton, beating them in detail, fighting five pitched battles, driving Johnston back to and through Jackson, and Pemberton into Vicksburg, always managing to have an equal or superior force at the danger points, and in doing so accomplished all that is possible, and all there is in what is generally known and called "strategy in war." The history of the siege which followed is familiar to all readers, neither army has any good ground to claim superiority over the other in the siege, in resisting attacks, in the charge, and countercharge both were equally brave, and the soldiers of all the regiments here engaged, of every State on either side, are all and equally entitled to have monuments erected to their memories on this, the greatest battlefield of the civil war, so that their children and

their children's children to remote generations visiting here may be enabled to find the exact spot where their ancestors covered themselves and their States with imperishable honor and renown.

ADDRESS OF HON. WALTER GEORGE SMITH.

Soldiers of the Union and Confederate Armies, Citizens of Vicksburg, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with profound emotion that I rise to respond to the courteous invitation of the chairman of this meeting that I should address you. I know what this invitation means, that it is a tribute to one who was very near and very dear to me, himself a soldier, who found laurels among those who illustrated American valor on this historic ground.

It must be difficult for you to realize that more than forty years have passed since these lofty heights were crowned with cannon, and every approach guarded by the flower of the Southern army, an army that never surrendered until starvation made further deeds of bravery impossible.

So long as history preserves its records, so long will the fame of this City endure. It is a great and beautiful city, but if it were many times as great and many times more beautiful, though it should dominate the commerce of many millions of people, and become the center of a wealth greater than that of Ophir, those things would not add to its imperishable fame. That fame was given it when it became the scene of a struggle between the best representatives of American military genius and courage. The prize was the domination of the Mississippi, the Father of Waters, and with it that of the whole great valley to which it has given its name.

I need not rehearse to you, soldiers of the North and soldiers of the South, who in your boyhood days lived lifetimes amidst the horrible scenes of death and carnage, that marked those hills and vales where now stand the monuments we have dedicated today.

Each generation has its duties, yours was begun in times of stress, when brother faced brother, offering all that he had, his very life, for the maintenance of an ideal. Those of us who

came after have had different trials and different responsibilities. When our record is made up we can but hope that the balance will be found upon the right side. But to you who look back over the long vista of years to the campaign that ended in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and remember that you were part of those mighty armies that fought here, it must always be an unceasing source of pride, and legitimate pride, that those who come after you may claim a heritage that is in itself in our democratic country, a truer patent of nobility than many a title of the old world.

It is not that you have not worthily borne the burden of your citizenship in times of peace. On the contrary, it is the peculiar glory of the American soldier, that when he laid aside his weapons and his uniform, he was absorbed into the great body of American citizenship and became at once as earnest in the peaceful walks of life, as he had been on the battlefield. But as long as human nature remains the same, men will admire those who are ready to die in a cause they believe to be just, and that you were. You were willing not alone to die, but to live and to suffer on the long and dusty march, in the bivouac of the swamp, hungry, cold, or parched with thirst, and stricken with fever, your comrades falling by your side, as has been eloquently said "like the leaves in Autumn."

In those few years from Bull Run to Appomattox, your lives were crowded with such experiences as would more than fill the lifetime of those whose days are spent in times of peace. No wonder we are gathered here to revive the memories of those heroic years, not in bitterness, not with any reproachful feeling, but as brother American citizens of the greatest republic the world has ever known, and we shall separate and go back to our homes, some to the fair state of Ohio, the nursery of so much genius and so much bravery; some to the plantations fertilized by the waters of yonder mighty river, some to the Atlantic seaboard, with a greater affection for American institutions, and a more vivid realization of what was done at Vicksburg to make them what they are.

Mr. Smith, who is the eldest son of General Thos. Kilby Smith, formerly of Ohio, is a Philadelphia lawyer and out of regard to the memory of his father was invited, with his brother, Thos. Kilby Smith, Jr., also a Philadelphia lawyer, to join

with the Ohio soldiers in the visit to Vicksburg, and at the ceremonies attendant upon the presentation of the monuments.

General Kilby Smith commanded a brigade in Sherman's Division, both in the assault at Chickasaw Bayou in December, 1862, and also in the assaults on the intrenchments of Vicksburg, near the Graveyard Road, on the 19th and 22nd of May, 1863. Some of the soldiers of General Smith's old regiment, the 54th O. V. I. were present on this occasion.

ADDRESS OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES W. MINER.

Comrades all who stood for your faith as you saw it, who put your lives in pawn for that faith, who on these hills forty odd years ago did your best for what you believed the right.

The sun of the morning was in our faces then, your hearts beat high with hopes of youth, and faith in the cause we fought for. Today the echoes are silent, and roar of the mortar and crash of the musket are but memories, and now it is the evening light we see. The march of armed men, the waving flags and burst of music are all gone, gone are most that then stood shoulder to shoulder with us. We are stragglers who bring up the rear of those armed millions. We wait our call to join the departed host. At most, we are gathered here to give an account of our stewardship, of what we and our sons have achieved in these long years; for blood and treasure spent. Our heads are not bowed in sorrow for the past, but with forms erect and glad eyes we point to a country, today beyond compare in riches and in strength, to a flag that floats for peace and happiness half around this world. The shadows of these intervening years have taught us charity—charity to believe that those who stood against and those who stood with us were as one in nobleness of faith and creed. With hope for the future and the unfaltering trust that to hearts as strong and younger hand than ours, together with God's help, we can safely yield the preservation of our country and our flag.

ADDRESS BY COLONEL W. L. CURRY, STATE
COMMISSIONER SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens:—

As the veterans of the Blue and Gray meet on this historic ground after almost half a century of time has elapsed, what memories of the eventful days from '61 to '65 come trooping thick and fast. We go back in memory to camp and field,—the “many weary days we marched and the many frosty nights we watched”; or sitting around our camp fires, we hear the rattle of drums, the blare of trumpets or the strains of martial music. The “Star Spangled Banner” from one camp answered back by “Dixie” or the “Bonnie Blue Flag” from the other. Again we hear “Taps” and at dawn the “Reveille” and the preparation for battle with all the pageantry of glorious war. The serried columns of blue and gray forming their battle lines, eager for the fray.

We see the serious face of the commanders—the dashing here and there of staff officers carrying orders; we hear the quick, sharp command; we see the artillery with horses under the spur, galloping into position on the knolls and the cavalry with clanking sabers forming on the flanks. Then the oppressive lull and silence; the ambulances pulling into the woods to right and left; the preparation of the surgeons, all suggestive of mangled bodies and limbs soon to be brought from the battle lines on the litters. The sharp bang of the first shots on the skirmish line; the thunder of cannon and crash of shot and shell. All these scenes pass before us as vividly as if they had been enacted but yesterday.

What great changes have taken place since that memorable time. The forts are ruined and the grass grows where once black and grim mouthed cannon crashed from every trench and battlement. The corn and cotton grows along the rivers and the valleys where once American met American on these fields of conflict. Blooming flowers wave along the ravines and streams where forty-two years ago, death and destruction flamed from guns and flags waved defiantly as the brave men upon these battlefields, swayed back and forth in

the great struggle. The tinkle of bells from the lowing herds come from meadow and wood and the sod is turned by the workman that once ran red with the blood of the Blue and the Gray, as they went down to death along the grim intrenchments. But now the hills and mountains are silent. No cannon belches forth their deadly missiles of shot and shell from the battle lines; the birds sing among the branches of the trees and the children play where once the ground trembled under the marching feet of legions 'mid the thunder of artillery and charging horsemen.

The marts of trade are teeming with boats along the many rivers of the Southland and the iron horse speeds across the valleys and plains, freighted with the rich products of the land where once they carried the munitions of war and men of the north and south armed and equipped for the bloody work of war.

The soft southern sky spreads a veil of beauty over the sacred ground, where these heroes met in deadly conflict and now sleep where they fell. Happy homes 'mid waving fields of grain dot hill and dale, where with heroic valor these Americans met and fought to the finish. The historic fields of Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Stone River, Shiloh, Antietam, Chickamauga and the battle grounds of Virginia, no longer resound to the shock of battle, but the iron furnaces light up the forests and the wheels of humming factories are heard with the evidences of peace and prosperity in the New South, with no sectional line to mark the division.

The reveille and long roll beats no more; the bugle call "to horse" is hushed; the bristling forts are razed and the soil once damped by the blood of heroes, now yields fruit and grain to the husbandman.

The tramp of the watchful pickets is no longer heard and the sentinel has left his post.

The guns are stacked and the swords are rusting in their scabbards. The battle flags no longer lead the legions to battle; the faded uniforms are folded away with a benediction and the men that fell in that sanguinary conflict, sleep peacefully on every battlefield in their "green tents, whose doors never outward swing."

Today we meet on the broad lead of citizenship, men of the North and South. We come "not with the roll of the

rattling drum and the trumpet that sings of fame." We come on a mission of peace to erect and dedicate monuments in memory of the heroic deeds of our comrades who fought and many of whom fell on this battlefield. We welcome to this service the men who wore the gray, for never braver men battled on this continent, and you were soldiers worthy of our steel. Your comrades sleep on this field, side by side with our comrades who wore the blue. Their graves dot every valley, mountain and river side that marks the battlefields of the war. The same stars shine and the same Heaven blends over them. They sleep under the same flag awaiting the reveille that shall awake them on the resurrection morn. My fellow citizens, if we could with prophetic eye look into the future, we could see the old Guard of the Revolution, whose blood pulses in the veins of many of us, crossing swords with the heroes of all our wars and all keeping watch over the country that their valor created and faithful to the trust handed down by the heroes of '76. A glorious future is dawning for our whole country, which is now cemented more firmly by a foreign war in which our sons of the North and South fought side by side for the same flag. We are one people, and we hope the day may soon come, when sectional strife shall be hushed forever. It is our duty as ex-soldiers of both the Blue and the Gray to teach the "gospel of peace and good will to men."

The flag that waves over us today "carries all the glory of the present and all the hope and promise of the future."

Then let us as fellow citizens, having the same destiny, salute the flag of our country; the flag of our fathers and our flag forever.

So, comrades, to-night gather closer together,

The Legions still live in the light of the past;

No matter the years and no matter the weather,

As soldiers and comrades we're still standing fast;

And, if from the years that stretch dimly behind us,

Comes the flash of the swords that we drew in our day,

We smile, for the vision appears to remind us

Of the youth that we spent in the battle's red fray.

At the conclusion of the program the audience returned to the city, only reaching there a very few minutes before another downpour of rain came on.

No greater disappointment befell the Ohio excursionists on their entire trip than in being compelled, because of the inclemency of the weather, to return to the city at the conclusion of the dedicatory exercises, thereby being deprived the pleasure of spending the afternoon in the Park, and enjoying the Barbecue prepared by "Camp Number 32" United Confederate Veterans of Vicksburg, in honor of the Ohio visitors.

CAMP-FIRE.

Promptly at 7.30 p. m. the joint camp-fire of the Blue and the Gray was called to order by the chairman inviting the Rev. Dr. H. F. Sproles to open with a prayer, to which the reverend gentleman responded fervently.

Governor J. K. Vardaman, of Mississippi, was the first speaker, and occupied the floor for a few minutes, delivering a very flowery address. He was followed by Governor Herrick of Ohio, who spoke with much earnestness and fervor for some time. After Governor Herrick had concluded his address, other speeches followed by Judge Reber, of Natchez; Col. Koch of Illinois; Hon. T. C. Catchings, Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Colonel J. H. Jones, Capt. W. T. Ratliff, Capt. R. E. Walne, Col. D. A. Campbell, Col. James Kilbourne, Capt. E. Z. Hays, Hon. Walter George Smith and others. The last-named speaker was perhaps one of the most interested visitors to the Park. Being the eldest son of Gen. T. Kilby Smith, who commanded a brigade in the 15th Army Corps during the siege of Vicksburg, he was exceedingly anxious to learn all the history of the campaign and siege that he could possibly obtain during his visit to the historic city. Although being too young to take part in the strife of 1861 and 1865, he was anxious to learn just the positions others occupied on the line, especially the brigade his father had the honor of commanding.

The camp-fire was a great success, and the credit for the same is due almost entirely to the untiring efforts of Capt. R. E. Walne, Adjutant of Camp Number 32, United Confederate Veterans, and Col. D. A. Campbell. The program of dedication of Ohio monuments was concluded with the close of the

camp-fire, and early next morning the Ohio visitors began to wend their way to different points; some back to Ohio, and others to the different battlefields of the campaign.

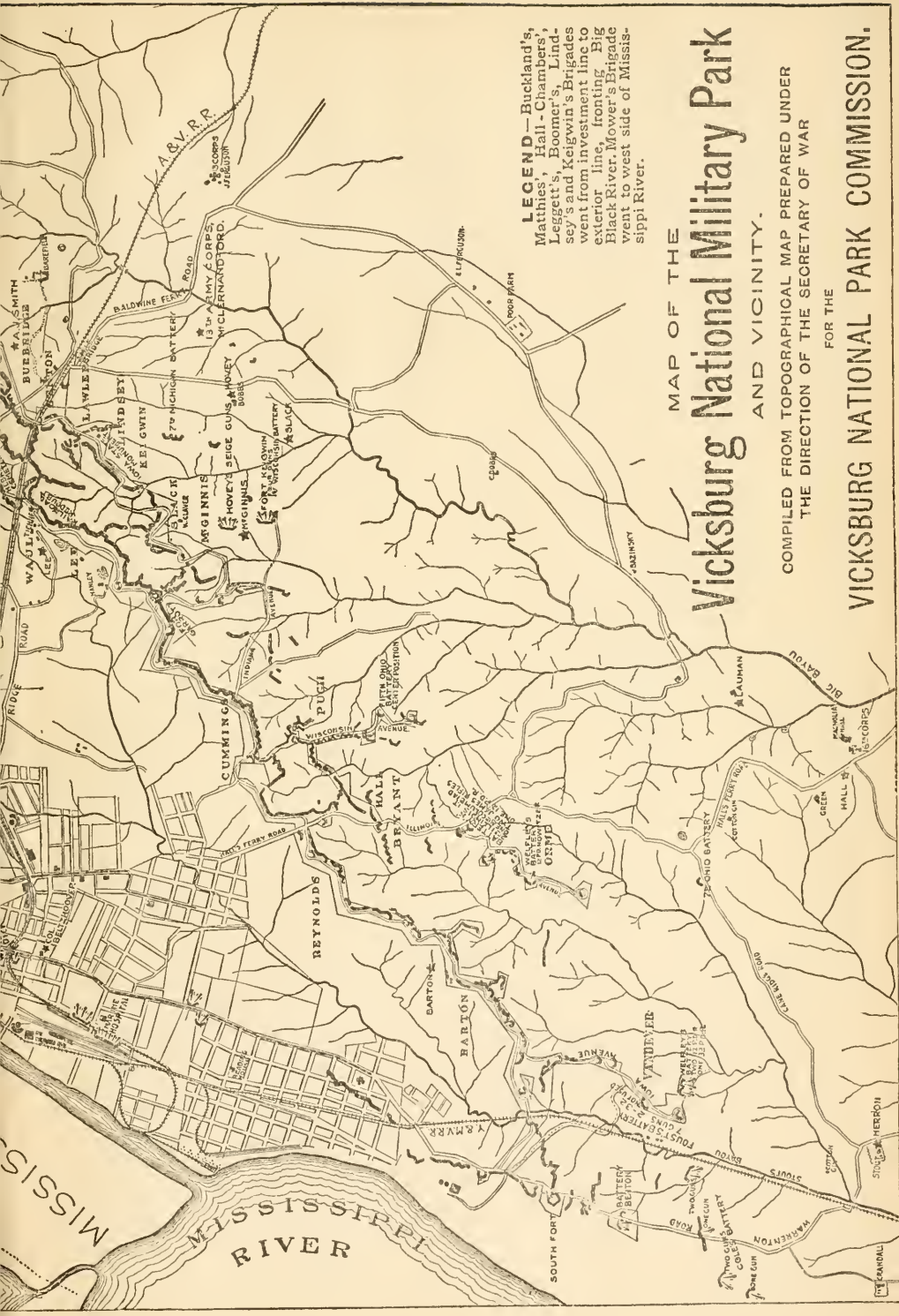
The generous hospitality and good feeling shown the Ohio visitors by the good citizens of Vicksburg will long be cherished as one of the pleasant events of our lives; and voicing the sentiments of all Ohioans on the trip to Vicksburg, the Commission wish here to express their great appreciation, and to thank the good citizens of Vicksburg for each and every courtesy extended while visitors in their city.

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LEGEND—Buckland's, Matthies', Hall - Chambers', Leggett's, Boomer's, Lindsey's and Kelgwin's Brigades went from investment line to exterior line, fronting Big Black River. Mower's Brigade went to west side of Mississippi River.

MAP OF THE
Vicksburg National Military Park
AND VICINITY.

COMPILED FROM TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP PREPARED UNDER
THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR
FOR THE

VICKSBURG NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION.







